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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 1.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 17, 1881.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN IRELAND

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The LAND BILL

"The People's William " Backs Down!!

DANGEROUS TRIUMPH

FOR THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Duelin, Aug. 9.—At a meeting of the Land League to day, Father Cantwell, who preided, said they should be thankful that Dillon was not killed in prison. The Land Bill was nothing to them. The League should con-

thue to resist landlordism.

DURLIN, Aug. 10.—Two thousand persons with bands, banners and torches to-night muched to Dillon's residence to congratulate him upon his release from imprisonment.

American flags were freely displayed. Dillon thanked the gathering. Dunlin, Aug. 12 .- In compliance with the

request of Mr. Forster, Mr. O'Leary, one of the deputation of Irish farm labourers, has forwarded a statement of their position and grievances. O'Leary travelled extensively in the United States, Canada and Ireland, mostly on foot, to obtain information regarding the working classes. He urges the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the labour question, and advocates the despatch to Ireland of properly qualified lecturers to lecture in the rural districts on matters affecting the welfare of the peasantry. Cottage gardening, improved methods of agriculture, and the rearing of live stock, might also be treated. He thinks a healthy and natural flow of emigrants, who cannot get on Ireland, wise, but he opposes promoted emigration and points out the wretched accommodation or emigrants in most of the American ports. LONDON, Aug. 9 .- The Duke of Argvil's smendment to the Land Bill, excluding from the right of free sale tenancies on which permanent improvements have been made by the landlord, was accepted by the Government with an amendment that the improvements must have been substantially main-

Mr Parnell wished to smood the clause still further, but the amendment in form was accepted by the Government by 258 to 100. The minority was composed of Parnellites, Homo Rulers and Radicals.

Mr. Gladstone declared he would not agree to the amendment of the House of Lords relative to Ulster tenant right in any shape or

Mr. Brand, Speaker, who hitherto has been one of the principal seceders, supported the

After a lengthy discussion the amendment of the House of Lords was rejected by 272 to

145, the Home Rulers voting in a body with the majority. London, Aug. 10.—The Commons by a vote

House of Lords to clause five of the Land Bill, limiting compensation for disturbance LONDON, Aug. 10.—The amendment to the

Land Bill, in the House of Lords, providing | Lords in an underhand manner. that an application to the Land Court might be refused or postponed, on account of deterioration to the holding, was rejected.

The House of Commons has accepted the the tenant and landlord, during the last year of the statutory term, to agree between themselves on a fair rent, which shall afterwards be endorsed by the Land Court, The House made slight re-amendments, making it plain that the tenant is not to be charged rent on certain classes of improvement for which he would be entitled to compensation under the Salisbury, Dunraven and Lansdowne were rejected.

LONDON, Aug. 15 -Mr. Parnell's provision. that the time during which tenants might | terants that their just interests will be remake improvements should be held as compensation for making them, was rejected. A committee was nominated to arrange an agreement with the House of Lords.

London, Aug. 16 .- The result of the negoliations between the Government and the Opposition is that the Marquis of Salisbury will accept the bill as amended to night. Mr. Gladstone consented to the clause permitting the landlords to apply to the Court to fix a fair rent after failing to make an agreement with the tenant.

Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan, Home Rule member for Meath, was this afternoon taken with a fit, and is seriously ill.

Great preparations are being made for the Land League Convention at Newcastle on the 29th inst. Mr. Justin McCarthy will preside. Delegates from each Branch Lengue future policy and action of the Home Rulers.

Lawson, Monk, Collings, Frith and Barron, factures he insisted that steps ought to be members of Parliament, were present. Resolutions were passed declaring that the Lords toreign markets. had mutilated the Land Bill in the interest wholly unacceptable, and urging the Govern- parties to any treaty prejudicial to British ment to adhere firmly to the Bill trade. He quoted statistics to show that the as it finally left the House of Commons, and trade of the country was increasing, and in to resist the dictation of a class majority in regard to the policy of retaliation he pointed the House of Lords. It was also resolved out that a large portion of our imports from that the action of the House of Lords raises a France were articles of food. Whatever constitutional question tending directly to might be the delusions abroad, the country compel the country to consider the possibil— could not tolerate the imposition of duties ity of maintaining a system which will enable on food. After some discussion Mr. Ritchiele an irresponsible Chamber to defeat the will motion was negatived by 150 to 80. of the nation. Gladstone to-day received a hundred messages and letters from Liberal clubs and other organizations urging the Government to remain firm.

IS ONLY A FARCE!! London, Aug. 11.—The amendment to the Land Bill moved by Lord Cairns, in the House of Lords, to omit that part of clause 19 providing that where the Land Court is satisfied of the act of acceptance by a yearly tenant of a lease containing terms unreasonable or unfair to the tenant, was procured by threat of eviction or undue influence, the Court might declare the lease void, was re-

ected by 254 to 125. Mr Sullivan moved an adjournment. Mr. Forster objected, saying he could not consent because it would endanger the Bill. The mo-

tion was rejected, 168 to 24. The amendment of the House of Lords to strike out the proviso that the Land Court may stay proceedings for debt when the ten-ant has applied for fixing of judicial rent,

was rejected, 225 to 113.

The House of Commons adjourned at 4.10

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Aug. 12.-The Land Bill, as amended in the House of Commons, came up to-day in the House of Lords. On the Duke of Argyll's amendment, excluding from the right of free sale tenancies on which permsnent improvements have been made by the landlord, a trifling modification was made of the proviso inserted in the House of Commons that improvements must be substantially maintained. The Lords' amendment relative to Ulster tenant rights, which was rejected in the House of Commons, was reinstated by a vote of 172 to 46. The amendments of the House of Commons are not being generally accepted.

The House of Lords has finished the debate on the Land Bill. All their important amendments have been restored. Earl Granville said he regretted the decision of the Lords.

Marquis of Salisbury objected to Earl Granville's scolding the House. He condemned the invasion of private property which the bill would work, and said he hoped the House would adhere to its decision.

disagreeing with the House of Commons. Earl Granville, assenting to the motion, expressed regret, as a private individual, at

the manner in which the Opposition had shown how little they were influenced by this great question, and by the declarations of the immense majority of the constituencies of the United Kingdom on the subject.

Marquis of Salisbury replied that his party sought to protect individuals from the hardship threatened against them by the action of the Bill. What they had done must be submitted to the judgment of the country, and he was sure the country would recognize in their action a desire to protect constitutional rights and time-honored constitutional principles against violent invasion.

The motion was agreed to. Marquis of Salisbury brought in reasons for disagreeing with the Commons, and the House acjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

During the discussion of the Land Bill in the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Healy spoke of the dirty work of the Lords of 293 to 172 rejected the amendment in the and described them as hereditary enemies of the Irish people. The Speaker called Mr. Healy to order.

Mr. Parnell declared the Government was attempting to carry out the views of the The Committee appointed by the House of

Commons to draw up reasons for disagresing with the Lords' amendments consists of Messrs. Gladstone, Forster, Dodson, Shaw, smendment of the House of Lords, cuabling | Lefebyre, Law, Attorney-General for Ireland and William Moore Johnson. members are to form a quorum. The report issued by the Committee consists principally of arguments used in the debate. Its language is especially firm regarding some of the principal amendments of the House of Lords, in maintaining the House of Commons decision to retain the direction to Land Act. The various amendments by the Land Court to have regard in fixing fair rent to landlord and tenants respectively. The Committee says it is expedient to retain these words, as assuring both landlords and spected. It would be manifestly unjust to make a tenant suffer for an act of waste com-

mitted by his predecessor. Mr. Gladstone said, in consequence of the action of the House of Lords in adhering to its amendments, he did not propose to ask the House to consider the amendments on Saturday, but would ask them to do so on

Monday. London, Aug. 13 .- In the House of Commons last night Mr. Ritchie (Conservative) moved an address to the Crown praying the Queen to withhold her consent from any commercial treaty with France which shall substitute a specific for ad valorem duties in any way injuring British manufacturors and which shall bind England more than a year. This is a reconnaisance of the Conservative protectionists intended as a prelude to demonstrations in Great Britain will be present. Mr. Par. in the provinces during the recess of Parlianell will make a statement regarding the ment. Mr. Ritchie pointed out that free trade had made no progress abroad, and at The meeting of the Committee of the home there was a growing feeling that much the Land Bill, was very numerously attended. that protection was no avail for our manu- element.

taken to save them from exclusion from

Sir Charles Dilke opposed the motion, but land owners so as to render it repeated that the Government would not be

> LONDON, Aug. 15. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered this afternoon by a large crowd at the entrance to the Commons. The galleries of the House were crowded. A large number of Peers were present. Various petitions were presented, amid cheers from the Liberals, against the House yielding to the amendments of the Lords impairing the protection afforded tenants by the Land Bill.

> Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Parnell, said there would be no preliminary statements respecting the Land Bill, but the House would proceed to consider the amendments of the House of Lords forthwith.

Mr. Healy (Home Ruler) said he foresaw the germs of a surrender in Mr. Gladstone's refusal to make a distinct statement.

The last amendment of the Lords, striking out the provision for staying proceedings for debt, was adopted by 106 to 70, after severe remarks by the Parnellites against the Government. A committee was then appointed to draw up reasons for the action of the House.

Mr. Gladstone said he did not wish to have the word "compromise" applied to the proceedings of the Government. The House had trusted the Government so far, and he hoped would continue to trust it.
On motion of Mr. Gladstone, the first

amendment of the House of Lords, excluding from the right of free sale tenancies on which permanent improvements have been made by the landlord, was disagreed to.

Mr. Gladstone's motion to disagree with the Lords' amendment, regarding the Ulster tenant right custom, was adopted. The amendment imposing closer limit upon the sums to be given as compensation for disturbance was struck out.

The Lords' amendment empowering the Land Court to refuse an application for fixing fair rent where the tenant has allowed a holding to become deteriorated was disagreed with. The amendment giving the landlord power of resumption at the end of the first statutory term was struck out. The amendment omitting the provision that a lessee at the expiration of his lease be deemed a present tenant was negatived.

Mr. Gladstone proposed ment of a Committee to draw up reasons for holders, the privilego of appeal from the de-created the greatest excitement in the suburb cision of the Land Court to the Court of Appeal, with the limitation that leave of the Court be obtained in each case. The amendment so altered was agreed to. Then follow- the Carleton County Council being too mered the adoption of an amendment striking out | cenary to pay a county constable. Recently, the provisions for staying proceedings for

> The House of Lords has fixed on Tuesday for the consideration of the Commons' amendments.

Mr. Dillwyn (Liberal) said he sincerely hoped no material concession would be made to an irresponsible body like the House of Lords.

Mr. Grant (Liberal) said he would feel it his duty, if a large concession was made, to vote against the Government. Mr. Gladstone replied that he was not sur-

prised at these statements, and it was unnecessary to repeat the declarations he had already made respecting the main principles of the Bill. Mr. Gladstone assented to the amendment

of the Lords, authorizing the Land Court, if it saw fit, to award to a landlord, who had hought up a tenant, the right of holding conpensation out of the price paid when the holding changed hands. He also assented to several verbal amendments, and then moved to agree to an amendment of the Lords, giving the landlord access to the Land Court when he failed to come to an agreement with his tenant.

Mr. Parnell objected, and a long discussion

LONDON, Aug 15 .- Mr. Parnell, who thought the conduct of the Government all through contemptible, characterized Mr. Gladstone's statement scarcely credible, for which he was called to order.

Mr. O'Connor (Home Ruler) trenchantly denaunced the Government for its surrender. Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) said he noticed that the Liberals were green with terror at the prospects of a dissolution and ridiculed the idea of a crisis.

Mr. Henly, (Home Ruler), agreed that there had been no compromise, for the Tories had no need to ask it from the Government, which, having surrenvered Afghanistan, the Transvanland Bradlaugh, might be expected to make no difficulty about a laud bill.

New York, Aug. 16 .- The Herald's London special says :- The Liberals surrender to the Lords who have scored a dangerous triumph. The most important concessions in the Land Bill were made to the Lords. Landlords were given permission to drag tenants into court, thus opening up an immense vista of law suits, and adding additional horrors to the life of the Irish peasants. The elements of uncertainty were admitted into the clause dealing with fair rent and the Cooper's house as leader of the charivari prospect of the tenant having his property in improvements recognized are seriously diminished. Concessions to the fully and riotously assembling together to the loids under these three heads will cost the detriment of public peace, information was Irish tenants millions of pounds sterling. Salisbury opposed the compromise, but was overborne by the more timid element in the Conservative party in accepting the compromise. The Conservatives have thrown away Federation Liberal Associations to-day in re- of the present depression of trade was owing a splendid chance of returning to power and ference to the action of the House of Lords on to the commercial policy. Though he held put themselves at the mercy of the Radical

OTTAWA, Aug. 11 .- One of the most horrible murders known in the annals of Ottawa Sherwood, a southern suburb of the city. The tragedy was ena cted about 2 o'clock this morning, but nothing was known of the bloody work until about 7 o'clock, when the disfigured body was discovered on the roadside just outside the city limits by a farmer on the way to market. The particulars are as follows: For some time past James Whetherall, aged 70 years, a wiclower, and Margaret Dougherty, a widow, aged 50 years, had been keeping company with each other, the outcome of the intimacy being a matrimonial union, which was legalized last night at the residence of a Mrs. Cooper, where the widow had been visiting, by the Rev. Mr. White, Presbyterian minister at Rochester-When it was ascertained that the ville. nuptial knot had been tied, the small boys of the place gathered together and, armed with pots, pans, horns and other instruments calculated to produce discordant sounds, began to demonstrate. They kept up a perfect pandemonia for several hours, after which the leader confronted the aged bridegroom and demanded one dollar. He compiled and the crowd, after being treated, dispersed at about a quarter to ten o'clock. Everything remained quiet for a while and the happy couple congratulated themselves on boing let off so easily. About 10:30 o'clock, however, a number of grown-up roughs hearing of the success of the boys made a demand for two dollars. This was refused and the chariveri began in real earnest again. lasting until two o'clock this morning, during which time stones were freely thrown. At 2:10 o'clock, the bride says, two men broke in the door and demanded \$2. Her husband told them to leave instantly or he would strike them with a stick, which he had in his hand. They merely laughed at him, and said they were bound to "hold the fort" until the money was forthcoming. At this Whetherall raised the stick and struck one of them over the shoulders. They both left, and the old man followed them. Nothing more yas seen of him until this morning, when his lifeless form was picked up by a farmer a short distance away from Mrs. Cooper's house on another street. Coroner Robitaille was immediately notified and had the body removed to a suitable place where a jury was empanelled. The inquest is now in progress. Death is supposed to have been produced by Marquis of Salisbury moved the appoint- an amendment giving, in regard to lease- a blow from a stick or stone. The affair has

> The city police are working up the case, as on the score of economy, they!dispensed; with the services of officer Gordon, an efficient man, and since that time roughs in all the county villages have had things pretty much their own way. No arrests have, as yet, been made, but, it is more than probable that the two young men will be in custody ere long. Chief O'Neil, of the Dominion Police, and Assistant-Detective Cown, have the case in hand, and are busily engaged in working it

> and is the general topic of conversation in the

citv.

up. Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & McBride, states that about two o'clock four young men ran past his establishment in Maria street, coming from the direction of Ashburnham Hill: one of them lost his hat. which is now in the possession of Mr. Campvell. It is thought that they possibly have had some connection with the tragedy. men are under arrest named O'Haia and Nichols, they are suspected of implication in the charivari business.

The inquest on the body was commenced this evening, the only witness examined being the deceased's wife. No new facts were elicited; but, at the request of the Crown, substantial bail was required from two future witnesses, Hugh McMillan and Ruggles Brunell, and a third one, Potvin, was detained in custody. The inquest was adjourned for a week.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14 .- Some startling devel opments have been made in connection with the hrutal murder of James Wetherall on the night of the 10th, and there is now every probability of the cowardly villians being brought to justice. From the moment the murder was reported up to the present time, Superintendent O'Neil and the members of the Dominion Police force have worked indefatigably to gain a clue to the perpetrators of the foul act, and it is known that not one of them have slept a wink since Friday, when they got something to work on, but it was not until this morning at one o'clock that any definite or reliable information could be gleaned. At that hour the Superintendent marshalled his men in the guardroom, situated in the basement of the eastern Parliamentary block, and, after explaining the object of the call, sallied forth in the direction of Ashburnham Hill, a short distance from the scene of the terrible tragedy. On arriving at Mount Sherwood they arrested D. Hollington, Wm. Fraser, McCliff Robinson and Rugles Brunel, who turns out to be the man who accompanied McMillan to Mrs. party, and who demanded the money. After making these arrests on a charge of unlawobtained which led to the arrest of four other parties, James Kelly, Chris. Berry, Robert McLaren and James O'Brien, who are charged with the more serious offence of manslaughter, and who, with two others, whose names are for the present witheld in the interests of justice, are, undoubtedly, the principals in the De Reszke, Marie Roze and Trebelle are crime.

HORRIBLE TRACEDY AT OTTAWA. Berry was at first somewhat remove giving Superintendent O'Neil any information, but on discovering that McLaren, one in crime, had of his chums and companion in crime, had been captured, he was more talkative and AN AGED BRIDEGROOM MURDERED spoke unreservedly. In the presence of O'Neil and others, after being told that what he said might be used as evidence against him, he said now that other arreats have been made there is no use denying that we (McLaren and history was committed last night in Mount himself) were both at the chiravari. He then asked O'Neil if they were the only parties to be arrested? O'Neil-No, there are two others. Berry, who are they? O'Neil, O'Brien and Kelly. At this stage Berry and McLaren eyed each other, and for a moment looked somewhat perplexed. Berry then said-Well, Mr. O'Neil, I would like to tell Berry then the truth about the affair; myself and Bob McLaren, with those you have named, were there, but when O'Brien and Kelly were beating the old man with stones we went away and called them away also, and told them to let him alone; at this time we were in the Cedars; Kelly came up to us and said: "By God we have killed him," and immediately O'Brien came up and says, "The old man was as dead as a nail," at the same time laughing. We then started up to the Hill, and, before morning, we separated." In answer to a question Mc-Laren said, "We had a glass on board, but we were not drunk." Then Berry said, "You know I was pretty tight. We drank a bottle of whiskey with —, and eat some sardines

before we went to the charivari." Berry was arrested about two o'clock this morning. On the way to the station with him, the police called at O'Brien's house, situated in the same locality. Here they learned that although he had not been in the habit of sleeping at home, he had called that night change his clothes which found on the floor, and are supposed to be those worn by him on the night of the murder. Mrs. O'Brien, on learning of the serious charge against her son, was terribly affected. From this point the police, having gleaned other information, took a short cut across Bully's Acre and called at McLaren's residence. After the place had been surrounded, admittance was demanded. McLaren's father came to the door. On being told that his son was wanted by the police, he said, The charge "what has he done?" having been explained, he exclaimed: "My God, what does it all mean?" and then sank upon the floor. Subsequently the father conducted the police to an upper room, where the young man was roused from sleep. He seemed terribly moved at the appearance of the police in the room, but soon recovered himself. After he had made his toilet, the police, to further their own ends, allowed a consultation between Berry and cLaren, at the conclusion of which O'Neil asked if there was any use in looking for Kelly, who also fived on Bully's Acre. Berry said as

fived on Bully's Acre. Berry said as they were nabbed, he didn't object to giving all the information required to bring the whole party together, and remarked that he didn't think Kelly would be at home. The two prisoners were then taken to the guardroom, where a party of seven volunteered, after being relieved of regular duty, to go in search of Kelly in the direction of Stewart's bush. They divided up, a party of three going through Bully's Acre on their way. They thought it advisable to call at Kelly's on the way, and were rewarded by finding him in bed. He was taken to the guard-room about five o'clock in the morning and later on transferred to the Police Station. Another search was made ot Stewart's bush, this time for O'Brien but without success. About 10 o'clock this morning, Acting-Chief O'Leary of the city force, learned from Kelly the whereabouts of found him sleeping in the woods about 150 yards off Bank street, where he had made arrangements to meet Kelly and be shaved. He was immediately taken to the lockup. The quartette seemed to be divided, the two first arrested claiming that O'Brien and Kelly did the dirty work, and the two latter on the other hand fixing the crime on Berry and McLaren. Kelly, while says that when he and O'Brien were coming up Lisgar street they met Berry, McLaren and two others, whose names it is not desirable to mention for the present. Berry had a box of sardines and McLaren a bottle of made me," said Kelly, straightening up, "I did

he was dead. McLaren may tell what ne likes, but that is God's truth." From the time O'Brien was arrested up to the time of being sent down to the police station, he simply laughed and told the police to do their hest, saying at the same time to O'Neil: "You may lecture me if you like, but it is not a neck-snapping affair at any rate." O'Neil immediately ordered bim to be handcuffed and sent down to the county gaol. Before leaving he eat a hearty meal, and made some unpleasant reflections on the police. He is a hardened young character, and has only been out of gaol a few days.

McLaren, when the old man came along,

shouted to us to stop and at the same time

pulled off his cost. McLaren, who had stones

groan and saw him fall down, and we knew

The most celebrated amgers of Italian opera this season in London were not Italians. Patti is an American of Spanish extraction, Albani is a Canadian, Sembrick is a Pole. Fursch, Madico and Warnots are German. Nilsson is a Swede, Guercia is Spanish, Valleria and Minnie Hauck American, and French.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Archbishop Taschereau has gone to St

The R. C. Bishop of Buffalo will lecture in St. Michael's Church, Toronto, next week. The Roman Catholic clergy of the Diocese

of Toronto went into retreat on Monday for one week. The Ossevatore Romano appeals to Europe to take steps to secure the liberty and safety

of the Pope. The Pope has signed a brief appointing Dr.

Korum, who is an roved by Germany, to the vacant Bishopric of Treves, Rhenish Prussia. The Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va., will offer up thanks at the Yorktown Anniversary celebration coming on at the request of the

American Government. PASTORAL VISIT .- Rev. Mr. Guay, of Chicoutimi, has just returned from a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Gulf and Labrador coast.

URSULINE CONVENT .- Revd. Mother St. Catherine, sister of Mr. F. D. Tims, of the Treasury Department, has been re-elected Superioress of this institution.

After the meeting in favor of the abolition of the Papal guarantee, the Pope declared to his entourage that he was fully resolved never

Rev. Mother Mahony, for many years Super-ioress of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Halfax, has been appointed by the Mother-General in Paris Visitor and Director of all convents of her Order in the Dominion of Canada.

Rev. Mothers St. Raphael, St. Henry, St. Francis of Paul, St. Alexander and Nativity, and Sister St. Josephim and St. Vincent of Paul have been selected to take charge of were the Monastery of the Ursulines at Lake St.

> Speaking of the arrival of the expelled French Jesuits in this city, the Canadien says: -" Quebec has the honor to possess in its walls eight glorious expelled Jesuits by the Government of the street porters (crockefeurs) of Franco. Here are their names: Revds Pere Moore, S J; Delaney, S J; Desjardins, S.J.; Santerre, S.J.; Pare, S.J.; Proulx, SJ; Synette, SJ, and Kiely, SJ. The two first will go to the United States to establish their health impaired by the numerous persecutions which they have had to endure under the Government Proyeinet. Royd. Pore Santerre will remain at Queboc. The five others have received a gracious invitation to find a refuge at the house of the reverend Jeruit Fathers of Montreal. We are informed that these noble defenders of the faith were all born in Canada. Revd. Father Designdins is from Montreal. We extend to them a hearty welcome."

### EMIGRATION OF GATHOLIC CHILD-REN.

There is in town at present an English Catholic lady, Mrs. Waln, who brought out by the "Sarmatian" seventeen children, and who purposes starting a work somewhat similar to that in which Miss Rye and others have been successfully engaged. Mrs. Waln comes under the auspices of the Liverpool Catholic Children's Protection Society, of which the Roman Catholic Bishop Liverpool is president, and which has as one of its most active members the widely-known Father Nugent, who recently visited this country. The society desire to rescue little ones from the misery and, probably, crime of life in such a large seaport city as Liverpool, and place them in respectable homes in this country where they may be trained to useful work and properly cared for. They especially desire to place the younger ones in Catholic families where O Brien, and after a tedious search through a their religious training may receive proper very rough country the Dominion Police attention. This is a feeling that we are sure will be respected and appreciated. Mrs. Waln desires to establish a home similar to "Marchmont" in some convenient county town, where these children could be received and cared for until they can be placed, and will within the next few weeks consult the Archbishop of Toronto, and the leading clergy and laity, to several of whom she has letters of introduction. The chilacknowledging that he was one of the party, dren brought out on the "Sarmatian" rapged from two to fifteen years of age, and were a fine, bright, intelligent lot of little ones. They have all, with one exception, been placed in this locality by the kindly aid of Father Fleming and others. Two little whiskey. O'Brien and himself helped to cat twin girls of five years were taken the sardines. Berry then asked us to come to by Mr. John Scully. There are rethe charivari. (This was about one o'clock.) maining a little colored boy of twelve, We were sitting down at the time and were an intelligent but rather timid little forced to go by these parties. "As true as God fellow, and a little boy of two. Mrs. Waln is an English lady who has with commendable not strike the old man with the stones, but self-denial left a comfortable country home in Cheshire to establish this scheme in this country, and if a home can be obtained regular shipments will be made from children in his possession, immediately began to heat gathered by the Society. 'Many of these the old man with them. We heard him homeless ones thrown upon their own resources in a great city would starve or become criminals; if they can be rescued and sent to this country and be brought up to useful and respectable lives a great good will have been accomplished. Mrs. Waln deserves every assistance and encouragement in her praiseworthy scheme, and we commend it to the attention of newspapers in the province .--Lindsay Post.

> THE NEW YORK PIANO COMPANY, Of 226 St. James street, invite, specially, the heads of Convents and educational institutions to examine their list of pianos and organs, and compare prices. They would, specially, call attention to the famous N. Y. Weber and Decker & Bons' planes, which are so generally used by the leading educational institutions in the United States, and which are sold by Mr. Weber's agents to these institutions at wholesale prices. The wonderful power and sweetness of the Weber Pianos, and their endurance under the bardest and most constant usage, make them special favorites, and the cheapest plane in the end.

> > La North Mark Co. Balletin and

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The remedy that has stood the test of time is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Almost infallible to cure dysentery, cholera morbus, and all manner of fluxes, choice cramps, cholera infantum, and every form of summer complaints.

## TRUE WITNESS FOR

The TRUE WITNESS has, within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the True WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the True WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our cuorts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

Our renders will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We wantactive intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfer-

ing with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

### A GEFERAL DEFEATED.

A Mrs. J. G. Robertson writes: "I was suffering from general debility, want of appetite, constipation, etc., so that life was a burden: after using Burdock Blood Bitters I felt better than for years. I cannot praise your Bitters to much.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS. LONDON, Aug 8.—The seventh International Medical Congress closed to day, and the members dispersed after a banquet held at the Crystal Palace to-night. The downpour yesterday afternoon caused much disappointment to the members of the Congress, and delegates who had been invited to attend the Baroness Bardett Cuatts' garden party at Holylodge, Highgate, one of the most beautiful residences on the northern heights above London. Yet, in spite of the rain over 1,000 delegates and their wives made the pilgrimage thither. They were debarred by the weather from enjoying the beautiful park, and were received by the baroness in one of the long conservatories. Her American husband paid special attention to the delegates from the United States and Canada. By invitation of the Messrs. Siemens,

the Ocean Cable Manufacturers, 150 delegates

of the Congress yesterday visited the cable

construction steamer "Faraday" and inspect-

ed the new cable for the Anglo-American

Company.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-"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 cocos, 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 Astrong enough to resist any tendency to and clasping the arms above the elbows.

disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are Her waying dark hair was drawn back off her floating around us ready to attack wherever

nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co. Homocopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

### **CHARLIE STUART** AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

PART II. CHAPTER XVII .- CONTINUED .

Mrs. Stoart rushed in with a scream, and found her husband lying on the floor, the message in his hand, in a fit.

Captain Hammond had made an appointment with Charlie to dine at St. James' Street that evening. Calling upon old friends kept the gallant captain of Scotch Grays occupied all day; and as the shades of evening began to gather over the West End, he stood impatiently awaiting his arrival. Mr. Stuart was ten minutes late, and if there was one thing in his mortal life that upset the young warrior's equanimity, it was being kept ten minutes waiting for his dinner. Five minutes more! Confound the fellow-would he never come? As the impatient adjuration passed the captain's lips. Charlie came in He was rather pale. Except for that, there But we want to extend its usefulness and was no change in him. Death itself could hardly have wrought much change in Char lie. He had come to apologize; he had not come to dine. He had come to tell the captain some very bad news. There had been terrible commercial disasters of late in New York; they had involved his father. His father had embarked almost every dollar of his fortune in some bubble speculations that had gone up like a rocket and come down like a stick. He had been losing immensely for the past month. This morning he had received a cable message, telling him the crash had come. He was irretrievably, past all hope of redemp-

tion, ruined. All this Charlie told in his quietest voice. looking out through the great bay window at the bustle and whirl of fashionable London life, at the hour of seven in the evening. Captain Hammond, smoking a cigar, listened in gloomy silence' feeling particularly uncomfortable, and not knowing in the least what to say. He took out his cheroot and spoke at last.

"It's a deuced bad state of affairs, Charlie Have you thought of anything?"

"I've thought of suicide," Charlie answered, "and made all the preliminary arrangements. I took out my rozor-case, examined, the edges, found the sharpest, and-put it carefully away again. I loaded all the chambers of my revolver, and locked it up. I sauntered by the classic banks of the Serpentine, sleeping tranquilly in the rays of the sunset (that sounds like poetry). Of the three 1 think I prefer it, and if the worst comes to the worst, it's there still, and it's pleasent and cool.

"How do your mother and sister take it? Captain Hammond gloomingly asked.

"My mother is one of these happy-go-lucky apathetic sort of people who never break their heart over anything. She said 'O dear me! several times I believe, and cried a little. Trix hasn't time to take it' at all. She is absorbed all day in attending her father. The fit turns out not to be dangerous at present, but he lies in a sort of stupor, a lethargy from which nothing can rouse him. Of course our first step will be to return to New York immediately. Beggars-and I take it that's about what we are at present-have no business at Langham's."

Captain Hammond opened his bearded lips s though to speak, thought better of it, replaced his cigar again between them in moody silence, and stared hard at nothing out of the

window. "I called this afternoon upon the Lordon agent of the Cunard ships," resumed Charlie and found that one sails in four days. Providentially two cabins remained untaken; I secured them at once. In four days, then, we sail. Meantime, old fellow, it you'll drop in and speak a word to mother and Trix, you will be doing a friendly deed. Poor souls! they are awfully cut up."

Captain Hammond started to his feet. He seized Charlie's hand in a grip of iron. "Old boy! ' he began-he never got further. The torrent of eloquence dried up suddenly, and a shake of the band that made Charlie wince finished the sentence.

"I shall be fully occupied in the mean. time," Charlie said, taking his hat and turning to go, "and they'll to a great deal alone. It I can find time I'll run down to Cheshire, and tell my cousin. As we may not meet again, I should like to say 'good-bye.'" He

There was no sleep that night in the Stuart apartments. Mr. Stuart was pronounced out of danger and able to travel, but he still lay in that lethargic trance-not speaking at all, and seemingly not suffering. Next day Charlie started for Cheshire.

"She doesn't deserve it," his sister said bitterly; "I wouldn't go if I were you. She has her lover-her fortune. What are we or our misfortunes to her? She has neither heart nor gratitude, nor affection. She isn't worth a thought, and never was-there !"

"I wouldn't be too hard upon her, Trix, if I were you," her brother answered coolly. You would have taken Sir Victor yourself, you know, if you could have got him. I will

He went. The long, bright summer day passed; at six he was in Chester. There was some delay in procuring a conveyance to Powyss-place, and the drive was a lengthy one. Twilight had entirely fallen, and lamps especially to the American and Canadian glimmered in the windows of the old stone mansion as he alighted. The servent stared as he ushered him in. at

his pale face ad dusty garments. "You will tell Miss Darrell I wish to see

her at once, and alone," he said, slipping a shilling into the man's hand. He took a seat in the familiar reception

room, and waited. Would she keep him long, he wondered-would she come to him-would she come at all? Yes, he knew she would, let him send for her, married or single, when and how he might, he knew she would

come. She entered as the thought crossed his mind, hastily, with a soft silken rustle, a waft of perfume. He rose up and looked at her; so for the space of five seconds they stood

silently, face to face,
To the last hour of his life Charlie Stuart remembered her, as he saw her then, and always with a sharp pang of the same pain.

She was dressed for a dinner party. She were violet silk, trailing far behind her, violet shot with red. Her graceful shoulders rose up exquisitely out of the point lace trimmings, her arms sparkled in the lights. A necklace of amethysts set in clusters, with diamonds between, shone upon her neck; amethysts and diamonds were in her ears, Her waving dark hair was drawn back off her face, and crowned with an ivy wreath. The there is a weak point. We may escape many soft abundant waxlights showered down upon a fatal shatt by keeping ourselves well her. So she stood resplendant as a queen, fortified with pure blood and a properly radiant as a goddess. There was a look on

Charlie Stuart's face, a light in his gray eyes, very rare to see. He only bowed and stood aloof.

"I have surprised you, I am sure—interrupted you, I greatly fear. You will pardon both, I know, when I tell you what has brought me here."

In very few words he told her the great tragedies of life are always easily told. They were ruined—he had engaged their passage in the next steamer --- he had merely run down as they were never likely to meet again-for the sake of old times, to say good-bye.

Old times! Something rose in the girl's throat seemed to choke her. Ob, of all the base, heartless, mercenary, ungrateful wretches on earth, was there another so ungrateful, so heartless as she? Poor-Charlie poor! For one moment-one-the impulse came upon her to give up all-to go with him to beggary if need be. Only for one moment-I will do Miss Darrell's excellent worldly

wisdom this justice—only one.
"I see you are dressed for a party I will not detain you a second longer. I could not depart comfortably, considering that you came over ir our care, without informing you why we leave so abruptly. You are safe. Your destiny is happily settled. I can give to your father a good account of my stewardship. You have my sincerest wishes for your health and happiness, and I am sure you will never quite forget us Good-bye, Miss Darrell."

He held out his hand. "My congratulations are premature, but let me offer them to the future Lady Catheron."

"Miss Darrell!" When in all the years that were gone, had he ever called her that before? She arose and gave him her handproud, pale.

"I thank you," she said coldly. "I will send Lady Helena and Sir Victor to you at once. They will wish to see you, of course. Good-bye Mr. Stuart. Let us hope things will turn out better than you think. Give my dearest love to Trix, if she will accept it. Once more, good-bye."

She swept to the door in her brilliant dress, her perfumed laces, her shining jewels—the glittering fripperies for which her womanhood was to be sold. He stood quite still in the centre of the room, as she had left bim, watching her. So beautiful, so cold-blooded,

in books; in real life it was\_like this! She laid her hand on the silver handle the door-then she paused-looked back, all the womanliness, all the passion of her life for the past twelve years, sir, and every day of stirred to its depths. It was good-bye for ever to Charlie. There was a great sob, and George! she ain't dead yet, you know. It's pride bowed and fell. She rushed back— wonderful—I give you my word—it's wonder two impetuous arms went round his neck; she drew his face down, and kissed him passionately-once-twice.

"Good-bye, Charlie-my darling-forever and ever l"

She threw him from her almost violently; and rushed out of the room. Whether she went to tell Lady Helena and Sir Victor of his presence he neither knew nor cared. He was in little mood to meet either of them just

Five minutes later, and, under the blue silvery summer night, he was whirling away back to Chester. When the midnight stars shone in the sky, he was half way up to Lon-don with Edith's farewell words in his ears, Edith's first, last hiss on his lips.

### CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SUMMONS.

The sun was just rising over the million roofs and spires of the great city, as Charlie's hansom dashed up to the door of Langham's He ran up to his father's room, and on the threshold encountered Trix, pale and worn with her night's watching, but wearing a peculiarly happy and contented look despite it all. Charlie did not stop to notice the look, he asked after his father.

"Pa's asleep," Trix replied, "so's ma. It's of no use your disturbing either of them. Pa's pretty well; stupid, as you left him; he doesn't care to talk but he'sable to eat and sleep. The doctor says there is nothing at all to hinder his travelling to Liverpool today. And now, Charlie," Trix concluded, looking compassionately at her brother's pale, tired face, "as you look used up after your day and night's travelling, suppose you go to bed; I'll wake you in time for breakfast, and you needn't worry about anything, Captain Hammond has been here," says Trix, blushing in the wan, morning light, " and he will attend to everything."

Charlie nodded and turned to go, but his sister detained him.

"You-you saw her, I suppose?" she said hesitatingly. "Edith, do you mean?" Charlie looks at her full. "Yes, I saw her. As I went down

for the purpose, I was hardly likely to fail." "And what has she to say for herself?" Trix asks bitterly.

"Very little; we were not together ten minutes in all. She was dressed for a party of some kind, and I did not detain her." "A party!" Trix repeats; "and we like

this! Did she send no message at all?" "She sent you her dearest love." "She may keep it —let her give it to Sir Victor Catheron. I don't want her love, or

anything else belonging to her!" Trix cries, explosively. " Of all the heartless, ungrateful girls-"

Her brother stops her with a look. These handsome gray eyes of Charlie's can be very stern eyes when he likes.

"As I said before, that will do. Trix. Edith is one of the wise virgins we read ofshe has chosen by long odds the better part. What could we do with her now? take her back and return her to her father and stepmother, and the dull life she hated? As for gratitude, I confess I don't see where the gratitude is to come in. We engaged her at a fixed salary; so much cleverness, French, German, and general usefulness on her part; on ours so many hundred dollars per annum. Let me say this, Trix, once and for good, as you don't seem able to say anything pleasant of Edith, suppose you don't speak of her at

And then Charlie, with that resolute light in his eyes, that resolute compression of his lips turned and walked upstairs. It was an unusually grave speech for him, and his volatile sister was duly impressed. She shrugged her shoulders, and went back to her pa's room.

"The amount of it is," she thought, " he is as fond of her as ever, and can't bear, as he has lost her, to hear her spoken of. The idea of his scampering down into Chester to see her once more! Ridiculous! She is heartless, and I hate her!"

And then Trixy took out her lace pockethandkerchief, and suddenly burst out crying. O dear, it was bad enough to lose one's fortune to have one's European tour nipped in the y's warm little heart. There was but one drop of honey in all the bitter cup-a drop six feet high and stout in proportion --- Captain Angus Hammond.

For Captain Angus Hammond, as though mercenary, had come nobly to the front, and by Lady Portia Hampton, and could not join good-bye and watched him away. Ah! what

proposed to Trixy. And Trixy, surprised and grateful and liking him very much, had hesitated, and smiled and dimpled, and blushed and objected, and finally begun to-cry, and sobbed out "yes" through her tears.

Charlie slept until twelve-they were to depart for Liverpool by the two o'clock express. Then his sister, attired for travelling, awoke him, and they all breakfasted together; Mr. Stuart, too, looked very limp and miserable, and Captain Hammond, whose state would the thought that the ocean to-morrow would roll between him and the object of his young affections, thrown a damper upon him. He was going to Liverpool with them, however; it would be a mournful consolation to see them off. They travelled second-class. As Charlie said, "they must let themselves down easily-the sooner they began the better-and third-class to start with might be coming it | me." a little too strong. Let them have a tew cushions and comforts still."

Mr. Stuart kept close to his wife. He seemed to cling to her, and depend upon her. like a child. It was wonderful, it was pitiful, how utterly shattered he had become. His son looked after him with a solicitous tenderness quite new in all their experience of Charlie. Captain Hammond and Trixy kept in a corner together, and talked in saccharine undertones, looking foolish, and guilty. and

They reached Liverpool late in the evening, and drove to the Adelphi. At twelve next day they were to get on board the tender, and be conveyed down the Mersey to

their ship.

Late that evening, after dinner, and over their cigars, Captain Hammond opened his masculine heart and with vast hesitation and much embarrassment, poured into Charlie's ear the tale of his love.

"I ought to tell the governor, you know," the young officer said, " but he's so deucedly cut up as it is, you know, that I couldn't think of it. And it's no use fidgetting your mother—Trixy will tell her. I love your sister. Charlie, and I believe I've been in love with her ever since that day in Ireland. I ain't a lady's man, and I never cared a fig for a girl before in my life; but, by George | I'm awfully fond of Trixy. I ain't an elder son, and I sin't clever, I know cried the poor he was thinking; were all her kind like this? young gentleman sadly; "but if Trix will consent, by George! I'll go with her o church to-morrow. There's my pay—my thought of it. It was very pretty to read of in books; in real like it was like thin! could get along on that for a while, and then I have expectations from my grandmother. I've had expectations from my grandmother those twelve years she's been dying; and, by ful, the way grandmothers and maiden aunts with money do hold out. As Dundreary says, It's something no fellow can understand. But that ain't what I wanted to say-it's this: if you're willing, and Trix is willing, I'll get leave of absence and come over by the next ship, and we'll be married. I-I'll be the happiest fellow alive, Stuart, the day your sister becomes my wife."

You are not to suppose that Captain Hammond made this speech fluently and eloquently, as I have reported it. The words are his but the long pauses, the stammerings, the repetitions, the hesitations I have mercifully withheld. His cigar was quite smoked out by the time he had finished, and with neryous haste he set about lighting another. For Mr. Stuart, tilted back in his chair, his shining boots on the window-sill of the draw. ing room, gazing out at the gas-lit highways of Liverpool, he listened in abstracted silence There was a long pause after the captain concluded-then Charlie opened his lips and spoke:

"This is all nonsense, you know, Hammond," he said gravely, "folly--madness, on your part. A week ago, when we thought Trixy an heitess, the case looked very different, you see; then I would have shaken hands with you, and bestowed my blessings upon your virtuous endeavours. But all that is changed now. As far as I can see, we are beggars-literally beggars-without a dollar; and when we get to New York nothing will remain for Trixy and me but to roll up our sleeves and go to work. What we are to work at heaven knows; we have come up like the lilies of the field, who toil not, neither do they spin. It is rather late in the day to take lessons in spinning now, but you see there is no help for it. I don't say much, Hammond, but I feel this. I hold a man to be something less than a man who will go through life howling over a loss of this kind. There are worse losses than that of fortune in the world." He paused a moment, and his dreamy eyes looked far out over the crowded city street. " I always thought my father was as rich as Crow -Cree-the rich fellow, you know, they always quoted in print. It seemed an impossibility that we ever could be poor. Your family are weal hy, your father has a title; do you think he would listen to this for a me-

ment?" "My family may go—hang!" burst forth the captain. "Why the deuce have they got to do with it? If Trixy is willing.

"Trixy will not be willing to enter any family on these terms," Trixy's brother said, in that quiet way of his, which could yet be such letters across the ocean by the bushel, be en gravely and earnestly urged it. gaged as fast as you please, and remain constant as long as you like. But marriage; nc,

no, no l" That was the end of it. Charlie was not to be moved-neither, indeed, on the marriage question was Trix. "Did Angus think her a wretch—a monster—to desert her poor pa and ms, just now, when they wanted her most, and go off with him? Not likely. He might take back his ring if he liked-she would not hold him to his engagement-she was ready and willing to set him free-"

### "So Jamie an' ye dinn wait Ye canna marry me.

sang Charlie, as Trix broke down here and sobbed. Then with a half smile on his face he went out of the room, and Trixy's tears were dried on Angus Hammond's faithful breast.

Next day, a gray, overcast, gloomy day, the ship sailed. Captain Hammond went with them on board, returning in the tender. Trix, leaning on her father's arm, crying behind her veil; Charlie, by his mother's side, stood on deck while the tender steamed back to the dock. And there under the gray sky, with the bleak wind blowing, and the ship tossing on the ugly short chop of the river they took their parting look at the English shore, with but one friendly face to watch them away, and that the ginger whiskered face of Captain Hammond.

Edith Darrell left Charlie Stuart, and rebud, without losing Edith, just as Edith | turned to the brilliantly-lit drawing-room, had wound her way most closely round Trix- | where her lover and Lady Helena and their where her lover and Lady Helens and their friends sat waiting the announcement of dinner. Sir Victor's watchful eyes saw her enter. Sir Victor's loving glance saw the pallor, like the pallor of death, upon her face. She walked steadily over to a chair in the curtain- mained-he went. to prove that all the world was not base and ed recess of a window. He was held captive

A second after there was a sort of sobbing gasp-a heavy fali. Everybody started, and arose in consternation. Miss Darrell had fallen from her chair, and lay on the floor in a dead faint.

ead faint. Her lover, as pale almost as herself, lifted her in his arms, the cold, beautiful face, lying, like death, on his shoulder. But it was not death.

They carried her up to her room-restoratives were applied, and presently the great have been one of idiotic happiness had not dark eyes opened, and looked up into her over's face.

She covered her own with her hands and 0.162 lover's face.

turned away from him, as though the sight was distasteful to her. He bent above her, almost agonized that anything should ail his idol.

"My darling," he said tremulously. "What is it? What can I do for you? Tell

"Go away," was the dull answer; "only that, go-go away everybody, and leave me alone. They strove to reason with her-some one

sought to stay with her. Lady Helena, Sir Victor-either would give up their place at dinner and remain at the bedside. "No, no, no!" was her answering cry, they must not. She was better again-she needed no one, she wanted nothing only to be

left alone." They left her alone-she was trembling with nervous excitement, a little more and hysterics would set in-they dared not disobey. They left her alone, with a watchful

attendant on the alert in the dressing-room

She lay upon the dainty French bed, her dark hair, from which the flowers had been taken, tossed over the white pillows. her hands clasped above her head, her dark, large eyes fixed on the opposite wall. So she lay motionless, neither speaking nor stirring for hours, with a sort of dull, numb aching at her heart. They stole in softly to her bedside many times through the night, always to find her like that, lying with blank, wide-open eyes, never noticing nor speaking to them. When morning broke she woke from a dull sort of sleep, her head burning, her lips parched, her eyes glittering with fever.

They sent for the doctor. He felt her pulse, looked at her tongue, asked questions, and shook his head. Overwrought nerves the whole of it. Her mind must have been over-excited for some time, and this was the result. No danger was to be apprehended; careful nursing would restore her in a week or two combined with perfect quiet. Then a change of air and scene would be beneficial -say a trip to Scarborough or Torquay now. They would give her this saline draught just at present and not worry about her. The young lady would be all right, on his word and honor, my dear Sir Victor, in a week or

Sir Victor listened very gloomly. He had heard from the hall porter of Mr. Stuart's flying visit, and of his brief interview with Miss Darrell. It was very strange-his hasty coming, his hasty going, without seeing any of them, his interview with Edith, and her fainting-fit immediately after. Why had he come? What had transpired at that interview? The green eyed monster took the baronet's heart between his finger and thumb, and gave it a most terrible twinge.

He watched over her when they let him into that darkened chamber, as a mother may over an only and darling child. If he lost "O Heaven!' he cried passionately, rebel-

liously, "rather let me die than that!" He asked her no questions—he was afraid. His heart sank within him, she lay so cold, so white, so utterly indifferent whether he came or went. He was nothing to her-nothing.

Would he ever be? Lady Helena, less in love, and consequently less a coward, asked the question her nephew dared not ask. "What had brought Mr. Charles Stuart to Powyss-place? What had made her, Edith, faint?"

The dark sombre eyes turned from the twilight prospect, seen through the open window, and met her ladyship's suspicious eyes stendily. "Mr. Stuart had come down to tell her some very bad news. His father had failed—they were ruined. They had to leave England in two days for home-he had only come to bid her a last farewell."

Then the sombre brown eyes went back to the blue-gray sky, the crystal July moon, the velvet, green grass, the dark murmuring trees, the birds twittering in the leafy branches, and she was still again.

Ludy Helena was shocked, surprised, griev-But-why had Edith fainted? "I don't know," Edith answered. "I never fainted before in my life. I think I have not been very strong lately. I felt well enough when I returned to the drawing-room-s minute after I grew giddy and fell. I re-

member no more." "We will take you away my dear," her ladyship said cheerfully. "We will take you to Torquay. Changes of air and scene, as the doctor snys, are the tonics you need to brace your nerves. Ah! old or young, all we poor women are martyrs to nerves."

They took her to Torquay in the second week of July. A pretty little villa near Hes-koth Crescent had been bired; four servants from Powyss-place preceded them; Sir Vican obstinate way; and what I mean to say is tor escorted them, and saw them duly inthis: a marriage for the present is totally and stalled. He returned again-partly because absolutely out of the question. You and she | the work going on at Catheron Royals needed may make love to your heart's content, write his presence, partly because Lady Helens

"My dear Victor," she said, "don't force too much of your society upon Edith. I know girls. Even if she were in love with you" -the young man winced-"she would grow tired of a lover who never left her sight. All women do. If you want her to grow fond of you, go away, write to her every day—not too lover-like love-letters; one may have a surfeit of sweets; just cheerful, pleasant, sensible letters—as a young man in love can write. Come down this day three weeks, and, it we are ready, take us home."

The young man made a wry face-much as he used to do when his good aunt arged him to swallow a dose of nauseous medicine. "In three weeks My dear Lady Helena, what are you thinking of? We are to be

married the first week of September." "October, Victor-October-not a day sooner. You must wait until Edith is completely restored. There is no such desperate baste. You are not likely to lose her.

"I am not so sure of that," he said, half sullenly under his breath; "and a postponed marriage is the most unlucky thing in the

"I don't believe in luck; I do in common sense," his aunt retorted, rather sharply. You are like a spoiled child, Victor, crying for the moon. It is Edith's own request, if you will have it-this postponement. And Edith is right. You don't want a limp, pallid, half-dying bride, I suppose. Give her time to get strong-give her time to learn to like you -your patient waiting will go far towards it. Take my word, it will be the

There was nothing for it but obedience he took his leave and went back to Cheshire. It was his first parting from Edith. How he felt it no words can tell. But the fact re-

wiser course."

a different tarewell to that other only two short weeks ago. She tried not to think of that honestly and earnestly; she tried to forget the fact that haunted her, the voice that rang in her ears, the warm hand clasp, the kisses that sealed their parting. Her love, her duty, her allegiance, her thoughts-all were due to Sir Victor now. In the quiet days that were to be there, she would try to forget the love of her life—try to remember that of all men on earth Sir Victor Catheren was the only man she had any right to think

And she succeeded partly. Wandering along the tawny sands, with the blue bright sea spreading away before her, drinking in the soft salt air, Edith grew strong in body and mind once more. Charlie Sinart had passed for ever out of her life—driven hence by her own acts; she would be the most drivelling of idiots, the basest of traitors, to pine for him now. Her step grow elastic, her eye grew bright, her beauty and bloom returned. She met hosts of pleasant people, and her laugh came sweetly to Lady Helena's ears. Since her nephew must marry-since his heart was set on this girl-Lady Helena wished to see her a healthy and a happy wife.

Sir Victor's letters came daily; the girl smiled as she glanced carelessly over them, tore them up, and answered-about half. Lore him she did not; but she was learning to think very kindly of him. It is quite in the scope of a woman's nature to love one man passionately, and like another very much, It was Edith's case -- she liked Sir Victor. and when, at the end of three weeks he came to join them, she could approach and give him her hand with a frank, glad smile of welcome. The three weeks had been as three centuries to this ardent young lover. His delight to see his darling blooming, and well, and wholly rectored, almost repaid him.
And three days after the triad returned together to Powyss-place, to part, as he whispered, no more.

It was the middle of August now. In spite of Edith's protest, grand preparations were being made for the wedding-a magnificent

trousseau having been erdered.

"Simplicity is all very well," Lady Helens answered Miss Darrell "but Sir Victor Catheron's bride must dress as becomes Sir Victor Catheron's station. In three years from now, if you prefer white muslin and simplicity, prefer it by all means. About the wedding dress you will kindly let me have my OWN WAV.

Edith desisted; she appealed no more; passive to all changes, she let herself drift along.

The third of October was to be the wedding day—my Ladies Gwendoline and Laure Drexel, the two chief bridesmalds—then three others, all daughters of old friends of Lady Helena. The pretty picture-que town of Carnarvon, in North Wales, was to be the nest of the turtledoves during the honey-moon—then away to the continent, then back for the Christmas festivities at Catheron Roy

Catheron Royals was fast becoming a pai ace for a princess—its grounds a sort of en-chanted fairy-land. Edith walked through its lofty, echoing balls, its long suites of sumptuous drawing-rooms, libraries, billiard and ball rooms. The suite fitted up for herself was gorgeous in purple and gold-velvet and bullion fringe-in pictures that were wonders of loveliness in mirror-lined walls. in all that boundless wealth and love could lavish on its idol. Leaning on her proud and happy bridegroom's arm, she walked through them all, half dazed with all the wealth of color and splendor, and wondering if "I be I." Was it a fatry tale, or was all this for Edith Darrell?-Edith Darrell, who, such a brief while gone, used to sweep and dust, sew and darn, in dull, unlovely Sandypoint, and get a new merino dress twice a year? No. it could not be-such transformation scenes never took place out of a Christmas pantomine or a burlesque Arabian Night-it was all a dream -a fairy fortune that, like fairy gold, would change to duil slate stones at light of da She would never be Lady Catheron, never be mistress of this glittering Aladdin's Palace. It grew upon her day after day this feeling of vagueness, of unreality. She was just adrift upon a shining river, and one of these days she would go stranded ashore on hidden quicksands and fonl ground. Something would happen. The days went by like dreams-it was the middle of Sentember. In a little more than a fortnight would come th third of October and the wedding day. But something would happen. As surely as she lived and saw it all, she felt that something would happen.

Something did. On the eighteenth of September there came from London, late in the evening, a telegram for Lady Helena. Sin Victor was with Edith at the piano in the drawing-room. In hot baste his aunt sent for him; he went at once. He found her pale, terrified, excited; she held out the telegram to him without a word. He read it lowly; "Come at once. Fetch Victor. He dying-Inez "

### CHAPTER XIX.

AT POPLAR LODGE. Half an hour had passed and Sir Victor did not return, Edith still remained at the plano the gleam of the candles falling upon her thoughtful face, playing the weird "Moonlight Sonata." She played so softly that the shrill whistling of the wind around the gables, the heavy soughing of the trees, was plainly audible above it. Ten minutes more, her lover did not return. Wondering a little what the telegram could contain, she arose and walked to the window, drew the curtains and looked out. There was no moon, but the stars were numberless, and lit dimly the park As she stood watching the trees, writhing it the autumnal gale, she heard a step behind her. She glanced over her shoulder with a half smile-a smile that died on her lips si she saw the grave pallor of Sir Victor's

"What has happened?" she asked quickly. Lady Helena's despatch contained bad news: It is nothing "-she caught her breath-" no thing concerning the Stuarts?"

"Nothing concerning the Stuarts. It is from London-from lnez Catheron. It is-

that my lather is dying."

She said nothing. She stood looking at him, and waiting for more.

"It seems a strange thing to say," he went on, "that one does not know whether to call one's father's death ill news or not. But considering the living death he has led for twenty-three years, one can hardly call death and release a misfortune. The strange thing, the alarming thing about it, is the way Lady Helens takes it. One would think she might be prepared; that, considering his life and sufferings, she would rather rejoice than grieve; but, I give you my word, the way in which she takes it honestly frightens me." Still Edith made no reply-still be

thoughtful eyes were fixed upon his face. "She seems stunned, paralyzed-actually paralyzed with a sort of terror. And that terror seems to be, not for him or herself but for me. She will explain nothing; she seems unable; all presence of mind seems to have left her. No time is to be lost; there is \$ She drew a long, deep breath as she said train in two hours; we go by that. By day.

(Continued on Third Page.)

thought of a second postponement—I hate thought its idea of leaving you here alone."
Something will happen. All along her

heart had whispered it, and here it was. And pet the long tense breath she drew was very like a breath of relief.

"You are not to think of me," she said quietly, after a pause. "Your duty is to the Nothing will befall me in your abdying don't let the thought of me in any lare say, will drive over occasionally and Of course why you go to London is for the present a secret?

"Of course. What horrible explanations and gossip the fact of his death at this late date will involve. Every one has thought him dead for over twenty years. I can't understand this secrecy—this mystery—the world should have been told the truth from the first. If there was any motive I suppose they will tell me to-night, and I confess I shrink from hearing any more than I have al-

ready heard." His face was very dark, very gloomy, as he gazed out at the starlight night. A presentiment that something evil was in store for him weighed upon him, engendered, perhaps, by the incomprehensible alarm of Lady Helena. The preparations for the journey were hursled and few. Lady Helena descended to the conisge, leaving on her maid's arm. She seemed to have forgotten Edith completely, mil Edith advanced to say good bye. Then in a constrained, mechanical sort of way she gave her her hand, spoke a few brief words of farewell, and drew back into a corner of the mringe, a darker shadow in the gloom.

In the drawing room in travelling cap and overcont, Sir Victor held Edith's hand, lingaring strangely over the parting-strangely reluctant to say farewell.

"Do you believe in presentiments, Edith?" he acked. "I have a presentiment that we will never meet again like this-that some thing will have come between us before we meet again I cannot define it. I cannot explain it. I only know it is there."

I dou!t believe in presentiments," Edith answered cheerfully. "I never had one in my lite. I believe they are only another mme for dyspepsia; and telegrams and hurned night journeys are mostly conducive to gloom. When the sun shines to-morrow morning, and you have had a strong cup of coffee, you will be ready to langh at your presentiments. Nothing is likely to come be-tween us." "Nothing shall-nothing. I swear it!" He caught her in his arms with a straining clasp, and kissed her passionately for the first time. "Nothing in this lower world will ever separate us. I have no life now apart from you. And nothing, not death itself, shall postpone cur marriage. It was postponed once; I wish it never had been. It shall never be postponed again.

"Go! go!" Edith cried; "some one is com

ing-you will be late-" There was not a minute to spare. He dashed down the stairs, down the portico steps, and sprang into the carriage beside his aut. The driver cracked his whip, the horses started, the carriage rolled away into the gloom and the night. Edith Darrell stood at the window until the last sound of the wheels died away, and for long after. A strange silence seemed to have fallen upon the great house with the going of its mistress. In the embrasure of the window, in the dim blue starlight, the girl sat down to think. There was some mystery, involving the mur der of the late Lady Catheron, at work here she felt. Grief for the loss of his wife might have driven Sir Victor Catheron mad, but why make such a profound secret of it? Why give out that he was dead? Why allow his son to step into the title before his time? If Juan Catheron were the murderer, Juan Cathe outlaw and Pariah of his family why screen him as though he had been the idol and treasure of all, and let the dead go unavenged? Why this strange terror of Lady Helena! why her insufferable aversion to her not hew marrying at all?

Yes, there was something hidden, some thing on the cards not yet brought to light; and to the death-bed of Sir Victor Catheron the younger had been summoned to hear the whole truth.

Would he tell it to her upon his return, she wondered. Well, if he did not, she had no right to complain-she had her secret from him. There was madness in the familyshe shrank a little at the thought for the first time. Who knew, whether latent and unsuspected, the taint might not be in the blood and brains of the man to whom she was about to bind herself for life? Who was to tell when it might break forth, in what horrible shape it might show itself? To be the widowed wife of a madman-what wealth and title on earth could compensate for that? She shivered as she sat, partly with the chill night air, partly with the horror of the thought. In her youth, and bealth, and beauty, her predecessor had been struck down, the bride of another Sir Victor. So long she sat there that a clock up in the lofty turret struck, heavily and solemnly, twelve. The house was still as the grave-all shut up except this room where she sat, all retired except her maid and the outler. They yawned sleepily, and waited for her to retire. Chilled and white, the girl arose at last, took her night-lamp and went, slowly up to bed.

"Is the game worth the caydle, after all?" she thought. "Ah me! what a miserable, vacillating creature I am. Whatever comes -the worst or the best-there is nothing for it now but to go on to the end."

Meantime, through the warm, sterry night, the train was speeding on to London, bearing Sir Victor Catheron to the turning point of his life. He and his aunt had their carriage all to themselves. Still in dead silence, still with that pale, terrified look on her face, Lady Helena lay back in a corner among the cushions. Once or twice her nephew spoke to her—the voice in which she answered him hardly sounded like her own. He gave it up at last; there was nothing for it but to wait and let the end come. He drew his cap over his eyes, lay back in the opposite seat, and dozed and dreamed of Edith.

In the chill, gray light of an overcast morning they reached Euston station. A sky like brown paper lay over the million roofs of the great Babylon; a dull, dim fog, that stifled you, filled the air. The fog and raw cold were more like November than the last month of summer. Blue and shivering in the chill light, Sir Victor buttoned up his light overcoat, assisted his aunt into a cab, and gave the order-"St. John's Wood. Drive for your life?"

Lady Helena knew Poplar Lodge, of course once in the vicinity there would be no trouble in finding it. Was he still alive, the Young man wondered. How strange seemed the thought that he was about to see his father at last. It was like seeing the dead return. Was he sane, and would he know him When they met?

The overcast morning threatened rain. It began to fall slowly and dismally as they drove along. The London streets looked unutterably draggled and dreary, seen at this early hour of the wet morning. The cab his aunt.

light we will be in London; how long before driver urged his horse to its utmost speed, and light we will be in Loudon; now long before driver urged his horse to its utmost speed, and we return I cannot say. I hate the thought of a death casting its gloom, over our approaching marriage. I dread horribly the ground marriage. I dread horribly the lena gave the man his direction and in the control of a second northogonament. minutes they stopped before the tall, closed iron gates of a solitary villa. It was Poplar

The baronet paid the man's fare and dismissed him. He seized the bell and rang a peal that seemed to tinkle half a mile away. While he waited holding an umberella over his aunt, he surveyed the premises.

It was a gruesome, prison-like place enough at this forlorn hour. The stone walls were as sence will be the stone walls were as well books and music; and Lady Gwendoline, iron gates was completely obstructed by trees. Of the house itself, except the chimney pots and the curling smoke, not a glimpse was to be had. And for three-and-twenty years Inez Catheron had buried herself alive here with a madman and two old servants! He shuddered internally as he thought of it-surely, never devotion or attonement equalled hers.

They waited nearly ten minutes here in the rain; then a footstep shambled down the path, and an old face peered out between the trellised iron work. "Who is it?" an old voice asked.

"It is I, Hooper. Sir Victor and I. For pity's sake don't keep us standing here in the

"My lady! Praise be?" A key turned in the lock, the gate swung wide, and an aged, white-haired man stood bowing before Ludy Helena.

"Are we in time?" was her first breathless question. "Is your master still-"

"Still alive, my lady-praise and thanks be! Just in time, and no more." The dim eyes of Hooper were fixed upon

the young man's face. " Like his father," the old lips said, and the old head shook ominously; "more's the pity

—like bis f₄ther." Lady Helena took her nephew's arm and hurried him, under the dripping trees, up the evenue to the house. Five minutes brought them to it-a red brick villa, its shutters all closed. The house-door stood ajar; without ceremony her ladyship entered. As she did

Catheron came out. The fixedly pale face could by no possibility grow paler—nor by no possibility change its marble calm. But the deep, dusk eyes looked at the young man, it seemed to him, with an infinite compassion.

so, another door suddenly opened, and Inez

"We are in time?" his aunt spoke. "You are in time. In one moment you will see him. There is not a second to lose, and he knows it. He has begged you to be brought to him the moment you arrive." "He knows, then. Oh, thank God! Rea-

son has returned at last." "Reason has returned. Since yesterday he has been perfectly sane. His first words were that his son should be sent for, and the truth should be told."

There was a half suppressed sob. Helena covered her face with her both hands. Her nephew looked at her, then back to Miss Catheron. The white face kept its calm, the pitying eyes looked at him with a gentle com-

passion no words can tell. "Wait a moment," she said; "I must tell him you are here.

(To be continued.)

CHOLERA INFANTIUM.

That terrible scourge among children may be speedily cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel complaints, nausen and vomiting, from an ordinaty diarrhoes to the most severe attack of Canadian cholers, can be subdued by its prompt use. It is the best remedy known for children or adults suffering from summer com-

### NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Swells of the period at Saratoga wear oats, little low-crowned hats, and carry huge anes.

A man in Accomac County, Va., is the father of nineteen children-" eight pairs and three aces," as the local paper expresses it.

Tokio, Japan, has a young Men's Christian Association, all the members of which are natives. The association is about to start a religious magazine.

There are 50,000 idiots in the United States, according to one authority. The number depends a good deal on who takes the census and where the line is drawn.

A New York girl has a case in which she displays rings received from her captives in doctrine. By this choice the ruler is desigmatrimonial engagements. Sort of war hoops, as it were .- Detroit Free Press.

Sunday on "The Rejected." Some may be is no question here of the forms of govern-irreverent enough to suppose that this ser- ment, for there is no reason why the rule of mon was another puff for Conkling .- Boston Post.

A colored girl in Washington Territory re cently ran away with a white man who wanted to marry her. The father of the colored girl prosecuted the man for abduction.

The Catholic missionaries from Dahomey, Africa, who made addresses in Springfield on Sunday, said the maximum life of a mission ary in Dahomey was four years. Of seven who accompanied one of the speakers four years ago, he was the sole survivor.

The Mayor of Quincy, Ill., vetoes the ordinance fixing his salary at \$250 a year, and declares he will not serve for less than \$1,000. He was elected as a reform candidate, and who is unreasonable enough, he asks, to expect a reformation in the city Government for the price offered?

The assertion was made in a public meeting in Manchester, England, by the Chairman of the Board of Trade, that there were numerous workingmen in northern England who had come back to labor in that country, after having served in the mills in America, because they found they could do much better in the old country than they could in the new.

The sale of meat infected with trichina is subjected to severe punishment in Germany. A butcher and an innkeeper of the city of Halberstadt, who failed to have pork that they offered for sale properly examined by the Government Inspectors, and who were the cause in consequence of more than one hundred cases of trichinosis, including four cases of death, have just been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

### WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

Rev ...... Washington, D.C., writes: I bestuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable reme. dies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."-New York Baptist Weekly.

Encyclical Letter of our Holy Father Leo XIII.

TO ALL THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCH-BISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD IN GRACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE,

LEO XIII., POPE. Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Bene.

diction :-

carried on against the Divine authority of the Church, has reached the point whither it tended, that is to say, it has put in danger all human society, and particularly civil government, whereon reposes principally the public weal. This seems to have happened in this, our age especially. For popular passions deny more boldly now than before, any power whatever in Government; and such is the prevailing license, and so frequent are seditions and insurrections, that not only is obedience often refused to these who administer public affairs, but no sufficiently adequate protection seems to be left them.

The task for a long time has been to bring their rulers into contempt and hatred with the people, and the flames of odium thus started, having burst forth, the lives of sovereigns have several times been attempted Europe was lately horrified at the dreadwhilst men's mirds are still in a state of

make threats and intimidating speeches

against the other Princes of Europe.

These dangers in the general order things cause us grave anxiety, when we behold the almost bourly peril in which the sedations of stability and order in the Republic, as soon as it entered into the manners and institutions of States. The equitable and wise adjustment of rights and duties on the part of rulers and people, is not the least or last fruit of that virtue. For there is a wonderful force in the precepts and example of Christ our Lord, to keep within the bounds of duty as well those who obey as those who rule, and to maintain among them that union, which is quite agreeable to nature, and that harmony, as it were, of wills, from which springs the tranquil, and wholly undisturbed course of public affairs. Wherefore, since we are appointed by God's favor to govern the Catholic Church, the guardian and interpreter of Christ's doctrines, we judge it to be within the scope of our authority publicly to call to mind what Catholic truth demands of every person in this matter of daty : from which it will also be manifest, in what way and by what means provisions may be made in so threatening a state of things, for the public

Although man, spurred on by a sort of vain glory and wilfulness, has often sought to throw off the yoke of authority, never has he been able, however, to get to where he might obey no one. Necessity itself requires that some should be rulers in every association and community of men; lest society, being without any government or head, should go to pieces, and fail to attain the end for which it was ordained and organized. But if the political power of States could not be made away with, it was surely the pleasure to employ all sorts of expedients to weaken its force and impair its majesty; and that, especially in the sixteenth century, when obnoxious new opinious infatuated considerable numbers of men. From that moment not only did the masses claim a larger measure of liberty than was proper; but it seemed that they invented at will, theories of the origin and constitution of civil society. Noy more, very many of a more recent date, marchassumed the title of philosophers, say that all power is from the people; therefore that those who exercise authority in the State, do not exercise it as their own, but as entrusted to them by the people, and upon this condition: that it may be recalled by the will of the same neople by whom it was confided to them. But Catholics, who derive the right of governing from God, as a natural and necessary source,

hold a contrary opinion. It is important in this connection to consider that they who are to be set over the Republic, may, in certain cases, be chosen by the will and decision of the people, without any opposition or repugnance to Catholic nated but the rights of government are not conferred, and power is not given, but it is de-Rev. Dr. Fulton of Brooklyn preached termined by whom it is to be wielded. There ment, for there is no reason why the rule of one or several should not be approved by the Church, if only it is just and tends towards the common good. Accordingly, justice being observed, people are not forbidden to provide themselves with that kind of government which is most suitable to their genius, or the institutions and customs of their an-

> cestors. But, touching political government, the Church rightly teaches that it proceeds from God, for she finds this clearly attested by the Holy Scriptures and the monuments of Chrisreason, or more conducive to the welfare of both rulers and people.

Indeed, the books of the Old Testament establish plainly in many places the fact that the source of human power is in God. . "By me kings reign . . . by me princes rule, and the mighty decree justice." (Prov. viii., 15, 16.) And elsewhere. "Give ear you that rule the people, . . . for power is given you by God, and strength by the Most High." (Wis. vi., 3, 4.) The same is also contained in the book of Ecclesiasticus. "Over every nation be set a ruler" (Eccl. xvii., 14.) Yet these truths which men had learned from God, their author, they unlearned by degrees on account of heathen superstition, which corrupted the germane form and beauty of government, in like manner as it did the real aspect of things and quite a considerable number of ideas. Afterwards, where the light of the Christian Gospel shone, folly made way for the truth, and again that most noble and Divine source from which all authority flows, began to be made manifest. Christ, our Lord, answered the Roman President, who was pretending to, and ostentatiously claiming the power of re-leasing or condemning, "Thou shouldst not lieve it to be all wrong and even wicked for have any power against me unless it were affairs must be administered for the advantage clergymen or other public men to be led into given thee from above." (John xix., 11.) of those who are committed to their charge, giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile | St. Augustine, explaining this passage, says: Let us learn what he said, what he taught also by the Apostle, that there is no power that does not come from God, (Tract cxiv., in John n. 5). The faithful voice of the Apostles has indeed resounded, as an echo of the doctrine and commands of Jesus

selves zealously to the profession and propagation of the same doctrine in which they had been trained. "Let us not attribute the power of conferring government and empire," says St. Augustine, to any one except the true God. (De Oiv. Dei., lib: V., chap. 21.)

St. John Chrysostom is of the same mind. "Let there be governmente," he says, "and let some rule, others be subject, and let ail things not be given over to chance and ran-dom. • I say it is a piece of Divine wisdom." (In epist. ad Rom. homil. That long and most mischievous warfare xxii., n. 1.)

The very same testimony is given by St. Gregory the Great, who says: "We confess that power was given from Heaven to Emperors and Kings." (Epist. lib. 11; epist.

61.)
Nay, these holy doctors undertook to explain these same doctrines by the natural light of reason, in such a manner that they ought to appear quite correct and true even to those who follow reason alone as a guide. And, in fact, nature, or more truly God, the author of nature, ordains that man shall live in society, which is clearly shown by the faculty of speech, that greatest wooer of society, and the very many inherent demands of the soul, and the many necessary and important things which men living alone cannot procure, but which joined and associated with others they do secure. by secret treachery or open attacks. All Now no society can exist or be conceived, in which there is not some one who controls the ful death of a very powerful Emperor; and wills of individuals, so that out of many, one as it were, may be produced, and who impels amezement at the magnitude of the crime, them according to right and order, in the dissolute persons do not fear publicly to direction of the common good; accordingly God has wished that there be men in society who should rule the masses. And it is of great value that they, by whose authority public affairs are administered, should be able to oblige citizens to obey in such a manuer curity of rulers and the peace of Governments, that it would be plainly sinful for the subject together with the welfare of the people, are not to obey. But no man has in or of him-placed. The Divine virtue of the Christian self the power to bind by such bonds of aureligion, however, produced excellent foun- | thority, the free will of others. This power belongs solely to God, the creator and universal law maker; and it is necessary that they who exercise it, should do so as if shared with them by God. " There is one law giver and judge who is able to destroy and deliver. (James iv., 12.)

This same thing is seen in every order of power. It is so well known that the power which is in priests comes from God, that they are esteemed and called among all people the ministers of God. In like manner the power of beads of families is stamped as if with the image and impression of the authority that is in God, " of whom all paternity in earth and heaven is named." (Eph. iil., 15)

In this way the different sorts of power possess admirable resemblances to one another, since whatever there is anywhere of government and authority is derived from one and the same maker of the world, who is God.

Those who will have it that civil society has sprung from the free consent of men seeking the origin of government from that same source, say that each one has relinquished some portion of this right, and that by his will each one has contributed to the power of him in whom the sum of those rights is vested. But it is a great error not to see what is manifest, that since men are not a race of nomade, they are born independently of their own will, for a natural community of life; and that moreover, the compact which is alleged, is clearly fabulous and fictitious, and it cannot impart to political power so much strength, dignity and stability as the care of public affairs and the common good of citizens exact. Authority will have all these ornaments and supports only if it be regarded as emanating from that august and

most holy principle, God. No truer or more useful doctrine can be found than this. For the authority of State rulers, if it is a sort of communication of the Divine power, immediately acquires a dignity greater than human for that reason; not that impious and very absurd dignity formering in the steps of those who in a former age | Iy sought by Pagan Emperors claiming Divine honors, but true and solid, and that coming from a certain Divine gift or benefit. Hence it will need be that citizens submit to and obey princes as God, not so much from dread of punishment as reverence of majesty, and not for the sake of flattering as for the couscientious claim of duty. The established authority will stand more firmly in its place. For citizens, feeling the force of this obligation, must needs shua disloyalty and insubordinution, because they should be persuaded that they who resist political authority resist Divine will, and that they who refuse to honor rulers deny honor to God. The Apostle Paul explicitly taught the Romans this doctrine; he wrote to them on the respect due to sovereigns with such authority and weight, that nothing, it would seem, could be more vigorously commanded: -"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers; for there is no power but from God; and those that are, are ordained from God. Therefore, he that resists the power resists the ordinance of God. And they that resist purchase to themselves damnation. . . . . Wherefore, be subject of necessity, not only

for wrath but also for conscience sake." (Rom xiii, 1, 2, 5)

And the celebrated passage of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, on the same subject, is in harmony therewith :- "Be ye subject, therefore, to every human creature for God's sake, whether it be to the King as excelling, or to governors sent by God for the punishtian antiquity, and besides, no doctrine can ment of evil doers, and the praise of the be conceived which is more agreeable to good for so is the will of God." (Peter ii, 13,

> the natural or Divine laws should be demanded of them; for it is impious alike to alternative of neglecting the commands of God or of rulers, Jesus Christ should be obeyed, commanding "that to Cresar be rendered the things that are of Casar to God, the things that are of God." (Matth xii, 21) and we must corrageously answer with the Apostles : "We ought to obey God rather than men." (Acts v. 29.)

> And yet they cannot be charged with disobedience who act in this manner, for if the will of princes is in conflict with the will and laws of God, they exceed the measure of their power and violate justice; and then their authority can have no value, being, without justice, null.

And in order that justice may be preserved in government, it is of very great moment that they who rule States should understand that political power is not devised for the profit of any individual whatever, and that public not of those to whom the charge is confided. Let rulers take as their model that best and greatest, God, from whom they derive their authority, and placing Him before them as their guide, in managing public affairs, let them govern the people justly and honorably, and temper such severity as is necessary, with

shun the wrath of God. "For the most High will examine your works and search out your thoughts. Because, being ministers of His kingdom you have not judged rightly. . . . horribly and speedily will He appear to you; for a most severe judgment shall be for them

that bear rule. . . For God will not accept any man's person neither will He stand in awe of any man's greatness, for He has made the little and the great, and He has equally care of all. But a greater punishment is ready for the more mighty." (Wis vi, 4, 5, 6, 8.)

With these doctrines protecting the State, every cause or desire of sedition is taken away; the honor and security of rulers and the repose and well being of States will be assured. Likewise the dignity of citizens has been best consulted for; it has been given them to retain in their very obedience that which is agreeable to man's excellence. For they understand, that in God's judgment there is neither slave nor freedman, that there is one God of all, "rich to all who call upon Him." (Rom x, 12) and that they submit to and obey their rulers, because the latter bear in some measure the image of God, " to serve whom is to reign."

The Church has always acted so that this Christian form of authority should not only be engraved in the minds of the people, but also manifested in their public life and manners. So long as the reins of government were held by Pagan Emperors, who were prevented by superstition from rising to that form of government which we have sketched, the Church studied to impress it on the minds of the people, who as soon as they institutions, were embraced Christian willing to conform their lives thereto. Therefore, the pastors of souls, reviving the example of the Apostles, were most careful and diligent in admonishing the people "to be subject to princes and powers, to obey the law" (Tit 3, 1) also to pray to God for all men, but particularly "for Kings and all that are in high stations : for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God." (Tim. ii, 1, 3.) On this point the Ancient Christians left quite significant testimony; being most unjustly persecuted by the Pagan Emperors, notwith-standing, they did not cease to behave obedicutly and submissively, so that they seemed plainly to be engaged in a combat, for the one of cruelty, for the other side of respect. So great a moderation, so assured a disposition to obey was too well known to be capable of being obscured by the calumny and malice of enemies. Wherefore, the public advocates of Christianity before the Emperors used to prove that it was unjust to turn the laws against the Christians, above all, relying on this argument that in the sight of all they were a meet pattern of obedience to the Thus, Athenagoras boldly addressed laws. Marcus Aurelius Antonius, and Lucius Aurelius Commodus, his son :- "You let us, who do no wrong, nay, who behave most justly towards God and your empire" be har-

rassed, plundered and oxiled. (Legat. pro Christanis.) In like manner Tertullian openly praised the Christians as the best and most assured friends of the Empire:-" The Christian is nobody's enemy, still less the Emperor's, whom he is obliged to love, revere and honor; knowing that he is constituted by God, and whose welfare he must desire with that of the whole Roman Empire" (Apology n. 35.) And he did not hesitate to assert that within the boundaries of the Empire, with the increase of Christians, the number of enemies were wont to decrease. "You have fewer enemies now because of the multitude of Christians, having Christians in almost all the citizens of nearly all the States." (Apol. n. 36.)—There is, also signal evidence in the same matter in the "Epistle to Diogneteis," which establishes the fact that the Christians were accustomed at that period to obey the laws, but of their own accord in fulfilling the law, they did better and more perfeetly than they were bound to do by the laws. "The Christians obey the laws that are enacted, and by their mode of life surpass the laws." Indeed, it was quite another thing when they were commanded by the edicts of Emperors and threats of prec'ors to betray the Christian faith or be, in any wise, lacking in their duty; on these occasions they certainly chose rather to displease men than God. But under these very circumstances they were so far from doing anything seditions or insulting to the majesty of anthority, that they confined themselves to this one point to professing that they were Christians, and that they were unwilling in any manner to charge their faith. Then they they did not think of resisting but calmly and cheerfully they went to the torture, so that the greatness of the tortures yielded to their greatness of soul .- Nor was the force of Christian institutions seen under a different aspect, in the military calling. It was, in fact. the mark of a Christian soldier to combine, the loftiest courage with the greatest zeal for military discipline, and to swell the loftiness of his soul by his immovable fidelity to his prince. But if he were asked to do anything dishonorable, as to violate God's laws, or turn his sword against the innocent disciples of Christ, then he would refuse to do what he was commanded, yet so as to prefer to aboudon the profession of aims, and die for religion, rather than withstand public authority by aedition and revult. After States had Christian Princes, the

Church was still more emphatic in proving and declaring how much holiness there was in the authority of those who ruled; whence it happened, that when people thought of it happened, that when people thought of The only case wherein men are not bound authority, the image of a sacred majesty preto obey, is if anything plainly repugnant to sented itself, which excited the greater reveronce and love for rulers. With this design, it was wisely ordained that Kings, at the becommand or perform anything that violates | ginning of their reign, should be solemnly the law of nature or God's will. If, then, it | consecrated, a matter which in the Old Testashould happen that one is placed in the mont was cetablished by God's authority. At the period when society, drawn forth, as if from the ruins of the Roman Empire, was born anew to the hope of Christian greatness, the Roman Pontiffs, having established a "Holy Empire," set a special stamp of conse-cration upon political authority. This increase of nobility on the party of authority was very great; and it is not to be doubted that that institution would have been always quite useful to religious and civil society is rulers and people had in view the end that and grants to the people "to sit in the beauty the Church proposed. And in fact there was peace and sufficient prosperity while friendship and harmony existed between the two powers. If the people, in their sgitations, became guilty in any way, the Church was there to restore tranquility, recalling each one to his duty, quelling the most violent passions, partly by gentleness, partly by authority. So, too, if rulers were in any wise delinquent in the affairs of government, she was there to approach them, and by calling to mind the rights, wants, and just desires of the people, advise equity, mercy and kindness. By this means, uprisings and civil wars were often avoided.

On the contrary, the teachings upon political power invented by modern persons, have Christ. The advice of St. Paul to the Romans, who were subject to the rule of Pagan monished by the oracles of the Sacred Scriptions, "There is no power but from Ged," tures that they themselves shall one day have from which he infer as a consequence. The princes is God's minister. (Rom. xiii., 4.)

princes is God's minister. (Rom. xiii., 4.) A young man in Buffalo has just married princes is God's minister. (Rom. xiii., 4.)

The fathers of the Church devoted thembeen false to their duty they can in no wise its strength. As to their saying that it de-The state of the second section is a second

pends on the caprice of the multitude in the first place, it is a false opinion; then it is to establish authority on too light and unstable a foundation. Roused and stimulated by these theories, popular passions will grow more and more insolert, and to the sorious injury of the Republic will slip easily and smoothly into secret movements and seditions. In fact, what is called the "R formation," the helpers and leader of which assailed to the very foundations by new doctrines the civil power, was followed, especially in Germany, by sudden tunults and most au factous revolts; and that with such a bursting forth of domestic war and slaughter, that no place seemed to be free from disturbances and blood. From that heresy sprang in the last century a false philosophy and the so called "new right, the sovereignity of the people, and an unbridled license, which very many esteem the only liberty. From these we have come up to these last scourges, "Communism, Socialism, Nihilism," most pernicious portents, and almost the death ofhuman society. And yet a very large number of men strive to increase serious evils, and under the pretence of helping the multitude, they have already provoked no slight outburst of calamities. What we recall here is not unknown or very

What is most serious, is that rulers, in the midst of such dangers, have no sufficient romodies to restore public order and appeare disturbed minds. They fortify themselves by laws and think that they who are disturbing the public peace ought to be subdued by the rigor of punishments.—Rightly indeed; but still it must be seriously reflected that no punishments have such an efficacy as alone to beable to save States. Fear, as St. Thomas plainly teaches, "Is a week foundation; for they who are subdued by fear, if an occasion arises when they may hope for impunity, rise up with as much the more arder against authority as they have been put down against their will by fear alone." And besides from too great a fear, most people fall into despair; but despair launches them boldly into all sorts of injuries. (De Rogim Princ L I cap 10.)-We know sufficiently by experience how true that is. Therefore we must have recourse to a higher and more efficacious principle of obedience, and lay it down simply that the harshness of laws cannot be truitful rulers. Mon yield to a sense of duty, and are moved by the wholesome fear of God. Religion, which by her own force, influences men's minds, and bends their very wills, can demand of them to be attached to those who govern them not only for obedience sake, but also for benevolence and charity, which, in every human assembly, is the best guardian of their security.

Hence we ought to consider that the Roman Pontiffs served conspicuously the common weal, because they were able to curb the haughty and restless minds of the "Reformers" and quite often by showing how dangerous they are even to civil society .-Let us recall here the memorable counsel of Clement VII, to Fordinand, the King of Bohemia and Hungary :- " In this matter of faith your dignity and; your interest are comprised, seeing that the faith cannot be overthrown without entailing the wreck of your own affairs; what has been very distinctly seen in some of these countries." And in this order of facts have shone forth the exalted foresight and courage of our predocessors, and especially of Cloment XII, Bouedict XIX, and Leo XII, who, in succeeding ages, when the scourge of wicked doctrines was creeping along, and the audacity of the "sects" growing strong, endeavoured by their authority to op-pose their progress. We ourselves have several times declared that grave dangers are impending, and at the same time pointed out the best means of repelling them. We have offered rulers, and those who are charged with public affairs, the aid of religion, and exhorted the people to make the largest use of the abundance of great benefits which the Church supplies. We do this in order that rulors may understand that ance, which is superior to all else, is ever offered to them, and we carnestly exhort them in the Lord, to protect religion, and what is the very interest of the State, allow the Church to enjoy that freedom of which she cannot be deprived without injustice, and the suffering of all. Truly Christ's Church cannot be suspected by rulers, or hated by peoples. She admonishes rulers to follow justice and never shirk their duties; and by many reasons she fortifies and upholds their authority. She acknowledges and declares that all that is of the civil order belongs to their power and supreme authority; in those matters, whereof the judgment, although under a different respect, appertain to the sacred and the civil power. She wishes that there be an agreement by means of which unhappy complications may be avoided on both sides. As for the people, the Church was created for the salvation of all men, and she loves them as a mother. She it is, who, guided by charity, has infused gentleness into minds, refinement into manners and equity into laws; never hostile to an honorable liberty, she has been used always to detest tyrannical power. The habit of doing good, which is inherent in the Church, St. Augustine has expressed in few words. "She (the Church) teaches Kings to watch over their people, and all the people to be submissive to their Kings; showing thus that everything does not belong to everyone, but that charity is for all and injustice due to no one." (De morib Ecel lib 1, cap 30.)

Wherefore, your work, venerable brethren, will be eminently useful and quite salutary if you use with ourselves, the zeal and all the talents which, by God's gift are at your service, to ward off the perils and inconveniences of human society. Take care and see that these teachings of the Catholic Church respecting power and the duty of obedience, be unceasingly put before men's minds, and diligently applied in the regulation of their lives. Let the people be often admonished by your authority and instruction to shun forbidden sects and conspiracies, and have nothing to do with sedition; and let them understand that it is for God's sake they obey those who rule over them, and that their submission is reasonable, and their obedience generous. But inasmuch as it is God " who gives salvation to Kings" (Psalm xv iii 10) of peace and in the tabernacles of wealthy rest" (Is xxxii 18) it is necessary to pray to and supplicate Him, to bend all minds to equity and truth; calm down hatreds and restore to the earth a tranquility and peace so

long desired. In order that our hope may be firmer, let us call to our aid the prayers and protection of the Virgin Mary, the great Mother of God, the help of Christians, and guardian of the human race; of St. Joseph, her chaste spouse, in whose patronage the Universal Church confides so much; of Peter and Paul, the Princes of the Apostles, the guardians and

champions of the Christian names, Meanwhile, as a pledge of Divine gifts, we bestow, from the depths of our heart; on all already brought men great afflictions, and it of you, venerable brethren, the clergy and

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For August, 1881. THURSDAY, 18 .- Of the Octave of the Assumption. St. Agapitus, Martyrs. FRIDAY, 19. - Of the Octave. SATURDAY, 20 .- St. Bernard, Abbot, Confes-

sor, and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. McMahon, Hartford, 1879. SUNDAY, 21.—Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joachim, Father of the B. V.M. Less Ecclus. xxxi. 8-11; Gosp. Mark vii.

Monday, 22.—Octave of the Assumption. SS. Timothy and Companions, Martyrs. Tuesday, 23-St. Philip Beniti, Confessor. Vigil of St. Bartholomew.

WEDNESDAY, 24.-St. Bartholomew, Apostle.

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

Ir now turns out that the Chicago convention was quiet, business like, anti-dynamite, and undemonstrative, and the nearest a Chicago paper could manage to get to it was the tavern round the corner. All the stories of dissensions were pure inventions, but, then, the Chicago correspondents have a reputation which they naturally enough do not like to

A crisis has arrived in the condition of the wounded President, and notwithstanding the bulletins of the doctors and their hopeful predictions, it is certain General Gasfield's life hangs on a thread. Indeed we may hear alarming news at any moment. If he survives this month of August he may be considered safe, but public opinion is not hopeful that he will.

The successful stand made by the Boers against such overwhelming numbers is a lesson which should not be forgotten, and it is one which teaches people having a just cause that they should never despair, no matter what the odds are against them. The Boers at Quebec in any other way than is agreeable are men who practically applied the theory to the Irish people. This is not asking

'Tis sweeter to bleed for an age at thy shrine Than to sleep but one moment in chains.

THE commander of the French war steamer "Corinde" is still master of the situation on the French shore of Newfoundland. It is enough to make one's teeth water to read about the tremendous catches of the French fishermen in this favored region, and how Commander De Varrenne protects the importers in their rights to refuse to pay duties. It is all very amusing, but it may not be always so.

THE Dublin correspondent of the New York Herald thinks the land agitation has only begun in Ireland, and that nothing less than the annihilation of landlordism will satisfy the people. The Land League has now \$300,000 in the bank, it has purchased two Dublin Weekly newspapers, one of which (the Irishman) may soon become a daily, and it has started a paper in Thurles called the Tipperary, said to be inspired by Archbishop Croke.

THE New York Herald correspondent at Paris cables the result of an interview he a British resident, and that in future the Brithad with King Kalakana. His Majesty told ish should guide his foreign policy. Shere him (of course) that New York contrasted favorably with Paris and Vienna, and denied his dominions and marched victoriously to that he intended selling his kingdom to a Cabul. Shere Ali fled and died in exile of a those rumors in order to excite sympathy, in God there is such an institution foreign power. "Queen Victoria," suggested | broken heart. Sir Louis Cavagnari was in-Colonel Armstrong, " might just as reasonably barter away British independence," and His Majesty nodded assent. The Rerald cor- soon after Sir Louis and his escort were annirespondent at Paris must have a keen sense of hilated in Cabul almost under the eyes the ridiculous.

THE death of the man Wetherell in Ottawa at the hands, it is supposed, of a gang of roughs who came to extract money from him because he was an old man just married to an old woman, will, we hope, stir up the authorities to the necessity of adopting such severe measures against the charivari nuisance as will lead to its discontinuance. It is a pretty state of things when roughs and loafers are in a position to annoy people because, in their opinion, they were too old to contract a matrimonial alliance, and to demand a bribe for ceasing to insult them.

Two-THIRDS of the republican party in Virginia are readjusters or followers of Senator | cordingly did, abandoning the famous scienthe republicans, so that if the latter win in | penditure of blood and treasure—not, howevil that may result from this, it must strike was, properly speaking, an usurper. But presence is the signal for tumult, perthe reader of American history that if George | the Afghan Crown as a general rule falls to | haps for murder, he leaves and goes else-Washington dreamed that his native state him with the longest sword and the stoutest where, except he thinks a change may take Republicans like Dilke, Chamberlain, Bright

his slaves, he would not take the field with half so much enthusiasm.

THE HON. MR. MACKENZIE has been presented with the freedom of the burgh of Inverness, the capital of the Scottish Highlands. In one of his excellent speeches, delivered after the ceremony, he expatiated on the advantages of Canada, which enjoyed all the benefits of a republic and a monarchy. This is, of course, a time-honored platitude, being threadbare from constant use, but should it not strike Mr. Mackenzie that he was by inference hard upon the people of the United States because they enjoy none of the benefits of monarchy, as also upon his audience at Inverness, who must mourn the absence of republicanism. It was Artemus Ward who wept so profusely because his unfortunate country "aint got no tower." We in Canada have no tower either, but we have the advantages, &c.

The retrocession of the Transvaal has taken place and a South African Republic proclaimed. Sir Bartle Frere.chief of the original disturbers, is wroth at this consummation and pitches freely into Mr. Gladstone, whom he accuses of having been the sole author of the war and the shame that resulted therefrom. Civilization and religion have been retarded, says this living jingo, whose ideas of those blessings run in a singular groove. What the Tories chiefly regret is the condition of the poor -natives who will by the retrocession be left without a protector. their kind father, John Bull, having retired after skivering a few thousand Zulus and Basutos, whose widows and orphans must feel exceedingly grateful to him. It is one of the phenomena of our age how kindly conquered barbarians take to British rule after they have once felt its gentle sway. Doubtless it is more Bibles and less land which are the primary causes, but, after all, it must be chiefly due to the absence of swagger and arrogance in the Christian civil-

It is complained of by the Irish people of Quebec, and with much reason, that they are pretty generally excluded from official positions, and that when one of them does obtain one it is of an inferior nature. There is a tacit understanding to the effect that when an official dies or retires he will be succeeded by one of the same nationality. This, it must be confessed, is an ugly state of things, but it exists, and if it was contravened to the disfavor of the French Canadians we would hear an unmistakeable chorus of dis. the bill! He may be a first rate approval. It is extremely difficult for an Irishman to obtain anything from the Quebec Government, but when he does every one seems to be uneasy until he is removed and his place filled by one of a more fortunate nationality. The exception to the rule does not work well for him. We have seen several instances of this glaring injustice during the past two years, but we hope that on the Government seeing how near the general elections are will pause before they fill the position left vacant by the death of Mr. Quinn

Affairs in Afghanistan are still in a

troubled condition. Ayoob Khan, flushed with victory, is marching to meet his rival at Khelat-i Ghilzai, and on the results of the battle which will be fought then will depend the fate of Afghanistan for some time to come. The result will be decisive in so far in blood there is courage), his Irish registraas Abdurahman Khan is concerned, for if he loses he will have to fly the country, and take refuge either with the British or the Russian Territory of Turkestan, whereas if Ayoob be defeated he will still have Herat and perhaps Candahar to fall back upon. The British are purely responsible for all the slaughter and all the mistertunes of this distracted country. The late Shere Ali made friendly advances to him some years ago, but they were rejected, and he then turned to Russia, which sent an embassy to Cabul. This impudence, as it was styled by the rulers of India, was not to be borne, and they sent an ultimatum to Shere Ali, informing him that the Russian embassy should be dismissed, that he should receive stalled as resident with a ridiculously small escort; the army of occupation retired, and of Yakoob Khan the puppet placed on the throne of Shere Ali by the British. Another invasion took place, and Yakoob placed himself under protection of the invaders and was ultimately held as a prisoner for complicity in the murder, battles were fought with varying success, but at length General Roberts gained a decisive victory over Ayoob Khan, a younger brother of is just as true that he is a prisoner to all in- alarming English land question, there is a Yakoob, and son of Shere Ali, and apparently the rightful heir to the Crown since Yakoob had fled to the enemy. Although the Afghans were beaten, they were not subdued. The invaders were ordered—under pretence of the removal of the body of the late Pope patrician was humility itself compared to justice—to withdraw from a country so fatal | Pius the Ninth, when three thousand ruffians | the modern British Lord with his monstrous to British prestige, and withdraw they ac- (of all classes) insulted the remains, and privileges. The Lords have for centuries Mahone. The readjusters have coalesced with tific frontier and the results of a great ex- body of a Pope could arouse so much ferocity I rish people. They delayed emancipation unthe coming state elections, the negroes ever, until they had placed another puppet be asked to what extent would the brigands will, for the first time, have a chance on the throne in the person of Abdurahman be not prepared to go if Leo XIII. attempted of showing what they can do in the Khan, ex-Russian pensioner, and, indeed, to parade himself in the city. If an ordinary way of governing a country. Without the legitimate heir to the crown, being son man, leaving His Holiness altogether hazarding a conjecture as regards the good or of the elder brother of Shere Ali, who out of the question, finds that his

rival, and as said rival was placed in position by the hated foreigners who, initiated the as to which they should follow. Ayoob marched down from Herat the moment the English left Candahar, drove Abdurahman before him and now is in possession of the whole country except that part commanded by C. bu, which he will dispute in a few days with the Ameer. If, as is probable, Ayoob wins, the British will be in a worse position than ever. They must either assist people. But they might as well their puppet or lose prestige in India, which they cannot afford. Meanwhile Russia, through her astute diplomacy and the terrible bungling of her enemy (for what else | day the Catholic population of that country is is England) has secured the affections of the Afghans, and made her influence paramount. The diplomatic slap in the face she so lately administered to England will surely not make Central Asia matters any smoother, | call it the clerical) party, and a crushing denor delay the time in which the inevitable conflict for supremacy in that region by the was not held down by bayonets we can easily his hand. world will take place. And all this arises of the ambition of a novelist for a scientific frontier.

MR. GLADSTONE. It is now evident, beyond any means of

doubt, that the back-bone of the Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone is composed of the worst' kind of gutta percha. Gladstone is a splendid talker, an accomplished chatter-box; he possesses the gift of the gab to an alarming extent, but his nerve is weak. Poor man, perhaps it is not his fault, few of us are perfect, and he is enough of an Englishman to be scared by the shadow of the majesty of a duke rising calmly in his place to obsquatulate the Land Bill. The most noble the Marquis of Salisbury is too many for the windy Prime Minister; he has a backbone, his nervous system is not out of repair; he has less respect for the liberties of the people than for the privileges of the august assembly of which he is a member. Of course the points upon which Gladstone has given way amount to nothing, surely not, and if he gave way on all points it would amount to still less, for the whole bill is a gigantic fraud, manufactured to delude the Irish; it is almost as great a swindle as that plastic politician, Gladstone: that sham far beyond any sham of whom Carlyle has ever written; that prince of mouthing humbugs; that talking machine whom we are called upon to fall down and worship. He nails his colors to the mast! He won't surrender one iota of hand at rattling off a budget speech, but he has just now proved to the world that he is good absolutely for nothing else. But it may be said he disestablished the beautiful Anglican Church in Ireland. Not so-it was rotten, and it fell; he merely chattered as it was falling, trying to imitate the trumpets that compassed the fall of Jericho. He did not extend the franchise; it was the iate Beaconsfield did it; nor will be extend any franchise, the lords can always frighten him; the only thing he will ever extend is his reputation as the most eloquent sham ever called upon to land bill of 1870 was an immense bungle, an effort of pure Bright-Gladstonism, which will cause even the most serious reader of future history to laugh; his compensation for disturbance bill was kicked unceremoniously out of the House of Lords (we are beginning to respe those lords, there is really something tion bill followed suit, and still the knave only whined, and now, after nailing his colors to the mast, (quotha) he cringes before his aristocratic masters. Poor Gladstone! Poor Ireland forced to depend upon him for bills:

without a backbone.

poor empire having for Prime Minister a man

THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN. This was amply proved by the late disessayed to throw them into the Tiber. If the been oppressing the people, especially the in the hearts of the infidels of Rome it may til the head of their order-the King-wept, destroy, and now they are waiting on the the present has been predicted since the complexion of the present Parliament was known.

tamely by and see the head of their church so grossly insulted, so shamefully abused. And it is a fact that, notwithstanding these insults and abuses, Italy is still a Catholic vast majority of them, are Catholic ask how it was that in Catholic Ireland in days gone by a priest was chased by a wolf, and that at the present governed by Protestants. The answer is force in each instance. The result of the late muzicipal elections in Rome was a victory or the Catholic (the English newspapers feat for the infidels. If the City of Rome see that the Pope would not be a prisoner. And so it is all over Italy. The people are disfranchised and King Humbert and the Infidels rule at the point of the bayonet. Besides it is the misfortune, at least in so far as the world's affairs are concerned, that while the Catholics, obeying the voice of the Church remain quiescent under wrong, the infidels unite in oppression and make themselves the rulers. So it is in France, so it is in Italy, the Government are infidel, the people are Catholic. How long this state of things will last is what no one knows probably a change will come in of the Church, if he be not restored to the temporal power, will at least be free to govern Catholic christendom in the manner that suits him best, and to have ingress and egress to his palace when he pleases. But we the editor of the United Ireland newspaper in should exceedingly regret to see His Holiness make Malta even a temporary Holy Sec. The English are a people that require a quid pro quo; they seldom give something for nothing, and if they gave Malta to the Pope as a temporary residence they would consider themselves justified in exercising a pressure, if necessary. It would be a sad day for the Catholic Church in Ireland, and for the Irish people: if any English Government had it in its manufactured to any extent at home power to influence the head of the Church.

ACTION TO THE PROPERTY OF THE

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

A genuine crisis has arrived in English affairs, and the excitement throughout the three kingdoms is intense. Nothing like it has been witnessed since the period immediately preceding the reform bill of 1832 when Bristol was up in arms and the burgesses of Birmingham were preparing to march upon London. Aristocracy and democracy stand face to face, and from present appearance neither of them is prepared to give way. Mr. Gladstone is giving strong symptoms of being in possession of that great essential in politics, a back bone, and the Marquis of Salisbury is poising his lance for the combat. Birmingham-the heart of Democratic England—is ready for the fray, John Bright's old fire is burning in his bosom, Cowen of Newcastle is in harness, and, make laws for smaller shams than he. His though the Whig's proper and the stereotyped Tories are timid, they are surrounded by forces which will whirl them into the conflict. While some are eager, and mostly all are doubtful, there is one of the Imperial parties jubilant over the crisis. The Irish National party-or, as they are called, the Parnellites-realize that their time has come and that the fates are inclined to be propitious to their cause. is, of course, possible that one of the belligerents will give way, or, that a compromise may be effected at the last moment, but it is not probable. Each has gone too far too recede, Gladstone is as fully committed to the contest as Salisbury. The Lords were as defiant on Friday night as they could be, and Gladstone has declared emphatically that he Rumors reach us from time to time that will not yield an iota. If, therefore, words Leo XIII. is a prisoner at the Vatican, and, are of any avail, the great crisis has that seeing no means of rendering his con. arrived, and before it is over the aristocracy dition bearable, His Holiness is resolved to will go down in the dust shorn of leave the Eternal City and establish the Holy | the splendor and the privileges which have See elsewhere-Malta, for instance. Until appertained to its order for centuries. It is lately much attention was not paid to these not Ireland they have to deal with, but the rumors. The enemies of the Catholic Church | aroused democracy of three kingdoms. As said the Pope was not a prisoner at all, that may be expected all sorts of rumors are in he could go where he pleased, and have circulation, and all kinds of compromises are Ali refused. An Anglo-Indian army entered all the protection he required, and that he was hazarded by the timid, who only desire a milk himself mainly instrumental in propagating and water change, or by those who thank fact that His Holiness wanted to pose as a last the House of Lords, but who still martyr before his time. Catholics, and intel- would see them unbend a little for the ligent Protestants, who took an interest in sake of harmony. After all, think they, the such matters, were perfectly well aware that quarrel is an Irish one, about which steady. there was solid truth in the report that the going Anglo-Saxons should not seriously Head of the Church was a prisoner to all in- quarrel. But that is a mistake. The quart nts and purposes, but it is only within the | rel bas wider significance, and the issues inpast few weeks that the whole world was volved cover the United Kingdom. The made acquainted with the fact, and had to English people have been educated, and they to accept the truth or give up the use of their know that a franchise which takes in but nine reasoning powers. It is true that the Pope is per cent of the people is too narrow; it is not not under lock and key, quite true that he is the freedom of which pensioned writers are not thrust into a cell by armed guards, but it so fond of boasting. Besides, there is an tents and purposes in the Palace where his corrupt and tyrannical Church to be disespredecessors held sway for fifteen centuries. | tablished, a feeder for aristocracy, and there is the aristocracy itself, the greatest evil of all. graceful proceedings in connection with to be wiped out of existence. The Roman

but surrendered and advised, they obstructed

every benevolent measure of the Commons,

they acted like those whom the gods wish to

threshold of their doom. Such a crisis as

But this is not likely to happen in the case nothing. It was seen from time to of Leo XIII. except for the worse. It may time that the Ministry were divided troubles, the Sirdars were not long in deciding seem singular to some how these things can among themselves, and one by one happen in a Catholic nation. It appears did the discontented lords march out. strange that a Catholic people can stand First it was Landsdowne, then Argyle, but it was ominous that the Radicals never stirred. They were masters of the situation.

And now the great question is, what shall be done with the House of Lords? Shall it nation, and the Italians, or, at least, the be abolished, or only modified? Shall it be an elective chamber, like the French or American Senates, or something like our own lovely institution here in Canada? These are questions that demand a categorical answer in the immediate future, but no matter how events develop themselves it is absolutely impossible that the House of Lords can exist as it is constituted at present. The wave of democracy is rolling onwards with terrific force, nothing can stop it, not even the Marquis of Salisbury with the flashing sword of his ancestors in

The duty of Ireland in this crisis is as clear as crystal. It is simply to pay not one penny in rents. The people are in a position to adopt intend celebrating the anniversary of the that policy; they have the English democracy with them in the struggle, and it will be very extraordinary indeed if the military be make the event worthy of the occasion. utilized to collect rents for the lords so long as Gladstone is Prime Minister. He coerced Ireland last year to please the landlords, but from the State of Nebraska. She went to the he is now at war with them and concilliation ladies dressing room to rest herself. While is thrown away. But no matter what political moves even the best of English Ministers are compelled to make it is none of and another were ordered to take care of her their business, let them fight it out between God's good time and the Head them, but let Ireland reserve its strength and its sympathy for its foes and its friends.

HOME MANUFACTURES IN IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 12 -Mr. Parnell, writing to the interest of the Land League, says: I am much pleased that you intend to make the development of the industrial resources of the country and the encouragement of native manufactures the leading features of your paper. I think the time is fast approaching when we might do much to assist the reestablishment of Irish manufacturers by encouraging our people to use home made, in preference to English made goods. I am disposed to believe that we might use the products of American factories. This would tend as indirect protection to Irish manufactures as it would encourage origination of works for the purpose of manufacturing such articles at home. The organization which the land movement has fostered would be very important in assisting such a movement.

Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, also writes to the same paper urging the editor to encourage Irish industries in preference to pattonizing foreign goods.

THE RAILROAD CALAMITY.

FURTHER DETAILS. PRESCOTT, Aug. 13.-The No. 4 express from Montreal to Toronto passed here at her usual time, 2.20 a.m., having a large train of coaches well filled. After leaving this station, and when passing the semaphore west of the station, the cow catcher caught a cow, which was one of three or four, on the track and carried her along the track about 300 feet to the first crossing west of the town. The cow was carried over the cattle guards on the east side of the public road, but fell partially into that the track and throwing it over the slight embankment to the south side of the railway. The engine lies a perfect wreck, with its smoke stack and all its upper furnishings twisted off. The engineer, named Howarth. held heroically to his place, and was found, a mangled corpse, partly under the engine with one arm around the whistle and the escaping steam pouring forth on his side. The ground where he lay is saturated with blood. His body now lies in the baggage room of the station awaiting an inquest. The express messengers were also among the injured but were able to be sent to their friends. Report says that six passengers were wounded, but as they were transshipped to another train and sent westward this cannot be positively ascertained. The tremendous force of the concussion can be partly understood by one standing at the scene and seeing the total wreck of cars and engine. The engine fell on the south side of the track where it remains, but the tender passed about 30 feet farther and with its truck | that he is not expected to recover. lies a shaneless mass on the north side Close by the tender, but further into the field. lies the express car, also a total wreck. The agent of the company at this place promptly placed a man to guard the goods which were scattered by the collision. A second-class car is piled on the tender, while its rear end is buried in the ground to a considerable depth. The windows of this car are broken, probably by the affrightened passengers who made their escape through them. Some of the seats and windows are covered with the tone there can be no comparison between them. blood of the wounded. From the point The Steinway planos doubtless possess great from where the engine caught the cow to power and sonority, perhaps equal in this rewhere it jumped the track, and now lies im. bedded in the soil, is about 300 feet. The ends. They cannot approach the Weber for track was torn up for 60 or 70 feet, which is being promptly repaired, and will be ready cations which combined give us that distinct for the west-bound express at 1.47 p.m. to-

The property damaged is engine and tender, the mail and baggage and the express cars, one second-class and three first-class cars. The loss of life is small when we remember that a heavy train on a down grade was suddenly stopped, and its living freight piled indiscriminately among the wrecked cars.

### BICHMOND ITEMS.

On Thursday morning on arrival of the mixed train at Kingsey Falls, one of the brakemen named Letellier was found missing. On search being made, he was found lying on top of one of the box cars quite dead. It is supposed he was struck by a bridge one mile west of Kingsey, as one side of his head was found to be very much bruised. Coroner Woodward was notified and had the body removed to this place, where he intends holding an inquest to-morrow. Deceased resided at Point Leve, was a man about 35 years of age, leaves a wife and three children to mourn his

The grain crops in these parts look very promising.

Weather cool and pleasant. CARE.

FOR ASTHMA AND PHTHISIS.—Mix and ultra patriotic description, appealing to one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in him to avenge the unhappy Spaniards who three tablespoonfuls of syrup, and take two or have been massacred by the African savages. three teaspoonfuls of the mixture every fifteen | "The blood of our brethren," says the poet, would yet be governed by the descendants of heart, and as Aynob is more national than his place in the sentiments of his persecutors. I and Fawcett did not enter the Cabinet for minutes, till relief is obtained.

City and Suburban News

The water in the river is so low as to prevent the loading of steamers to their full capacity.

THE steamer "Corsican" having sprung a leak while in port, her place has been filled by the SS " Passport."

Engineering drill is to be practiced every Saturday during the season by the Montreal Engineer corps. The Island is to be the scene of their labors. Messrs. Sidney Miller, H. Plow, and H. S.

Messrs. Signey Miller, H. Flow, and H. S. Tibbs, members of the Montreal Bicycle Club, returned from Terrebonne yesterday, whither they had gone on bioycles. They covered the space of 19 miles in three hours. INSPECTORS Gaily and Lapointe, of the

S. P. C. A., scattered a gang of cock-fighters on the morning of last Sunday, not arriv. ing in time to capture any of the participa. tors in the brutal sport. The hearing of the telegraph injunction case

was called for yesterday morning, but on the defendants declaring they had no evidence to offer, the enquete was closed, and the argument fixed for to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Sr. Ann's Temperance and Benefit Society Apostle of Temperance, Father Matthew, by a grand musical concert. The committee are making all the necessary arrangements to

LAST Friday about noon a lady with two children arrived in the Bonaventure Depot there she began to develop symptoms of insanity so much so that it was deemed danger. for her to be left alone. Constable Ingraham and see that she wanted for nothing. Meanwhile Mr. Kirkham telegraphed to her brother who resides in Mechanics Falls, Maine, who came in by the night train and took her to his home, after thanking the Grand Trunk officials for their kindness in taking charge of her,

HONOR TO MGR. BOURGET.

A large number of the members of the clergy and of distinguished citizens assembled on the Jacques Cartier Pier last evening to witness the departure of His Grace Mgr. Bourget for Quebec to meet the "Parisian" on which he had taken passage for Europe. The venerable prelate was accompanied by the Rev. Abbes Dumesnil and Perrault and Dr. Bourque.

His Grace was deeply impressed by this spontaneous manifestation of respect and affection, and on withdrawing he gave his benediction to the assembled crowd of wellwishers. As the boat steamed down the river and passed Longueuil, Hochelaga, Lanoraie and the other parishes, the inhabitants gathered on the banks and saluted the passage of His Grace with hearty cheers. The villages of Varrenes and Lanoraic were lit up with large bonfires in his honor.

On arriving at Sorel, the Mayoress, Madame Mathieu, presented His Grace, through Dr. Bondy, with a magnificent bouquet. The wharf was also crowded with citizens to wish hlm "God speed. Mgr. Bourget seems to enjoy the most vigorous health, and there is every hope that this long voyage will be made by the aged prelate without much fatigue or

THE G. T. B. ACCIDENT.

When the news of the accident on the Grand Trunk Railway, which occurred early this morning, spread through town, the greatest excitement prevailed among those whose friends had taken passage by the ill-fated train. The different telegraph offices were quickly crowded with anxious enquirers after the safety of those near and dear to them. When it at leagth became known that only one man on the west of the road, lifting the engine off | had fallen a victim to the disaster the relief felt was great. At first all kinds of rumors were the order of the day. One gentleman informed the reporter positively that at least one-half of the passengers had been killed, and most of the remainder seriously wounded. Private telegrams at length developed the fact that only one man had been killed. His name is John O. Howarth, and he lived at 681 Wellington street. The friends of the members of the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Team, which had gone to Toronto to play the Dominious of that city, were filled with anxiety when the first news of the disaster arrived, but it was soon dispelled when a telegram was received, signed by the whole team, informing them of their escape. The following are the names of the lucky twelve: J. B. I. Flynn, Captain, and Mossrs. Cregan, Bossiter. Wallace, Miles. Scott, Wolch, Ahern Reilly, Gaffaey, Hughes and Green. A man named Robert Leodet, said to live

on College street, was so seriously injured

A MUSICAL CRITIC, writing on the Weber-Steinway controversy now going on in the United States, says :

"The Weber and Steinway pianos are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned. But in respect to spect to Weber, but here the comparison purity, richness and volubility-three qualifiand perfect articulation which one only hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence the reason why all the principal artists of the day prefer the Weber planes for their public performances and private use. They are sympathetic and capable of giving the various shades of expressions in so remarkable a manner as to make them incomparably superior to any other piano of the pre-

There is no denying the fact that the Weber pianos are taking the place of honor, not only in the concert halls of the leading cities, but in all the aristocratic families where music is

KING ALFONSO'S SPEECH—A CRY FOR VENGEANCE.

Paris, Aug. 11.-The special correspondent of the Herald with King Alfonso telegraphed here last night as follows:—The King has just delivered a stirring speech at Ferrol, in which he expressed the hope that in future the Spanish navy would play a part as glorious as it once did under the House of Austris, and trusted that its progress would coincide with that of the Spanish army. His Majesty was loudly cheered. The Ferrol dockyard officials have presented the King with a copy of verses of the most bellicose " cries for vengeance."

# THE MONTREAL BRANCH

Stirring Address, by Mr. John Murdoch, of the "Inverness

Highlander."

(n Sunday afternoon the regular meeting of be irish National Land League was held in the insu Mational the President occupying M. ration After the minutes of the preceding peeling had been adopted and other routine business disposed of, the Chairman urged upon the collectors to renew their efforts on behalf of the cause. He remarked that there were of the cause. Which had not been competed for at the picnic, and which were still in the bands of the committee, and suggested that they should be disposed of by lottery or

Mr. J. B. LANE thought the better plan would be to hold a bazaar, with the co-operation of the Ladies' League.

On motion of Mr. J. P. WHELAN, seconded by Mr. P. O'Donoghue, it was resolved that the mode of disposing of the prizes on hand be left to the consideration of the gentlemen of the Executive Committee, who shall report the proceeds of their deliberations at next

The President then said he wished to introduce to the meeting a gentlemen who had aken a most prominent part on behalf of the League, Mr. John Murdoch, editor of the In-

erness Highlander. Mr. Murdoch, who was attired in Highland costume, then arose and was greeted with long and hearty applause. He stated he was on his way from the far west, when he was told by a friend of his and a sterling friend of the League, Mr. Thomas O'Neill Russell, of Chicago, to call upon the League at Montreal without fail. This be determined to do, but was somewhat led astray by the directions given him, which led him to understand the St. Patrick's Hall was in St. Lawrence street. As very naturally he could not find the place of meeting in that locality, he made enquiries, but the parties whom he addressed did not seem to understand him, being French Canadians. This instance furnished him food for reflection, when he considered that the Irish and Scotch were not as tenacious of their language as the French. He believed but for the preservation of a portion of the language in the Highlands there would scarcely be at the present day a shade of opposition to landlordism. (Applause). It was desirable for the sake of the people to fan the flames of nationality, and the land movement would be all the more successful and would appeal to more chords of the human heart if the people all conversed in their own language. At present the English Government was publishing the Ancient Institutes of Ireland, and among other works the Brehon laws formulated by the old judges of Ireland. On one page is the original Gaelic with notes, comments and explanations by celebrated Irish scholars, and the corresponding page contains a translation into English tongue. This work, exception of the Bible, This work, with Was best authority against landlordism. (Applause.) Protestants who hold the Bible in such veneration should not forget that it is in contravention of the Divine law that the rich man absorbs what the poor tiller of the soil is entitled to. The British land system is an alien system altogether, forced upon the by iconoclasts in the zeal exercised by them in the destruction of idols, but established by the English Government to take possession to recognize the fact, now ignores it) that the property and product of the soil should be in the hands of the tillers. In talking of the Land Bill, the speaker sincerely hoped the Lords would throw it out, and he would have been pleased had Gladstone in 1870 proposed a stronger hill than the one which he then submitted, as

various meetings held before the elections. When Gladstone was defeated on the £6 Franchise Bill, and obliged to resign, the Torles found themselves a short time afterwards, obliged to pass a much stronger Bill in order to satisfy public opinion. (Applause.) At present of the land should be held by the proper na- particularly in cases where Irish interests tive cultivators. A large portion of the land should be taken out of the hands of the present holders (such, for instance, as that held | tion which, when read by the people, showed by London companies), and such tracts of how this landlord body robbed the people of land should be disposed of by sale to the the land in both England and Ireland. One worthy, though needy, to participate in the advantages of purchase. There was an old the payment to the public exchequer of 20 baying that when anything was not working as well as it might "there is something rotten in Denmark." That country was at one time agitated by the land question, and the agitation was so persistently carried out that there are now hundreds of thousands of people who are proprietors in fee simple. (Applause.) Any estate on which the proprietor did not reside should be disposed of by sale or taken possession of by the Crown for the people. It would have been better for all if the Land Bill of 1870 had been defeated. As it was, the landlords were able to drive a coach and four through it, and thus more misery than ever fell upon the poor people. It might be seen by the persistent resistance offered by the landlords to the pas- | in 1,500 acres, and in another instance 2,000. sage of the present bill, that it to go over the whole list would be monothat measure became law, they would tonous, but there was scarcely a lord or duke find some means of evading it. find some means of evading it.
While passing through a village in the

canine "come in." Mr. Murdoch addressed

the peasant in his native tongue asking him

if he spoke English to his dog, whereupon a

reply was given in the shape of another question: "Is that English." Thus," said the

speaker "You can see that the English has

literally gone to the dogs in that part of the

world." (Laughter.) Where people held on to the old language they had the same ideas of

the land laws. The abolition of a people's

language was a terrible calamity. The

land question was not merely on-

of bread and butter, it was one which affected the vital interests of the

Irish people. He trusted that, following the

example of the French, they would foster a

love for the beautiful old language of their

forefathers, and by this means the resurrec-

tion of the mother tongue and the advance-

ment of the Land League question going hand in hand could not fail to be triumphant

it would in all probability have been rejected,

and the result would have been a general

election, the consequence of which would

be that more opportunity would have been

afforded of ventilating the subject at the

Ireland, to whom it was a great encouragement to be applauded by people who are not down-trodden, but who are independent and have no fear to lend their aid and sympathy to their brethren, who are America were so much engaged in cultivating the land, manufacturing, and, in fact, in all other industrial pursuits that they were it was only after seas of blood had peal to the French, the Germans and the but such, nevertheless, was a own country where they should be in such a position that they would have sufficient land upon the product of which they and their families might live comfortably, and not be continually obliged to scrape demands of rapacious landlords. On the Hill of Howth, near Dublin, there is an estate to which the Earl of Howth lays claim, but the occupiers refuse to recognize him. In vain has he endeavored to obtain from them some acknowledgement of his ownership, but they invariably decline to do, and even refused to pay him one shilling a year in consideration of which sum he agreed to give them an almost interminable lesse. Sir Kenneth Muckenzie, one of the kindest of landlords in the Highlands, had a large population settled on a poor estate. He resolved to thin them out, and removed seven men, for whom he got employment elsewhere. This, however, did not seem to suit the people, and, as the boycotting system was introduced, he was obliged to reinstate the men whom he had discharged. (Applause). The land question was of interest to the American people, as its study would enable them to more thoroughly understand the question of extensive monopolies now existing in that country, and which it will be their interest and endeavor to destroy at no very distant date. Formerly the people of Ireland and the Highlanders conversed in the same language, and to-day they speak once more in one language - that of the Land (Applause). Captain Fraser League. of the Isle of Skye, held a large estate on which he raised the rents three times in twenty years. He is a non-resident, and has never been on his estate since the great flood of 1878. When this proprietor, a short time since, wished to use arbitrary measures against his poor tenants they contested the matter, and assisted by the Irish they are now fighting the case in the courts, and Fraser in the meantime is afraid to evict. (Applause.) The land question should be brought prominently before the people of England, and when they became educated they would send instead of Lords to represent them, men of intelligence, and who could thoroughly unpeople of Ireland, not by missionaries in derstand the requirements of the people. their endeavor to introduce the Gospel, not | (Applause.) In conclusion, the speaker recommended the prepagation throughout the English and Scotch as well as the Irish people of books and pamphlets which gave information on the land question. He referof Gladstone and Forster, (and John Bright, red, in complimentary terms, to Mr. Healy's complicity in the shipment of the dynamite production, and highly recommended Duffy's instruments: "Young Ireland," a work which he considered

> his seat amid loud and continued applause. It was then moved by Mr. J. P. WHELAN, seconded by Mr. B. Connaughton, and Resolved: That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Murdoch for his very able and in-

> superior to anything yet published on the

land question. Mr. Murdoch then resumed

structive speech. In making the motion Mr. WHELAN said As we expected, and almost desired, the Lords have emasculated the Land Bill, so that a

crisis was now before the country. So far as the Irish people were concerned, it the bill contained everything that they desired, It was evident from what we know in the past of this antiquated and irresponsible body, the result would have been the same. The history of the House of Lords for the past fifty years in their obstruction policy, in regard to Irewere involved. The Doomsday book, recently published, contained a mass of informtillers, and a fund established to assist the of the conditions upon which the Crown gave the favorites grants of land was on per cent. on the rental, but it was found that to-day the House of Lords had gradually removed that responsibility from their own shoulders to those of the people, and to-day they paid 53d and in other places not over \( \frac{1}{4} \). The revenue of to-day was but little over \( \pm 1,000,000 \), whilst the actual revenue, according to conditions made present to about £15,000,000. Another robbery committed by the same body of irresponsible, hereditary legislators, was that the fenced in and virtually stolen from the people it To go over the whole list would be monowho has not appropriated large tracts on which the people were now obliged to pay Highlands, called Lochnedie, the speaker was rent, although the property actually belonged followed by a dog who growled fiercely at to them. In Epping Forest the offi-him upon which the owner, an aged man, came from the house and called out to the land at from \$15 to \$30 an acre to some of the Dukes and noble lords, while the actual value for building purposes was not less than between \$4,000 and \$5,000 an acre, but the people in this case, which is recent, contested the matter, and defeated the spoliators. The history of the Lords in connection with Ireland during the past fifty years, without referring to any previous epoch, shows clearly that they are the greatest enemies the Irish people had to contend against, owing to their habitual despotic and obstructive opposition to all attempts at Reform. Emancipation was only forced from them by the Iron Duke, while at the same time they basely

disfranchised the torty shilling freeholders.

Under the Grey Reform Act of 1832 whilst the

iranchise in England was extended fully

surveillance of the police or soldiers, should | them. The Land Act of 1870 was mutilated not forget the position of the poor people in | by them, and again recently in the matter of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill they showed their determined hostility by rejecting it. Heretofore this body of habituallobstructionists had prudently avoided a serious collision for the reason that in the event of investigaterrorized and persecuted. The people of tion as to the object of the existence of this body, the result would naturally lead to its abolition, as there was no possible necessity for the existence of a body so constituted liable to forget that "man lives not by bread as the Lords. Any other class of men, It was a good thing that the land either tailors, shoemakers or butchers, question had come up, and whatever may be | had the same right as the lords to form an the result to the old country the people of America will come to realize that "it is more brought into existence by the vagaries of blessed to give than to receive." (Applause.) their ancestors, whose aim was to forward They should think of the humiliating posi- their own interests and that of their class. tion of the poor Irish, obliged to accept | The only energy displayed by this body of charity from their friends on this side of the | land thieves is when some measure, having for ocean. Providence thought it necessary that its object the benefit of the public, is brought the demon of slavery should be destroyed in | before them which they always find distasteful America, and the end was accomplished; and, on these occasions, at the urgency of the Whip they flock from all resorts of pleasurebeen made to flow. In order to attain an end the gambling dens of Paris, &c.,—to vote privations and sufferings were necessary, and down in a few hours, uncerimoniously, what it with perseverance and proper organization has taken years of agitation and wasted the success would sooner or later crown their lives of some of our ablest men to bring undertaking. The Land Leaguers should ap- about. It seemed almost incredible, English by appealing to their moral senti-ment. The Celtic race should be preserved object the amelioration of the condition and the Catholic Relief Bill was carried as a Celtic race, and the most beautiful of of the people always met with their relentless languages which they were now trying to hostility. Whilst in this liberal and procrush out should be restored. (Applause.) The gressive ago, every other body has to keep Irish people should be rehabilitated in their pace with the ideas of the age, this body of to-day seems to be like the Stuarts or the not fully organized; the Government Bourbons, never forgetting and never learning anything. Whilst the House of Commons must more or less be governed by liberal ideas, this anachronism cannot possibly from the earth barely sufficient to satisfy the continue to exist, inasmuch as they conflicted and would so continue until the people, as they do to-day, wanted to know what benefit such a body which represented pure despotism could confer. It was such an assembly that deluged France, until the slogan of liberty La Marseillese aroused the people and the blood of the aristocracy was the baptismal oblation of liberty. The downfall of the so-called House of Lords (save the mark!) would only be the forerunner of the fall of the Crown and Monarchy in England. Ireland had little to expect from England so long as such irresponsible bodies controlled their destinies. Through the special legislation of this body Ireland had become solely an agricultural country, having no commerce, trade or manufactures. With harbors unsurpassed by any country in Europe, she has no shipping, and with rivers which could furnish many millions of horse power for manufacturing purposes, she has no industrial establishments in operation. Her absentee landlords drew about \$60,000,000 out

was passed it was some time before its spirit

of the country, which, if left in the place, would develop its resources. The unpuralelled progress made by Ireland from 1782 to 1800, the passage of the Act of Union, shows clearly what could be done if they had the making of their own laws by their own parliament, and until such is the case it is impossible to hope that the country can be in any other position than in a chronic state of disaffection.

Mr. Murdocu, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, for which he was grateful, said he hoped the land matter would be thoroughly ventilated, and that the agitation should be carried out to the bitter end until the whole system was abolished.

The meeting then closed.

LETTER FROM O'PONOVAN ROSSA TO SECRETARY BLAINE.

DENYING THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT. O'Donovan Rossa has seen fit to indite a letter to Secretary Blaine on the subject of infernal machines. As will be seen by the letter appended, he chides Mr. Blaine for becoming the tool of English statesmen, and denies any

> " THE UNITED TRISHMAN, New York, Aug. 6, 1881. }

Hon. James G. Blaine: DEAR SIR: The drop of blood which I have in me which boasts of its American citizen. ship is chilled to freezing point this sultry chuckling at having made a fool of you. Read this telegram:

"In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, read a despatch from United States Minister Lowell, informing Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, that he had telegraphed Secretary Blaine, on July 29, an account of a conversation he had had with Lord Tenterden, Under Foreign Secretary, respecting the infernal machines at Liverpool, to which he had received a reply from Mr. Blaine stating that the National, State and Municipal authorities are seriously of people barely living on the produce of land, showed unmistakably that they were endeavouring to discover the authors of the small parcels of poor land, whereas the whole always the enemies of Reform, and more plot, in which, he has reason to believe very few were engaged, and that no pains would be spared in protecuting them."

ville was couched in friendly tones, as he had marily rejected by the Lords, by a majority anticipated. The statement was received of 189 to 122 with much cheering."

If that telegram to true, and if it be based on the other telegrams, that say that O'Donovan Rossa, or some one in connection with him, shipped those infernal machines, you are sadly sold, if you have taken any pains to hunt up evidence on the matter for Eng.

England knows well that i, or any one connected with me, did not send those cement barrels containing the infernal machines. I were not sent by me or by any one I know. I tell you I never heard from any one that such cement harrels were shipped to England. I large portion of the common lands had been | believe they were not sent at all by any Irishman or Irish society in America. You can without any compensation whatever. imagine how Gladstone and his Cabinet are The Duke of Rutland in one instance fenced chuckling at the manner in which they fool you and make you play puppet to their schemes, when they get you to give orders to have all the Custom Houses in America overhauled for evidence of the shipment of those cement barrels.

Of course, if you have sworn information before you that such things were seized in Liverpeol on ships that came from America, you have an excuse for the trouble you are put to; but it is my opinion that England will before long have something else to trouble her besides getting up jobs to fool you-something that will convince her that the Irish have gone with a vengeance.

Yours respectfully, O'DONOVAN ROBEA.

LANGUAGE Spoken language is so plastic -you can pat, and coax, and spread, and shave andrub out, and fill up, and stick on so easily when you work that soit material that there is nothing like it for modelling. Out of it comes the shape you turn into marble or bronze in such. Or, to use another illustration, writyou may hit your readers mind or miss it. tranchise in England was extended fully twenty per cent., that of Ireland was increased the playing at a mark with the pipe of an engine; if it is within reach, functional functional functions and high treason to recognize the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, which forbade the pipe of an engine; if it is within reach, functional functions and high treason to recognize the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, which forbade of the Spanish brigantine "Paquete de speedy amputate into Ireland was obstructed by hitting it.

Oarnsore (County Wexford, Ireland) Royal fight has had supremacy of the Pope, which forbade of the Spanish brigantine "Paquete de speedy amputate into Ireland was obstructed by hitting it. The people here in America, though not under to introduce into Ireland was obstructed by hitting it.

### THE IRISH QUESTION A CATHOLIC ONE.

Testimony of a Pagan Journal-What it Thinks of Fifty Years of the House of Lords and its Regard for Catholic Rights.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The Irish question is peculiarly a Catholic question for eight Irishmen out of ten belong to the Roman Church. Irish discontent was the natural result of Protestant intolerance, but the ascendancy of an alien sect was jealously maintained by the Lords. The House of Lords did its best its worst to defeat the recognition of the rights of the Roman Catholics. One youths as Jesuits, as well as those memorable instance, which lies outside the half century selected for review was typical of all that followed. Catholic Emancipation, regarded by Mr. Pitt, as one of the essential conditions of the Union, was postponed, until concession lost all its virtue. In 1825 even the unreformed House of Commons could no longer resist the claim of the Catholics to be admitted within the pale of citizenship by a majority of twenty-one. "Even in 1825," said Lord Macaulay, speaking nineteen years after, "it was not too late. The machinery of agitation was was under no strong pressure, and therefore concession might still have been received with thankfulness. That opportunity was suffered to escape; and it never returned." How was it suffered to escape? By the ac-Three years later the House of Commons again sent up the Bill, which admitted eight-tenths of the population of Ireland within the pale of the Constitution. Once more the House of concession refused to justice was made "reluctantly, ungraciously, under duress, from mere dread of civil war." "The Irishman," said Macaulay, "was taught that from England nothing is to be got by reason, by entreaty, by patient endurance, but everything by intimidation. The tardy repentance deserved no gratitude and obtained none." The House of Lords, by its repeated rejection of the Relief Bill, and not less by its sudden capitulation, had led the Irish to believe that by "agitation alone could any grievance be removed."

AFTER THE EMANCIPATION ACT.

was recognized in the administration. For years after it received the Royal assent the Roman Catholics were virtually excluded from the government of Ireland. To this day the Justices of Peace in Ireland are selected chiefly from the minority of the nopulation, but in 1833 there was not in all Ireland a single Catholic judge, grand jusor, inspector, or sub-inspector of police. The mind of the ruling power was hostile to the Irish Catholics, and every attempt to give effect to the spirit of the Emancipation Act was opposed by the House of Lords. In 1839 this opposition assumed the shape of an informal vote of censure, which led to the counter-motion in the Commons in support of which Earl Russell made a speech on the government of Ireland which might be read with advantage by many of our statesmen to-day, so plainly did the old whig lay down the principal that " nothing firm or stable was possible in Ireland unless the Government secured the good will and confidence of the people of Ireland." But the Lords did not confine themselves to censuring the Executive for attempting to govern Ireland "according to the wishes of the people of Ireland." "Every bill," said Macaulay in 1844, " framed by the advisers of the Crown for the benefit of land was either rejected or mutilated." That Macaulay did not exaggerate may be seen by a reference to Hansard. The conduct of the Lords may be illustrated by their dealings with the Church Establishment In 1833 day at seeing that the English statesmen are the Government of the day passed the Church Temporalities Act; but instead of appropriating the surplus revenues of the alien establishment to the furtherance of purposes approved by the majority of the nation, the Appropriation Clause was abandoned from fear of the Lords. The tithe war of fifty years ago had brought Ireland to the verge of anarchy. Coercion of the most rigorous type had been tried and found utterly wanting. In 1834 the Commons, by a majority of 360 to 99, passed a Tithe Abatement Bill. O'Connor declared on its third reading that the Bill "would form a new epoch in the history of the Government of Ireland. This was the first great step towards a conciliatory system in Irelaud. He hoped no attempt would be made to blast the first "Sir William Harcourt said the despatch of United States Minister Lowell to Earl Gran- Six days later the bill was sum-

THE NEXT YEAR THE TITHE BILL was again sent up to the Lords. They struck out the clause appropriating a portion of the ecclesiastical revenues to national purposes thereby securing the abandonment of the bill. In 1836 the Commons a third time sent up the bill to the Lords, and the peers again defeated it by the elimination of the Appropriation Clause. In 1837 the Tithe Bill was read a second time by the Commons by a majority of 229 to 14, but the death of the King saved at the time of cession, should amount at the tall you, on the word of an Irishman, they the Lords the trouble of rejecting it. In 1838 the fifth bill dealing with the question of Irish tithes was introdued into the House of Commons. To secure its acceptance by the House of Lords, the Government assented to the elimination of the Appropriation Clause. The alien Church was to keep all its endowments; not one penny was to be devoted to the education of the people. The Lords triumphed, and the Church of Ireland was saved—for a time. The sequel of the victory was not seen for thirty years. In 1868 the Lords rejected Mr. Gladstone's resolutions demanding the disestablishment and endowment of the Irish Church. It was their last effort. In the following year the second reading of the Disestablishment Bill was carried in the Upper Chamber by 179 votes to 146, and the Establishment, which the peers had refused to adapt to the wants of to chase Eliza in the play of "Uncle Tom's the nation in 1838, was swept away alto- Cabin," but in several of this season's comgether with their assent in 1669.

HOW FAR THE CATHOLICS

were from participating in all the privileges of the Protestants may be inferred from the fact that the penal laws remained unrepealed till 1844. The action of the Lords in that year illustrates the difficilty—of doing justice to Ireland through such an instrument as the House of Peers. The Penal Laws Repeal Bill your immortal books, if you happen to write of 1844, after being passed by the Commons, was sent up to the Lords in July. The ing or printing is like shooting with the rifle; measure repealed the whole of the Acts which made it penal for a Roman Catholic to attend.

punished Catholics who taught children to spell without a license from a Protestant bishop, and sentenced to transportation for life those who administered the vows of any monastic Order to a subject of the Queen, which fined Catholics who did not attend Protestant service, and forbade the use of sacerdotal vestments outside the Catholic chapels. When it came before the House of Lords it was so vohemently opposed by the Bishop of London that the Lord Chancellor was compelled to remodel the measure by leaving out all the objectionable clauses. Even this did not remove the objections of the bishop; but the expurgated bill was allowed to pass into law. The clauses which were thus sacrificed to propitiate the peers left unrepealed the old Acts forbidding Catholics to teach without a license from a bishop of the Establishment, to wear sacerdotal vestments outside church, and to educate their prohibiting members of any monastic Order setting foot within the Queen's dominions without a license from the Secretary of State. In 1845 an attempt was made to complete the work of repeal, but the same House of Commons which had sent up the comprehensive measure the previous year refused, by a majority of 87 to 47, once more to send up "the objectionable clauses" to the House of Lords.

These laws, it may be said, were dead letters.

EVEN THAT APOLOGY.

however, fails in the case of the Marriage Laws. In 1835 the Commons proposed to repeal the penal law which permitted any scoundrel married by a Catholic priest to repudiate his wife when he pleased, by proving that he had attended a Protestant place of worship within tion of the House of Lords. They rejected twelve months of his marriage. This prostithe Relief Bill by a majority of forty-eight. tution of the marriage services for purposes of seduction in the name of Protestantism was maintained by the Lords by a majority of 41 to 16. Even the House of Lords, however, could not long resist the demand for a removal of this odious "privilege," Lords rejected the Bill. In 1829 the and after a time they annulled their vote by passing a bill similar to that which they rejected in 1835. Thirty years after the vote on the Marriage Bill Lord Derby secured the rejection, by a unjoority of 84 to 63, of the bill relieving Roman Catholics of the oath of abjuration imposed on their representatives in Parliament. It was only an insult, but an insult could not be surrendered without a pang. The same spirit of intolerance was even more painful-

displayed in matters concerning the administration of justice. In 1839 the Lords, after long and angry debate, solemnly passed a vote of censure on an Irish judge, Sir M. O'Loghlen, because he had given directions that no juror should be set aside merely on account of his political and religious opinious. To this long list of samples we add two quotations. The first is

LORD RUSSEL'S RECORD OF THE PLEDGES GIVEN by England and Ireland when the Union was concluded: "The promises which were made at the time of the Union were that Ireland should be placed upon an equality with England, and that she should be governed upon the same principles and should enjoy the same rights and privi-leges." These pledges and these promises to this hour have never been fulfilled. And why? Mr. Roebuck shall supply the answer; addressing the ministerial majority which represented the English constituencies in 1837, he said; "You have tried on your knees to obtain justice for Ireland, . . . and what has been your regard? Contempt and scorn. Your enemies have trampled upon your measures; they have contemptuously delayed, changed, or rejected them as the humor of their insolence suggested. What ought you to have done? What you did not dare to do. You should that justice could not be gained by either, while part of the theatre by electricity. an irresponsible body of hereditary legislators could at will dispose of the fortunes and the happiness of the people. We have labored in order to relieve The miseries of Ireland, and if possible to heal the wounds inflicted by many centuries of misrule. We have not advanced one single step. Every year sees our labors rendered abortive by the headstrong proceedings of the House of Lords. If we wish for peace with Ireland we must change this faulty system.

### THE INDIAN POPULATION.

According to the Census the total Indian population of the Dominion of Canada amounts to 105,690, which is distributed as

ows:			
Ontario			
Quebec11,006			
Nova Scotia 2,102			
New Brunswick 1,461			
Prince Edward Island 290			
Manitoba and N.W. Territories.33,787			
District of Arthabaska 2,398			
British Columbia35,052			
Rupert's Land			
Total			

### COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS

The Earl of Gainsborough died on Satur-

A new poem by Swinburne is announced to be entitled "The Statue of Victor Hugo." Fechter's daughter will, it is said, marry Bosquin, tenor of the Grand Opera at Paris. The wife of the Rev. Bryan O'Malley,

a Church of England divine, has obtained a separation because he kicked and beat A market woman in Peoria, Ill., being

and from intense chagrin committed sui-At Doon, Ireland, the numerous evicted tenants of Col. Hare, who prudently resides

detected in giving short messure, was fined,

in England, remain on the roadside by their former abodes. The East Indian ale breweries are doing an

England, which are further affected by the popularity of lager beer. Not only are bloodhounds now introduced

panies there are duplicate Topsys. Lord Rosebery is one of the few Scotch

noblemen who still have a residence in Edinburgh, and there are certainly not more than three peers who have residences in Dublin.

The Arab chief, Ali Ben Hilfa, head of the insurrection against the French at Sfax, is 50 years old, has six sons with him, is of a rich family, and enjoys great influence among the tribes collected at Sfax.

His Majesty Alfonso XII, King of Spain, has been pleased to confer the silver medal of honor upon each of the crew of the

### ROUND THE WORLD

Montreal's population are indebted at the rate of \$84 per capita.

Miss Harkness, who won the prize in Paris for violin playing, is daughter of a Boston

news carrier. The Irish in the United States are to erect a monument to General Halpin, (Pri-

vate Myles O'Reilly). A Connecticut woman has given her son a large comforter made of hair cut from her own head during ten years.

The John O'Leary mentioned as representing O'Donovan Rossa at Chicago is in Paris. He condemns the war of dynamito.

Patti wears fulse hair, having lost a large part of the natural growth. Her black braids are selected with great care in Paris.

Mile Dosne has obtained the privilege of a separate room at the Louvre for the art treasures left to it by her brother-in-law Thiers.

In some parts of Scotland and Ireland it is offensive to say, "Get away, you Argyle." The Argyles have been famous (?) for treach-The damage to the hay crop and pasture

marsh by the late high tides on the Coast of

New Brunswick is estimated roughly at \$30,-Mrs. Cowden Clarke is now in England in excellent health and spirits. She recently played Malaprop in a performance of Sheri-

dan's comedy. Dan Rice, the clown, married a Pennsylvania deacon's daughter; but the union of church and circus was not happy, and the

wife is suing for a divorce. The New York Star contends that Hart. mann has not come to America at all, and that the man there is so much talk about is a

creation of the N. Y. Herald. A Chicago boy and girl of 15 and 14 were whipped by their parents as a remedy for lovesickness, but they defeated the cure by

poisoning themselves to death. The revenue raised is nearly twice as large per head in Ceylon as in India, and the sea

saves Ceylon a vast sum, which in India has to be expended in frontier defences. The latest order of exclusion at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, is not against the Jews, but admits no man to the ball room

who doesn't wear a swallow-tail cont. The newest reproach cast upon Cincinnsti by Chicago is that the Ohio city uses half its water supply in making beer and the other

half in scalding the bristles off hogs. The ex-Empress Eugenie has been travelling in Germany incognito, but retains enough of her former magnificence to keep a

retinue of persons wherever she goes. The newspapers of Italy complain that France has shown a disposition, by occupying north Africa, to hem Italy within its peninsular bonds, and thus prevent its acquir-

ing colonies. Among the cariosities of the consus of British India are tre extraordinary professions which some persons declare they pursue. In Allahabad 974 described themsolves as low blackguards."

Lord Rawton has a charming sieter, Miss Corry, who has refused various suitors, and lives a great deal with her backetor brother. who is nephew of the venerable philanthropist, Lord Shaffesbury.

The admission price at a picnic at Frankfort, Ky., was 25 cents, which Campbell Hampton thought was too high, and insisted on going in for 15. In order to have his way, he killed the doorkeeper.

The destructive effects of the use of gas near the pictures of Baudry in the new Opera House, Paris, have become so obvious have boldly told the people of both countries that the authorities decide to illuminate that

Pauline Markham, the beautiful burlesque actress, secured a large audience of fellows in their tents for her Boston benefit performance, by advertising that she would sell tickets in person in her Parker House parlor.

A Chinaman killed himself at Pawtucket three years ago, and his devoted brother has just killed and burned a chicken and also a good shirt upon his grave, because the dead man was hungry and short of clothes, he

Walter Bray, for thirty years a popular negro minstrel, is a hopeless lunatic in a Massachusetts asylum. His right name is Baker, and he is the son of the General Baker who was killed at the battle of Ball's

A wife at Massilon, Ohio, eloped with her husband's brother. The husband followed them to Black River, whipped the brother, got a bullet in return, cursed the pair in the presence of a street crowd, and went home

It may be a surprise to most readers to learn that the Prince of Wales is overworked. This view of his case, however, concedes that attendance at receptions, horse races, charity ceremonials, and corner-stone layings

Olive oil is second on the list of Italy's exports, silk being first. Great harm has been done the trade by the adulteration of the olive with the cotton seed oil, a process carried on extensively in the free ports of the peninsula.

Daylesford, the recovery of which was the romantic dream of Warren Hastings, now belongs to a beer bottler named Ryass, whose father's success is said to have been largely due to people's confounding him with Bass. He left £2,000,000.

In a recent divorce suit in England it was found, when the mother of the respondent, the Rev. B. O'Malley, was called as a witness, that she could scarcely understand any language but Irish. Her son is vicar of an English parish.

A resident of San Jose, California, sent to New York for three pairs of blankets, the finest to be had for money, and now Californir newspapers are jubilant over the fact that, when they arrived, one pair was active trade, to the detriment of those in found to bear the brand of a San Jose woolen

> Twenty-seven students of St. Cyr, the West Point of France, have been sent down by the French Minister of War as privates to different infantry regiments for taking part in the Legitimist demonstration at St. Germain des Pres, which led to the expulsion of Don Carlos.

> A festival given at Paris in aid of the persecuted Russian Jews realized \$18,000. Queen Isabella of Spain, Count Beuet of Austria and other distinguished personages were present. Favorite actresses sold programmes and ices. Gounod led the orchestra.

That a human bite is as dangerous as that of any animal is shown by an occurrence in the Ge:man city of Munster, where a man who was bitten in one of his fingers during a fight has had the alternative of losing his National Lifeboat "Iris," in resoning the crew arm or his life. Blood poisoning set in, and of the Spanish brigantine "Paquete de speedy amputation at the shoulder became

### CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY CONTROVERSY. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

Sie,—I have no desire to meddle with those correspondents of the Post who have had a controversy over the constitution of the St. Patrick's Society, but there have been important points raised, upon which I beg to offer an opinion. I maintain that all Irish societies are national—the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society being one of the best among them. Irish nationality is represented and sustained by the action of the various Irish societies, which are not the less national for having adopted some special line of benevolence or usefulness among their fellow-countrymen. If the sole object of a national society was to get up an annual parade, there might be reason for having but one society, broad enough to admit all, but there are other circumstances in which a national society must be prepared to act, and experience has demonstrated that discordant elements are a brake and a dam. per to the working of any society. I have if any of them carp it must be only such as have very little nationality to boast of.

There are peculiar circumstances in the Province of Quebec that compel Irish Catholics to unite as a distinct body. When this country was ceded to Britain it was found expedient to guarantee to the then inhabitants the free exercise of their own language, laws, and religious customs, at the same time securing British institutions for the English Protestants who might thereafter become seitlers. This original compact of different languages, laws and religions has ever been, and is still with some necessary modifications, the basis of our system of government, legislation, and charitable and social institutions in this part of Canada. The Irish Catholics, in order to comply with the established rules of the country, and to secure a share of the benefits derived from public institutions which they support in common with others have to act in a body, and must have an organization of some kind to make their action effective. I will illustrate this by referring to Government education, which is either Catholic or Protestant. The Protestant is British and the Catholic is French, but Irish Catholics cannot make use of either French any footing, must stand up as a distinct body. And it is the same throughout the other departments.

Any attempt to excite ill-feeling amongst Irishmen on religious matters, or to create uneasiness amongst citizens, by dragging out Fenian raids or imaginary Fenian organizations, should be frowned down. Nobody wants to interfere with other people's rights in religious matters, and Fenian raids are played out and ought to be let rest. Prejudice and bigotry will die out much faster by being let alone than any other way. Ex perience and common sense teach that when people of different languages and religious have to live together, it is pleasanter and much wiser to live on friendly terms than to quarrel. Yours truly,

AN IRISH CATHOLIC. Epiphanie, August 9.

### To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR Sir,-Being an appreciative reader of your vigorous and popular journal, I have taken a deep interest in the controversy bether Graham and Mr. M. W. Kirwan,

surve to the constitution of the Irish So-'y of Montreal, which, the latter gentleman s, excludes our countrymen of the Proant faith from membership. Such a sub-; would naturally stir up an interest in the ed of an Irish Canadian; therefore, with kind permission, I will submit my thereon as briefly and impartially as

e first place, Mr. Kirwan must know purely Irish Catholic Society cannot such a distinction if its members ed down their constitution to suit the of belief of every Irish Protestant ination. Therefore, if Irish Cathoithout harboring any prejudice towards

stantism, find it useful and beneficial organize such a society, I contend that it is Protestant doctrines and Protestant opinions, and not the constitution of an Irish Catholic Society that excludes them. such a case it must be that some religious observance gives them offence, and on that account they absent themselves altogether. Even then I cannot see why such circumstances should cause such a bitter controversy, unless Mr. Kirwan has some scruples in his own mind in regard to the religious observances of the organization. Situated, as I am, at a distance from the scene, I can see no other cause for Mr. Kirwan's refusal to become a member. Surely, if a sound Irish Catholic (?) he might become a member, and as such endeavor to have the paths made straight for his Protestant friends. It is said that "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and I am very much inclined to believe that Mr. Kirwan's feelings towards Protestants and Protestantiem are a great deal warmer, at present, than they are towards Irishmen and Irish Catholics.

In reference to barriers that exclude Protestants from Ivish Societies, let us examine the constitutions of the thousand and one Protestant organizations from the Orange Order down to the Good Templars and see if we could find such an example as Mr. Kirwan has shown. Not one. They frame their constitutions to please themselves, and if the religious belief of Catholics excludes them from such orders, we find none of their members showing such exuberant liberality as Mr. Kirwan professes. At the same time can those organizations be accused of excluding | \$2,500 in this way. Catholics? or can anybody point to one of their members coming out to champion the cause of Catholics as Mr. Kirwan has done. Not at all. The sum total of the matter is, Mr. Kirwan is unsound, and prefers hob-nobbing with Ireland's enemies to working for the advantage of his fellow-countrymen. In the meantime he will never be missed from the ranks of the latter, and he will be a very small acquisition to any party unless he changes his manners.

The above is the substance of Irish Catholic opinion on the subject among those who read your paper in this Province, and I believe it is the same with true Irishmen every-

### Yours most truly,

HIBERNIOUS. P. E. Island, Aug. 2nd, 1881.

[We have, through courtesy, inserted the above letters as both correspondents live at a distance, though they write over a nom de plume, but in future any communications on this subject must bear the names of the writers for publication, which is nothing but fair seeing that both Captain Kirwan and Father Graham carried on the controversy over their proper signatures. - ED. Post.]

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sir, - I wrote you a letter some weeks ago complaining of the unfair manner in which Irishmen are treated in this city, and giving as an instance a vacancy in the Custom House, caused by the death of one of our esteemed citizens, Mr. William Lee. Now, Mr. Editor, I then prognosticated what has since come to pass, viz : A French Canadian named Alfred Langevin, and relative of the Minister of Public Works, has been appointed to the situation, with an increase of \$100 per year to that enjoyed by the deceased gentleman. I consider this a gross injustice to our race, and such that should not be overlooked. There is one Irish gentleman named Mr. McHugh, who has been employed in Her Majesty's Customs for the past 35 years, at a salary of \$600 per annum,

which has never been increased or he advanced in position; he only demanded justice, but it was never accorded him. At present there are two vacancies in the Cullers' office, caused by the superannuation of Mr. John Rafferty, through ill health, and the other by the death of our highly esteemed citizen, Mr. William no doubt the St. Patrick's Society would Quinn, Supervisor of Cullers. I am informed modify its constitution if necessary, but I the position is to be given to one Mr. Laquelle Quinn, Supervisor of Cullers. I am informed

am sure Irish Protestants, generally, are satisfied with the present arrangements, and if any of them carp it must be only such as appears as if no "Irish need apply" under the present Administration. As to the latter position, it is rumored in well informed circles here that the vacancy will be filled by an English Protestant gentleman, lumber merchant, doing business in this city. It looks as if we are to be entirely ostracized from all Government positions. I would suggest that all the Irish of the

Dominion amalgamate and support the party who gives them justice, and vote en masse against the party who slights them or treats them so indignantly.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, you will insert the foregoing in the columns of your valuable journal,

Yours, &c,
J. O'FLAHERTY.

Quobec, 8th Aug., 1881.

CURED OF DRINKING.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable desire for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor, or Protestant schools, and, therefore, to have made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."-From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill .- Times.

### COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Long Live the South African Republic! Guiteau modestly requests to be let out on

Accounts from the Caribou gold fields are encouraging.

A Winnipeg contractor has eloped with his step-daughter. The snow bank in Tuckerman's ravine

in the White Mountains, is now ten feet deep. The circulation of fiction from the Boston

Public Library is only 43 per cent of the It is said that American mosquitoes taken to England, which feed on the artistocracy

there, contract the gout. Major Gossitt has been a widower only three months at Chattanooga before he was sued for breach of promise to marry.

In London it is expected that a small batch of peers will be announced before the close of the present session of Parliament.

A San Francisco trick is to near gold silver coin with tinfoil, and induce ac expert to bet that it is a counterfeit.

The New York Tablet after giving deserved paise to Mr. J. J. Gamer, of Quebec, thinks that he is about settling in New York. The Liverpool Counter's London corres-

pondent telegraphs that the Duke of Argyle has instructed the Marquis of Lorne to re-Begus English lords and French Counts are as thick as blackberries in the States.

They are marrying up all the wealthy heir-Vennor predicts cool weather next week But he promised the same comfortable temperature for those dreadfully hot days of last

week. There is a girl in Litchfield, Mass. who can see only distant objects with one eye, and with the other only near ones greatly

magnified. The baggage taken by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and their suite to Norris Castle in England weighed nearly eight tons.

Two new wood pulp factories were put in operation in Norway in 1880, and eight of the nineteen old ones were enlarged. Six more are about to be built.

"Here I go," cried Overkeener. "Good morning," and he waved a smiling adieu to his companions on a St. Louis wharf, plunged into the water, and drowned him-

Private Patrick Maloney, a pensioner with twelve cents a day, is out with a pamphlet that he saved the Queen's life when she was the Princess Victoria, and only obtained a

guinca as reward. The British Government gives a handsome premium to builders of torpedo boats if the speed of their vessels is in excess of the specification, and Messrs. Thorneycroft received

Consul Wilson writes that Palestine is fast asleep. There is only one good waggon road in all the Holy Land, the one leading from no harm. He was immediately placed under Jerusalem to Jaffa; the newspapers are two small, feeble Hebrew sheets; and the railroad improvements are yet to be made.

The Princess Louise was present at an influential London meeting to consider the abatement of the smoke nuisance in London. Dr. Siemens, F. R. S., recommended the use of gas for heating purposes as the most effectual means of preventing smoke, and Sir Henry Thompson and other medical gentlemer concurred.

Said the Prince of Wales to a friend: "I don't care a d-n for Bradlaugh's heresy. I leave all that to Canterbury (the Archbishop); but when it comes to democracy, vou. (a titled sympathizer with the member from Northampton) must choose between him and me. You can't be my friend and

A journalist of the Philadelphia Times has been on a fishing trip. "Sometimes," he writes, "a raw-looking country lad, with a hook and a line made fast to a stick cut from a tree, will bring in all the fish he wants, while the tourist, with split bamboo rod and silver-plated roel, will have to buy off the lad, or to go home without fish."

### A MATCH.

If I were Anglo-Saxon
And you were Japanese,
We'd study starks together,
Pluck out the peacock's feather,
And lean our languid hacks on
The stiffest of settees;
If I were Anglo Saxon
And you were Japanese,

If you were Della-Cruscan
And I were A.—Mooresque,
We'd make our-limbs look less in
Artistic folds and dress in
What once were tunics Tuscan
In Dante's days grotesque;
If you were Della-Cruscan
And I were A.—Mooresque.

If I were mock Pompeian
And you Belgravian Greek.
We'd glide 'mid gaping Vandals
In shapeless sheets and sandals,
Like shades in Tartarean
Dim ways remote and bleak;
If I were mock Pompeian
And you Belgravian Greek.

If you were Culture's scarecrow
And I the guy of Art,
I'd learn in latest phrases
Of either's quaintest crazes
To lisp and let my hair grow,
While your's you'd cease to part;
If you were Culture's scarecrow
And I the guy of Art.

If I'd a Bot-icelli
And you'd a new Burne-Jones,
We'd dote for days and days on
Their mystic hues, and gaze on
With lowering looks that felly
We'd fix upon their tones;
If I'd a Botticelli
And you'd a new Burne-Jones And you'd a new Burne-Jones.

If you were skilled at crewels
And I a dab at rhymes,
I'd write delirious "ballads,"
While you your billious salads
Were stitching upon two ells
Of coarsest crass, at times;
Ifyou were skilled at crewels
And I a dab at rhymes,

If I were what's "consummate"
And you were quite "too, too,"
'Twould be our Eldorado
To have a yellow dado,
Our happiness to hum at
A teapot painted blue;
If I were what's "consummate"
And you were quite "too, too."

If you were what "intense," 1; And I were that "https://c. And I were the "decay." We'd mutely muse or mutter. In terms distinctly utter, And find out what the sense!s Of the Æshette lay, If you were what "intense" And I were like "decay."

If you were wan, my lady,
And I, your lover, welrd,
We'd sit and wink for hours
At languid illy-flowers,
Till, fain of all things fady,
We faintly-disappeared.
If you were wan, my lady,
And I, your lover, welrd.

### LATEST IRISH MAIL NEWS.

INCIDENTS OF THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

THE LOUGHREA GUARDIANS AND THE " SUSPECTS." The correspondent of the Express, writing from Loughrea on Saturday last, says:-

At a weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians held to-day, Mejer Rogers, J. P., in the chair, applications for rollef from the families of prisoners arrested under the Coercion Act were entertained, and grants allowed by the majority of the Board, composed of Land League guardians. The chairman refused to sign the grants, and was called upon to leave the chair. He declined to do so, and the Land League guardians arose and left the boardroom in a body. They afterwards held a meeting in the Tem. perance Hall, and passed a resolution protesting against the action of the chairman, and proceeded again to the boardroom, where their protest was accepted and forwarded to the Local Government Board.

COLONEL HARE'S EVICTED TENANTS. The correspondent of the Freeman, writing

from Limerick, says:-A most extraordinary sight is to be witnessed at Doon, county Limerick, where a spread out to dry 20 acres of hay which was number of evictions, five in all, took place grown on the lands. They then proceeded last week on the property of Colonel Hare, of Devonport. Since the five families were evicted by the sheriff, Mr. Hobson, assisted by a large force of military and police, they have remained the day long sitting by the roadside, where they cook their meals, and wile away the time as best they can. They sleep in a neighbouring farmer's house, returning to the roadside each morning. They express their determination to continue this mode of existence until they are reinstated in their holdings.

THE DOYCOTTED SHIP AT CORK. The correspondent of the Evening Telegraph.

writing from Cork, says:—

The ship "Wave," which has been boycotted on account of bringing materials from
England for the building of Dr. Webster's school in Cork, was moved further up the river to day, opposite the Buckingham place police station, where an extra guard is placed, and policemen are watching the vessel at

night PROSECUTIONS AT BALLYFARNON. At Ballyfarnon, near Carrick-on-Shannon on Saturday, 23rd July, forty-eight persons were charged with riot at Keadue. where 800 persons assembled to cut the turf of Patrick Lynch, a local "suspect," and afterwards made a threatening demonstration. They were bound over to keep the peace.

A "GRAVE DIGGER" ADMITTING HIS GUILT. The correspondent of the Express, writing from Loughres on Thursday week, says:---This morning a young man named Joseph Breheny called at the police barracks of Tynagh, and informed the constable that he was the person who recently dug the grave and posted the notice in a meadow adjacent to Tynagh. The reason he assigned for thus chest, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin all admitting his guilt was that he should be suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by arrested under the Coercion Act, as he preferred to be tried for the offence. In answer to further inquiries he said that no person advised him to dig the grave, but as he was passing through the meadew, returning from a.bog, he dug the grave, believing that it was

WEARYING OUT EMERGENCY MEN. The Freeman has the following :-Two Emergency men who, under police

arrest and conveyed to Galway jail.

protection, were located in Garendenny Castle, Queen's County, to take care of five farms from which the tenants were evicted a few month ago, quietly slipped away last week leaving the crops to take care of themselves " RELIEVING " MR. BOYD.

A Press Association telegram of Tuesday

Two hundred men from the North of Ireland arrived yesterday at Waterford, and proceeded by steamer to New Ross, escorted by a large body of police, to cut the hay of Mr. Boyd, who has been boycotted since the acquittal three weeks ago of the two men named Phelan for the murder of his son and the at. tempt to murder himself.

A LAND LEAGUE SECRETARY CHARGED WITH INCIT. ING TO MURDER.

was returned for trial at the next assizes on the charge of having used language inciting to murder. Ball was refused. He was charged with having advised the people to "kill the landlords"; but it was stated at the meeting of the Land League on Tucsday by the Rev. Harold Rylett that what he really said was "kill landlordism."

BOYCOTTING A FARMER. A correspondent of the Cork Examiner waiting in the issue of that paper for Monday

A large farmer, residing in the Rathkeale branch of the Land League, some time ago bought the cattle of a man who was " boycotted." On Saturday he advertised his meadowing for sale, and a large number of the farmers of the surrounding district attended, but not one bid was made for the hay. It was only then that he saw how obnoxious his conduct was. He immediately spoke to some members of the Land League Committee, and expressed his extreme regret for what he had done. Those members said that in consequence of his regret they would use their influence to have him admitted a member of the League. A special meeting was then called on, and he having voluntarily attended and expressed his great regret, atter considerable argument, a resolution was adopted admitting him a member of the League. A second resolution was proposed to have him admitted a member of the committee, but had to be withdrawn in consequence of mecting with the disapproval of the greater number present.

BOYCOTTED AUCTIONS.

The correspondent of the Freeman, writing from Thurles on Tuesday night, says:-Yesterday an auction of 100 acres of hay was to take place. When the hour arrived not a single purchaser was to be seen. The only individuals on the land were the agent the auctioneer, and a couple of policemen. An auction of hay was also to take place yesterday, but as no purchasers put in an appearance not a single acre was disposed of. All the Land League branches have made arrangements not to buy hay from landlords we not settled with their tonants.

> ZOYCOTTED MONACHAN LANDLORD. trespondent of the Daily Express, writ-

Tuesday, savs :--Frankett Renny, Esq., a Catholic gentleman who resides at Inniskeen, in the county Monaghan, having recently had occasion to evict some of his tenants for nonpayment of rent, has been so effectually "boycotted" by his neighbours that he has been unable to have his harvest reaped. He applied to the Orange Emergency Committee for men, and Capt. Lloyd promptly despatched five young men, sons of tenants on the Rossmore estate, who left on Monday evening, under the care of Mr. J. W Johnston, under-agent. On their arrival at Inniskeen the party were met by Sub-inspector M'Dermott and forty policemen, who escorted the "expeditionists" to the residence of Mr. Renny. Mr. Johnston, findby that five men were not sufficient for the work which required to be done, returned to Monaghan this morning, and left again this evening for Inniskeen with two other men, one of them, who understands the management of a reaping machine, being a servant of Col. Lloyd's. Mr. Johnston also carried with him a supply of provisions for the men, as the local traders have refused to supply

them with anything. BOYCOTTING A LANDLORD.

The Cork Examiner of Tuesday says :-Mr. Spread, of Broadford, who is in disfavor with the Land League, has been unable to procure men to cut his hay.

MOWING A "SUSPECT'S" HAY.

The Cork Daily Herald of Tuesday says :-About three hundred triends of Mr. James Mannix, a suspect in Limerick jail, assembled on his farm near Mitchelstown on Saturday, and in a short time cut down and in professional order, with soythes and pikes decorated through Mitchelstown to another farm belonging to Mr. Mannix, where seven additional acres of hay were mown.

MR. BENCE JONES AND HIS TENANTS. The Cork Examiner of Tuesday says :-At the weekly meeting of the Clonakilty

Land League, held on Saturday, it was stated that Mr. Bence Jones had instructed his solicitors to take proceedings against those of his tenants who would not agree to pay their rents without delay. A resolution was passed approving of the laborers' agitation. THE TIPPERARY GUARDIANS AND EMIGRATION.

A correspondent of the Express, writing in an issue of the paper, says :-

Some of the poor law guardians of the Tipperary Union, in common with many others of a certain class, hold strong views with regard to emigration, but it is seldon that opposition to it is carried to such lengths as at the weekly meeting on Saturday. A widow and her two orphan children, who for eight years have been a burden on the ratepayers as recipients ot outdoor relief, came before the board, stating that she had just received a prepaid passage order from her brother in America. He also sent her 10s in cash, but as she was totally destitute of anything in the shape of an outfit she appealed to the guardians for £2. By a majority of ten to six, they decided upon refusing the request rather than accord their sanction to the depopulation of the country as provided for in the new Land Bill.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .-- During piercing winds and excesssive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, any one who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labor of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All brouchial, pulmonary, and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalised and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

JABESH Snow, Guuning Cove, N. S., writes: I was completely prostrated with the asthms, but hearing of Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild fire, and makes cures wherever

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., has given notice of his intention, early next session, to call at-

EXHIBITION.

CANADA'S GRAND

TO BE HELD IN MONTREAL.

14th to 23rd of SEPTEMBER Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

\$25,000 IN PRIZES

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

IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS: INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURAL!

HORTICULTURAL! OPEN TO THE WORLD

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

Many New and Interesting Features will be introduced in connection with the Exhibition. Arrangements are being made for a Grand Exposition of French Industries, to be

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

## GRAND DAIRY EXHIBIT.

Among the numerous Attractions

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

of Montreal, for Exhibits of BUTTER and CHEESE!

PRACTICAL WORKING DAIRY!

The Committee have made arrangements for a Butter and Cheese Factory in full operation during the entire Exhibition. This promises to be one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition.

Grand Display of Horses and Cattle! Horses and Cattle will be shown in the Ring, between 2 and 5 p. m., each day commencing

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS! Arrangements have been effected to supplement the Exhibition proper by Special Attractions of an extraordinary character, embracing :-

Friday, 10th September.

TORPEDO DISPLAYS IN THE HARBOR! Demonstrating by a series of thrilling experiments on the River, the destructive effects of Torpedo Warfare, in this instance, against Vessels of a large size provided

for the purpose.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS AND FIREWORKS In the Evenings, especially designed on a scale of surpassing magnificence, eclipsing anything

heretofore witnessed in Canada. Also, ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION! HORSE-JUMPING!

Grand Athletic Tournaments!!!

FIREMEN'S COMPETITION, &c. A PROGRAMME OF ALL THE ATTRACTIONS WILL BE ISSUED AT A LATRE DATE.

Increased Facilities will be provided for Reaching the Grounds,

Arrangements have been made with the Railway and Steamboat Companies to run Cheap Excursions and to issue Return Tickets at

REDUCED RATES!

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

S. C. STEVENSON, Sec. Industrial Dept. 181 ST. JAMES STREET. Montreal, 6th July, 1881.

GEO. LECLERC,

Sec. Agr'l Dept., 68 St. GABRIEL STREET.

## EXHIBITION!

THE Montreal Horticultural Society

Will hold their usual Annual Exhibition VICTORIA SKATING RINK,

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd September Aext. (During the second week of the Provincial Exhibition.)

Competition is open to the entire Province. and a Prize List is offered amounting to \$1,600. Entries close Tuesday, 13th September Prize Lists and all further information furnished on

HENRY S. EVANS, Sec.-Treas. Safes, Vault Doors, &c.

## FIRE-PROOF SAFES

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH, PIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

VAULTS.

Awarded First Prize at Toronto Exhibition. WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL,

No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET, ALFRED BENN,

Provisions, &c.

McGRAIL & WALSH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN FRUIT & PROVISIONS, 341 & 343 Commissioner Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Consignments solicited for the sale of

Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Pointoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 340

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE

That splendid farm, formerly the estate of Mgr. J. J. Vinet, and now the property of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, structed at St. Martin. on the road "du Bord de l'eau," half why between the "Pont Viau" and the "Moulli du Crochet," Is offered for sale.

It has a front of 6 acres by a depth of 40, 39 acres of it is good wood land. It has an orchard of 550 trees, some of them already bearing fruits. For the terms of sale apply to the business office of the Episcopal Corporation at the Palace. Palace.
Montreal July 18th, 1881.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

WANTED .- A TEACHER

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ANOTHER CANADIAN VICTORY. LONDON, Aug. 9 -Since the commencement the National artillery meeting at Shoeburyhe remains a cable message was re-fig by Lient. Col. Oswald, commander of the Canadian contingent, from the Marquis of the Canadian contingent to offer a prize for a Lord Canadian shift at reposite Lorne, mendian shift at repository exercise. pecial can accepted, and in the competition the This was accepted, and the southpetition the Canadian detachment tied with the 3rd Kent. Canadians made the shift in the in-The Cally stort time of a few seconds over six This afternoon the tie was decided, minutes the conding by three seconds, prothe tunning seed admiration by their style of per-The trophy is an exceedingly ormande centre piece representing a gun on

Canadian sleigh. WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The virtue of most of the patent medicines with which the market is flooded lies in the same but the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitis lie in the fact that they cleanse the blood simpurities, and cure dyspepsia, biliousness of indigestion. Price \$1.00, trial bottle 10

FAILURE. - We regret to hear that the New lork firm of Saddier & Co., the well-known Catholic publishers, have failed, but we are Catnolic publishers, have latter, but we are hoppy to announce that this failure in no wise affects the Montreal firm of that name, which is entirely controlled by Mr. James A. Sadlier, who became sole proprietor twelve years ago. The New York firm which stood the strain and rickstitudes of hard times since 1838, beame so flourishing that the proprietors were tempted to invest in outside securities, which se now found to involve their legitimate beiness, and more is the pity.

### HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

If so you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing and recommend it to your fiends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrh @2, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it.

THE Toronto Bank returns to the Government to the 30th July, just published, show liabilities to the stockholders for capital paid up\$2,000,000. The rest, as per last general statement, is \$660,000, equal to 33 per cont oncapital. The bank shows unavailable assets as follows: Bills discounted, overdue and not specially secured, \$8,811; notes and bills discounted, overdue and other overdue debts, secured, \$13,652; real estate, \$19,672 mortgages on real estate, \$14,746; bank premises, \$50,000 ; other assets, \$48,560 ; making, in all, \$155,441; equal to say not quite 6 per cent., locked up in unavailable, which, if deducted from capital and rest, the working capital 5 127 per cent, or 27 per cent above par value. The advances to the public are \$5,204,777. To obtain an interest in the above 155 per tent. must be paid up for the stock.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS Cures all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and builds up the entire system when broken down by disease.

A bridegroom slapped his bride's face two hours after marriage, as they were about to take a train at Whiteside, Ill., for a honeymoon tour. She stood still in surprise, but only for a moment. Then she seized his cane, belabored him well, and went back home with her parents.

### Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and us ng. Sent ly mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.11-eow-G

### TRIED AND TRUE!

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

### REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

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

### MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

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

It is possible to restore the original and natural gloss of the hair, and even its color by paying strict attention to the laws of hygiene, by keeping the scalp clean and free from hateful dandruff. Luby's Parisian ReA BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH.

Thousands of people cured of chest disease and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Souvielle's spirometer, which is used in the leading hospitals in Europe; instructions for treat-ment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address; physicians and sufferers invited to try the instrument at the Doctor's office, Montreal, without charge. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, exnide surgeon French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

Why should not truth be acknowledged? These wonderful instruments are the discovery of the age, and people need no longer fear chest diseases until its very last stage. Read the following and see the wonderful cures effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease :-

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

Yours truly, C. Hill.

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal. DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catamh in the head and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours, respectfully, S. Hilton, Montreal.

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

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

POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN .- You seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of

Farms For Sale.



31G

FOR SALE.

AND ALSO City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada.

Undertakers.

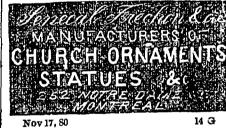
### CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Buriat Robes and Piates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

BANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon, P.Q.

Huntingdon, P.Q.

Church Ornaments.



Dye Works.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Panis, Snawis, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., Clenned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

ROYAL DYE WORKS. YAL DYP. W. T. 706 CRAIG STREET. JOHN L. JENSEN, Proprietor. Established 1870.

Books For Sale.

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED,

Being a Thorough History of the Land Question.....\$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Parnell & Davitt...... 25c Groups of Land Leagners, 16 figures, 9x11......\$1.00 Lithograph of Davitt, 18x24 60c SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF

PRICE LANE & CO..
36; BLEURY ST., Montreal.

Bells, &c.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. SUCCESSOR TO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
20 Tillustrated Catalogue sent?
20 Feb., 78-28

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY ils of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, hools, Fire Alarms, Farzzs, etc. FULLY ARKANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, Q.

Miscellaneous.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-G

\$12 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free, Address TRUE Co., Augusta, Maine. 7-G 566 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. Maine.

newer assists nature in this respect. No ladies' tollet table should be without it. Sold for 50 cents by all druggists.

No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager.: sauthorized to receive Advertisements for the Paper.

Medical.

Whooping - Cough, and all Lung Discases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured

them at once.

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

Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. like Dotone' Elixir.

Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

For sale Everywhole.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, 27.
Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases ariting from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere. HENRY & JOHNSON'S

ARNICA AND OIL For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere.

# CARPENTER'S

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

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

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Regulates the Rowels and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. PER BOTTLE.

It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it. F. M. CARPENTER,

## THE BEST REMEDY

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. A VER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no othersoeminentlymerits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal princi-ples and curative vir-tues of the finest drugs,

chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniform-PECTORAL. ity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all

pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept though in every household for the moat hand in every household for the pro-tection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious,

soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is danactive and effective treatment; and it is dan-gerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation of known and standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

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The Three Highest Prizes Amount to 200,000 Florins. 20,000 Florins,

15,000 Florins, Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the lst of September, and every Bond bought of us on or before the lst of September, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

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In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are rather too soft to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for pies. As they are pared, they make very nice Peach Pies. RICHARD & ROBBINS,

DOVER. DELAWARE. A small congignment of above received by h. & R.'s Sole Consignces, and now ready for delivery to the trade.

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### "All Artists give them the Preference." -New York Herald.

"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

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Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States. "As song-bird after song-bird, from the inimitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogs, and artist after artistleaves our shores, the last kindly adjection the deck of the parting steemer is in

"There is an extraorcinary richness and purity of tone—a capa-city of portray feeling, and a wonderful power and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Plano."—ITALO COMPANIO, Tenor of H. M.'s Opera.

"The wealth and fashion of the metropolis call it their plano, and not to have a Weber Plano in the drawing - room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.

"Weber's Planos were

"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Parspa Rosa, Nilsson, Patil, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindless to them, but mainly to that something in the tone, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. We not only commend them in the highest terms, but consider them the best planos in the world."—Her MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Weber."

"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Parspa Rosa, Nilsson, Patil, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindless to them, but mainly to that something in the tone, that extraordinary sympathetic richness of the Weber Plano which makes his instruments the special favorite of every great musician."—New York Times. York Tribune.

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PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia

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Diphtheria & Sore Throat.

the the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. De-lay is dangerous.

Catarril. The Extract is the only specific account of the for this disease, Cold in Read&c. Our "Catarri Cure," specially propared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative contents of the Extract 1 our Namel Syringe and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds,

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Earache, Toothache and

For Broken Breast and

Female Complaints. No physbe called in for the majority of female diseases if the Matriace be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The words "Fond's Extract" blown in the ginand our picture trade-mark on surrounding low wrapper. None other is gaudge. Always in-ist on having Fond's Extract. Take no other paration. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure

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For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Orders for \$2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.55. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to

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THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery,

Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cancot cure. Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. 11. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and be cured

Baking Powder.

Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and beconvinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Send de in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains letters from Princess Louise, recipes, etc., or 30c for a Haif-Pound Can; post free, Address: WM. LUNAN & NON. Proprietors, Serell Que., Canada.

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THE PRINCESS

BAKING POWDER

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addressed to
No. 14 West Fourteenth Street,
New York City.

Sore Nipples. The Extract is so close that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Olutiment is the best emollient that can be applied.

tions, its effect is simply wonderful.

It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly alloying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Faceache. When the Extract is used according to direct

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

Sprains and Bruises. It is

fug, cooling and cleansing. Use our Outment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air,

No other preparation has oured so many of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Planter is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbage Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Olintment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

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

### FOR

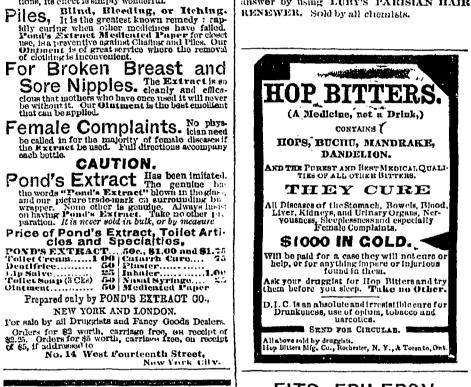
Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN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

### THE

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

### HAIR

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



## FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNES

Permanently Cured-no humbug-by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Cele-terated Infallible Fit Powders, To convince sufferers that these powders will, do all we claim or them we will send them by mail, post palo, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only plastern that has ever mide this disease special study, and as to our knowledge the sands have been permanently cared by the of these Powders, we will guarantee a romanent cure in every case or refund your money expended. All sufferers should these Powders an early trial, and be convoited from the cural type powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$5.5 sent by mail to any part of the United State Canada on recelpt of price, or by express, C.C., Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.C....

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### CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

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

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

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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

### HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

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

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Scarching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

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

Both Fills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford fixeet, London, in boxes and perts, at 1s. 14d., 2s., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. ?—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 188 wf

### SCOTCH NEWS.

John McLaren, Lord Advocate of Scotland, will be raised to a Judgeship of the Court of

The Clyde shipbuilding returns for July show that seventeen vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of about 26,000, were launched during the month, as compared with 29,000 tons of new shipping last month.

On 9th of July the Carlisle Coroner held an inquest respecting the death of Mr. Thos.
M.Queen, formerly of Greenock, whose body was found lying on the floor of a carriage in the Midland which arrived in Carlisle Station at 5 A.M. on Friday week. It appeared that he was on his way from London (where he had been staying with his daughter, Mrs Marshall) to Kilmarnock. It was clear his death was due to bronchitis and heart desease, which Dr. Lediard, by post-mortem examination, found to exist very markedly in his system. The jury, therefore returned a verdict of "death from natural causes."

It has been announced that Lord Bute has intimated his intention of giving a sum of £100 to be divided among the poor of Bothesay and the island of Bute, other than those receiving parochial relief. The money will be distributed among the clergymen of the various denominations. The childeren belonging to all the Sabbath-schools are also to be entertained to a holiday excursion and treat, and for this the clergymen have been asked to make the necessary arrangements. In addition to this, all the workmen on the Bute estate are to be presented with a halfsovereign each. These gifts are given in honour of a recent son and heir to the Bute estate. This generosity on the part of his Lordship is very much appreciated throughout the island.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the invitation of Mr. John Burns, the President of the Cumberland training ship, stationed on the Clyde, to distribute the prizes to the boys next month. This intimation fa-voures the idea that, in the event of the Prince of Wales declining the invitation of the Corporation of Greenock to lay the foundationstone of the James Watt Dock, that arrangements will be made to permit of the Duke of Edinburgh performing the ceremony. Prepa-perations are already in progress to give fitting prominence to the proceedings .- Glasgow

### CARDINAL MANNING'S METHODS. WHY HE HAS NOT YET BEGUN TO BUILD A

CATHEDRAL-REY, LORD AROHIBALD DOUGLAS. London, July 20 .- Some few years ago a general impression prevailed in London, and, in fact, throughout England, that Cardinal Manning was about to erect a magnificent cathedral through the munificence of the Marquis of Bute. Recently His Eminence had indirectly admitted this fact while passing through Cologne to view the completed great cathedral of that place, by stating he had a fund left to him for a similar purpose.

But, instead of building a great cathedral amid the West End palaces, his Eminence has been gathering into reformatory and industrial schools at various places in Middlesex, the neglected and incorrigible Catholic children of the vast city. He has also been instrumental in detaching from the workhouses of the various London parishes the pauper Catholic children, and placing them under his own jurisdiction, so far as teaching and training goes. There are now at North Hyde, Middlesex, a place distant from London about twenty miles, 600 Catholic boys assembled in one great institution, whose maintenance is being defrayed by the respective workhouses from which they have been taken. They are subjected to learn trades, and are also drilled regularly in military tactics. Their tuition is under the control of a religious society of Brothers, and everything is avoided that has had the barbarous stigma of pauper ism attached to it. In another beautiful location, on the

boarders of the Epping Forrest, another great institution has been established for boys found guilty of small offences against the law. In Wood Green, Hammersmith, an English mansion, right in the centre of the Green, has been utilized for the same purpose. Establishments for females have also been erected in like proportion, and attached to all may be seen simple temples, with a resident clergyman, where the ancient rite of the mass is daily performed, and where every child must attend. Owing to the great number of wealthy

converts (some of them members of the Church of England ministry, who have of late years been in a silent way coming into the fold of the Roman Church), much of the great work which the Cardinal has been doing has been facilitated. No doubt his great personality and his earnest and preaching, especially in the proliberal cathedral at Kensington, and the fruit which his immense labors are abundantly bringing forth, must open the eyes of English men and women as to the secret of this great success. No week in England passes away without a stone being laid upon which a temple to the glory of the Roman Church is to arise, and it would seem that the beginning of the great Macaulay's words was about being realized when he wrote his criticism on Von Ranke's History of the Popes of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth conturies that "he was not sure that the Roman Church was not destined to see the end of all the religious systems," etc.

In another and unique way Rev. Lord Archibald Douglass is making "his light shine before men." His resolution to become a priest took place while performing the humble duties of a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Soclety. A few years ago he purchased a freehold property on the Harrow road, Paddington, for £10,000, a sum realized from his own and his sister's (Lady Gertrude's) estate, for which he purchased a site, upon which he has erected a church and orphans' home for 150 boys. He states that the most dangerous period for a boy to be thrown on the world is between the ages of 13 and 19, and hence his home is constituted chiefly of boys ranging between He has erected fifteen those ages. shops in honor of the fifteen stages the Cross, each shop representing a trade, and so one can see passing this institution all the substantial common trades represented. All the boys are apprenticed to Rev. Lord Douglas, and when out of their time are to be detained a couple of years to pay for their childhood's mainte-nance and tuition. Great success has attended the solemn work that Lord Douglas is carrying to a successful issue, and he is esteemed and admired by all classes in the parishes where he is known in the West End.

A Methodist minister at London, Ontario, complains because, after going three times to perform a twice postponed marriage ceremony and finally tying the knot, he re-ceived the following note from the bride-

THOUGH THE SICK COVET HEALTH, they frequently and fruitlessly seek to obtain it by irrational means. Misled by false representations and absurd pretensions, they neglect those genuine restoratives which true science has placed at their disposal. No proprietary remedy has met with greater approbation from the medical faculty, and none has given more satisfactory proofs of its efficiency than Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The conjunction of these latter salts with Cod Liver Oil of warranted purity gives the preparation a great advantage over the ordinary cough mixtures, since the phosphorus, lime and soda are potent auxiliaries of the oil, invigorating the system, remedying poverty of the blood induced by waste of tissue, and increasing bodily substance. Price, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

### Finance and Commerce.

### FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, August 16, 1881.

The money market rules quiet. Loans on call are negotiated at 4 to 5 per cent. and on time at 5 to 6 per cent, while the discount rate is unaltered at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange was inactive to-day at 81 prem. for 60 day bills between banks, 81 counter, 83 demand. Drafts on New York were drawn at

The stock market at noon was steady to firm for bank stocks. Bank of Montreal exhibited again of 13 per cent; Montreal Telegraph a rise of 2 per cent and Merchants one of per cent. Richelieu declined 3, deter termined efforts on the part of the "bears" being the cause. Ontario and Commerce were steady.

Morning Stock Sales—50 Montreal, 1963

75 do, 195; 99 do, 1971; 25 do, 1973; 100 Ontario, 811: 75 do, 811; 7 Union, 92; 50 Commerce, 144; 600 Montreal Telegraph, 130; 25 do, 130½; 150 do, 131; 300 do, 131½; 30 do, 131½; 200 do, 131¾; 100 do, 132½; 45 do, 132½; 40 Richelieu, 66½; 39 do, 66; 120 City Passenger, 130; 30 Gas, 149; 21 do, 148¾ This afternoon Rept of Montreal and

This afternoon Bank of Montreal advanced \( \frac{1}{4} \); Ontario, \( \frac{3}{4} \); Merchants, \( \frac{1}{4} \); Commerce, \( \frac{1}{4} \), and Montreal Telegraph, \( \frac{1}{4} \). Other stocks are steady to firm

Afternoon Sales: -25 Montreal; 1981; 25 do 1981; 25 do 1983; 140 do 199; 5 do 1981; 150 do 198; 75 Ontario 81½; 25 do 150 do 81½; 175 do 81¾; 225 do 82; 11 Toronto 1551 20 Jacques Cartier 105; 25 11 Toronto 1353 20 Jacques Cattle 105, 225 Merchants 126; 10 do 126\; 105 do 126\; 225 Commerce 144\; 475 Montreal Telegraph 132\; 125 do 133; 75 do 132\; 50 do 132; 6 Dominion Telegraph 94\; 50 Richelieu 66; 35 do 60]; 100 Montreal Telegraph 1323.

### ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET MARKET.

THE GENERAL STOCK MARKET-WEEKLY REVIEW The week's markets have been dull, and stocks generally have been weak. The reaction predicted in our last review has been felt by many prominent holders of large lots, who have been vainly attempting to unload a part at least of their heavy holdings with but little success; buyers evidently exercise caution, and do not readily take hold of stocks at their present inflated prices, which are far beyond their intrinsic worth, as many of the bank statements recently published abundantly prove. The decline in prices are not as heavy as might have been expected, and can only be accounted for by small sales at each session of the Exchange board between brokers to keep up prices and prevent a call for extra margins, which would be the inevitable result were prices to drop a few points. Every exertion has been used outside the board to keep prices up and entice new speculators, such as mid-summer duliness, livelier by-and-by, autumn activity, improvement in trade, &c., &c., but all to no purpose, the reaction has made itself felt, and will contimue to do so until bank stocks find their proper level in money value. The sales during the past week, as reported each day, are insignificant and wanting in weight; the closing prices for the week are: Montreal, 196; Merchants', 125; Commerce, 144; On-

Miscellaneous shares are quoted lower. Richelieu is gradually settling, and the holders of this stock will probably find a further ahrinkage in store for them shortly, the interim dividend being still in the distant future. City Passenger has suffered a reaction without much fluctuation. Telegraph has not followed the general tendency to weakness, it has reacted in the opposite direction, moving up as much as 6 per cent in one day, through apparently the well circulated reports that the injunction would be quashed by Court, and that the President of Company had recently visited Ottawa, and arranged with the Government to take control of the line, we hope at a valuation, as a quantity of the poles and wire are rather ancient. The present presumptive value of this stock based upon rumors, show a weak foundation, which is now tottering and may collapse at any moment, and the recent buyers find themselves minus their margins, and the banks (as has been the case before), a part of their advances.

### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The general merchandise markets continue unusually active for the season of the year. The month of August in former years has been one of summer duliness in trade, however, not only here, but in the leading markets of the neighboring Republic. Reviewing our American Exchanges we find glowing reports as to the trade situation both present and prospective. At St. Louis, the Globe Democrat tells us " business continues to grow in proportions, and is really wonderful for susstained health and expansion at this time of year. So far the unfavorable prospects of the maize crop have had no depressing influence on trade, which on the contrary, gathers fresh volumes as the closing days of summer glide away." New York has rarely presented such a busy appearance during the summer months, the reason for this being that the large 'longshore hotels at Coney Island, Long Branch, Rockaway, and elsewhere, have enabled merchants to be in the city during business hours and at the shores of the ocean in the evening, thus combining business with recreation. In Philadelphia and district the "boom" in the iron trade is having a good effect on general merchandise markets, and in Boston there is great activity in the leather, boot and shoe and wool trades. Evidences of a decided business continue to revival in multiply, in fact, on all hands, and the movement of goods has received a decided impetus by reason of the reductions in freight charges. Wholesale

will, in all probability, be even more suc-cessful and better patronized than it was last take up their paper early, in order to save the discounts allowed on prompt settlements.

GROCERIES.—As the harvest is now engaging attention in the country the out-of-town movement is not large. Wholesalers report a quiet business, but the city jobbing trade is active for the season. Teas.-The better grades meet with a fair

demand, especially those ranging above 40c, and the market throughout may be called steady, as stocks are light. As new crop Japan tea is not equal in quality to last year's crop, prices for upper grades are expected to be well maintained. Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40c; fine to choice, 41c to 53c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to ficest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,-The amount of business at present being transacted appears quite satisfactory to manufacturers, who are still in receipt of orders and are making large shipments of fall goods. T.avellers are returning home from some sections from their early fall trip, having succeeded in securing more orders than at this period last year. We quote: — Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 50c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c 10 \$1.15.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There is a fair business passing in a jobbing way. Opium has declined in consequence of an expected large crop. We quote: Bl-carb soda at \$3.05 to \$3.25; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 13½c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crystals, 29c to 31c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic sods, \$2.50 to 3.60; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; salphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.25 to \$3.50: morphia, \$3 to \$3.30; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$5.90 to \$6.20.

Sugars-There is a fair business doing at about steady prices. Granulated, 94c to 101c; Grocers "A," 95c to 10c; Extra Bright Yellow, 9c; Low Yellow, 84c. Raw, good to bright, 75 to 8c. Fruits-Prices are high, and stocks still

9}c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; seedless, 9½c to 10½c; prunes, 5½c to 6½c; S. S. tarragona, 15c to 16c; walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts, 10c to 11c.

Coffee. The market rules quiet. quote:-Green mocha, per lb, 31c to 38c; Java, 26c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 23c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 121c.

Spices.—The market is firmer under a better enquiry. Cassia, per lb., 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to 51; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; white, 20c to which was about cost price in the country; 23c; pimento, 17c to 18c; mustard, 4 lb jars, he also sold 35 mixed store and heavy hogs 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; at 63c. Hugh Kelly sold 10 cattle at 34c. nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to

Syrung and Molasces .- Business is quiet Syrups-Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 53c to 60c; fair, 48c to 52c. Molasses-Barbadoes 56c to 58c; Trinidad, 45c to 50c; sugar house, 35c to 37. LEATHER.—Prices of all grades are generally

believed by holders to have touched bottom, and Spanish sole, by reason of light stocks and a growing demand, is firmly held. Manufacturers are more on the look-out than they were, and a fair number of transactions have resulted, but business can only be called moderately active. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 24c to 25lc; No 2, B A, 27c to 2, 11c No 2, 2 cylinger 22lc to 22lc 23c to 24lc; No 2, ordinary, 22lc to 23lc. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough, 26c to 28c.

Wood .- Manufacturers are showing some interest in foreigns, and there is a moderate movement. Domestics are dull. Greasy Cape, on this market, is quoted at 18c to 19c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 31 to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

HIDES are steady at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firmer at 70c to 75c; calfskins, 12c. PETROLEUM has advanced in car lots. Broken lots are queted at 23cl to 24c, and

single bbl. lots at 24 to 25c. SALT firm-Coarse, 55c to 58c; factory filled, 90c to \$1 00; Eureka, \$2, \$1, and 50c

for bags, halves and quarters. Holders ask 45c for Newfoundland cod. oil, but a lot of 100 lbs. has sold at 43c, wine measure.

IRON AND HARDWARE -The hardware market continues active, enquiry existing for shelf goods, agricultural implements and builders' material. A card issued by the hardware trade, states that leading makers of iron in England and Scotland having lately advanced their rates materially, prices here for bar, hoop, sheet and plate iron will be ten cents per 100 lbs higher than the rates hitherto charged. There has been some movement in pig-iron. Gartsherrie sold at \$20.50 to \$21; Summerlee at the same figures and Eglington at \$18 50 to \$19.

The city flour and grain market to-day was dull. No sales of flour were reported, but prices were steadily maintained. As high as 66c was bid for a cargo of corn on spot or close at hand, and 68c was asked for a cargo on passage here. A lot of 60,000 bushels of No. 3 red Wabash wheat was held at \$1.34

with no bids. FLOOR, per bb'-Superior Extra, \$6.15 to \$6.20; Extra Superfine, \$6.05 to \$6.10; Spring Extra, \$5.95 to \$6.00; Superfine, \$5.60 to 5.65; Strong Bakers', \$6.00 to 6.75; Fine, \$4.85 to 5.00; Middlings, \$460 to 5.70; Pollards, \$4.25 to 4.30; Onturio bags, \$2.85 to 2 95; City bags (delivered), merchants in our own city are now earnestly \$3.25. Other Produce. -Oats-43c. Rye

Dairy.—Butter in improved demand, with cessful and better patronized than it was last year. Notes now being protested are few in number, and renewals are seldom asked for, customers, generally, making it a point to quote 16½c to 18½c for common to fine. Eastern Townships ranges from 19c upwards; Morrisburg and district from 17c to 20c, and creamery from 22c to 23½c. Cheese in fair demand and firmer, owing to the further advance of one shilling in England. We quote 10 to lic.

Lard-15c to 153c for pails. Pork—Heavy Mess, \$21 to \$22. Hams— Uncovered, 132c to 14c. Bacon—12c to 13c. Ashes-Pots, per 100 lbs, \$5.25 to \$5.30 for

### CITY RETAIL MARKETS-Aug. 16.

The supply of grain, with the exception of cats, was not large, but fruits and kitchen stuffs were plentiful and cheap. Eggs, butter and cheese brought a good price to holders. DAIRY PRODUCE. Best print butter, 25c to 30c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, in baskets, 18c to 25c.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.20 to \$3.30; Buckwheat flour, \$2.50 Oatmeal, \$2.50; Cornmeal, \$1 55 to \$1 65; Bran, 90c per bush; Barley, nominal, at 80c to 85c; Oats, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Peas, per bushel, \$1 to \$1.05; Buckwheat, per bag, \$1.20 to \$1.25.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .- Apples, per brl, \$1.50 to \$3.00; Potatoes, new, 55c to 60c per bush; carrots, 20c to 40c per doz bunches; onions, 25c to 30c per doz bunches; cab-bages, new, per doz, 25c to 50c; Montreal tomatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel; cucumbers, 15c to 30c per dozen; Southern water melons, \$1.50 each; nutmeg melons, 15c to \$1

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 80c; turkeys, \$2 to \$2.50 per pair; geese, \$2 to \$2.52; beef, per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 7c to 10c; lamb, per lb, 8c to 12c; veal, per lb., 8c to 10c; pork, 13c; ham, 13c to 15c; lard 14c to 16c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-Aug. 13. There was only a moderate local demand for horseflesh this week. A pair of fine carriage horses realized \$365, and another pair \$210. Sales are also mentioned of a pair of ponies for \$180, and a grey mare for \$80. A few old nags brought \$25, \$31 and \$45, respectively. Veterinary surgeons report a number of deaths from affections of the lungs, supposed to be caused by the sudden change in temperature early in the week. The export demand was fairly good, but the supply of serviceable horses at a reasonable rate restricted operations, and shipments to the States were not large.

Among American traders in town since last week were :-W Moore, Cohoes, N Y; S T Nute, Lowell, Mass; O Moore, Millers' Falls, Mass; Hunt & Fay, Athol, Mass; A M Esdaile, Saratoga Springs; B McCloskey, Boston; P S Fuller, Ayer, Mass; J G Noyes, Lowell; John C Bunn, New Jersey; W C Bunn, New Jersey; H C Bawker, Hogansburg, N.Y.

List of shipments for the week :- August 6th, 1 horse, \$200; 12 do, \$1,527.50. August Fruits—Prices are high, and stocks still 9th, 4 do, \$461; 7 do, \$694.50. August 10th, scarce. Currants 7c to 7½c; valencias 8½c to 2 do, \$5.00. August 11th, 7 do, 326; 5 do, 9½c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$460; 4 do, \$342; 5 do, \$502; 4 do, \$380. August 12th, 1 do, \$60.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—Aug. 15. For week ended August 14th the receipts of live stock by rail at Montreal amounted to 1,340 cattle, 1,750 sheep and about 60 hogs. The supply of export cattle to-day was limited and trade was mostly confined to butchers' grades at 31c to 4c. The following drovers were in with stock:-E Devlin, Ottawa; A Brown, Compton; M Chute, do; Alex Elliot, Kingston; Geo Webber, Cobourg, and P B McSihargey, Lindsay, one load of cattle each. J K Wilder, of Lennoxville, had two loads.

Mr. Webber sold 8 cattle at \$40 per head, and Mr Sinclair, 12 steers at 4c per lb. live weight. The former held 30 head for higher prices. J K Wilder disposed of two loads of small cattle at \$25 per head. Mr Sam Price bought 22 good cattle on the local markets at 4c to 4\frac{1}{2}c. On Saturday he purchased 142 head in the Eastern Townships at 5c to 5\frac{1}{2}c for export. Messrs Craig & Sons will have about 140 cattle in from the country this week for export, and Mr Kennedy will export two large lots of cattle. Advices from British cattle markets are scarcely so encouraging, if anything.

### WIT AND HUMOR.

Chimbley sweeping must be an agreeable business, for it suits everybody who tries it. "There must be punishment," said the country schoolmaster, as he ate the stubborn boy's dinner. When the Bey first hears the "Marseil-

laise,' he will, of course, want to know what that Tunis. It is proposed to change the language spok-

en in Boston to moderate Greek.

Why does the new moon remind one of a giddy girl? Because she is too young to show much reflection.

The estate of a rich man is hallowed ground to the lawyers, and they will travel for miles to pray upon it. The man who was "waiting for something

te :urn up" was rewarded when he steped upon the edge of a barrel hoop. It is proposed to change the language spok-

en in New York to English, if the New Yorkers can be efined up to it. The New York Express has an article upon fashions in harness. We are glad to learn from it that bridles and martingales have not

changed at all. Table bear sold hear." was the eign over the door of an ale-house, and a wag, on seeing it, said that he "thought the bear must be

the Landlord's own bruin." There was once in the neighbourhood of Rouen, says a French writer, a millers daughter so pretty and so cruel that the sighs of her lovers alone served to turn the sails of her father's mill.

"The shallows murmur while the deeps are dumb," quoted an anti-stalwart for the benefit of a Conkling man. "Yes," retorted the latter, "you appear to have a good deal to

A man of tact always manages to get out of difficulty. The clerk of a parish, whose business was to read the " first lesson," came across the chapter in David in which the names Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego ocour twelve times, and finding it extremly difficult to pronounce these names, he went through the chapter referring to them as " the aforesaid gentlemen."

" I assure you gentlemen," said the convict. upon entering the prison, "that the place has sought me, and not I the place. My own affairs really demand all my time and attention, and I may truly say that my selection to fill this position was an entire surprise. Had I consulted my own interest, I should have groom: "I hope you will excuse me, but I directing their attention to the fail trade, and will give you \$5 as soon as I get a job. I am out of work now."

| September, particularly as the Exhibition | September, particularly as the Exhibition

Peter Joubert, the Boer General, is called in

### Tonic.

Every one, at times, feels the necessity of some restoratives of the vital powers, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. In such conditions, let every one, instead of flying to the alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, which must be followed by depression equal to their excitement, reinvigorate his deranged system by the natural tonic elements of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. Sold by all druggists.

G. A. Dixon, of Frankville, Ont., says he vas cured of chronic bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years by the use of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Number of purchasers served during week ending August 13th, 1881......6,479

### CARPETS!

S. Carsley's is the place to buy your Carpets. TAPESTRY!

Good Tapestry Carrets only 50c per yard Very good Tapestry Carpets only 55c per yard. Beautiful Tapestry Carpets for 67c per yard. Splendin Tapestry Carpets only 50c and 93c per yard.

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Jute Brussels Carpets only 67c rer yard. SCOTCH UNION!

Scotch Union Carpets only 50c per yard. Very good Scotch Union Carpets 6tc per yd. Beautiful Scotch Union Carpets 85c per yard. Splendid Scotch Union Carpets only 95c per yard.

### COCOA MATTING! Cocoa Matting, in all widths, and at prices' from 3ic to 75c per yard.

S. Carsley's is the place to buy Old Fashioned Scotch Table Linen, in all widths and at all prices.

### DAMASK!

S. Carsley's is the place to buy Bleached Table Danicsk at very low prices. NAPRINS!

S. Carsley's is the place to buy Dinner Nap-kins from 50c per dozen up.

## S. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

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

The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 are:—

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

2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12
3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52.
4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigand, Vaudreuit, and other private lands. Ses. 14, 50, ct seq.
5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, t seq.

Vate lands. Ses. 18, 05, ct seq.

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

6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, ct seq.

Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount paid before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of free grants" the whole price of two collars per acre must be paid. Censitaires in the seignories in which the Crown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying one dollar and a half per acre for the whole of theiland, or at least one hundred acres; and the seignor or proprietor of the unconceded portion of a seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and

hundred agres.

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

and be paid for in full as a mining location. Sec 12.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in snecial cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown

dressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and ransmitting at the same time—

1. The full price of the location at the rate of three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of time (this price fixed by O.C. of 21rd March. 1881); two dollars per acre. If to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct.. 1880); one dollar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metals or other minerals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

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

identifying it as having been taken from the land applied for.

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

lows:-GOLD,-Eastern Townships, especially the counties of Beauce and Compton. PHOSPHATE OF LIME.-Counties of Ottawa

ASBESTOS.—Counties of Megantic and Wolfe.
ASBESTOS.—Counties of Ottawa, Montcalm, St.
Maurice, Champlain, Charlevolx and Saguenay.
Copper.—Counties of Bagot, Megantic and

Sherbrooke.
GALENA.—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temiscamingue), Gaspe and Rimouski.
PLUMBAGO.—County of Ottawa.
MICA.—Counties of Berthier, Ottawa and

E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner C. L.
CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 1st June, 1881.
14-DD m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Subscribers request the attention of the TRUSTEES of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Directors of Colleges, Convents, Catholic Institutions and Cathechism Classes, to their complete assortment of Catholic Books, suitable for Premiums, at prices rom TEN CENTS up-

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### CLOTH BOUND BOOKS.

Cocoa Matting, in all widths, and at prices' from 3lc to 75c per yard.

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1! wide Printed Drugget 58c per yard.
1! wide Printed Drugget only \$1.05 per yard.
DRUGGET CRUMB CLOTH!

Drugget Crumb Cloth from \$5.40 to \$11.20 per yard.

SCOTCH TABLING!

S. Carsley's is the place to buy Old Fashioned Seotch Table Linen, in all widths and at all prices.

THE CATROLIC YOUTE'S LIBRARY, size of cover 4½ x 61 inches, bound in foll cloth, gilt backs, containing a series of Tales, in ten volumes.

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LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE SERIES, con-taining Acis of the Early Martyrs, Life

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MONTREAL.

## EDUCATIONAL.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE,

MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL & COLLEGIATE DEPART-MENTS WITH SPECIALTIES.

PROF. T. RUSSELL, who was for many years PROF. T. RUSSELL who was for many years teacher of the Graduating Commercial Classes at St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, and the late Messou College, Terrebonne, a ded by a number of competent and experienced Professors, will open at No. 115 CADIEUX ST., (near Sherbrooke street), on the lat of September next, a Commercial and Collegiate Educational Institution for young m.n. and for boys who have completed their elevanth year. In addition to day rutolless illusted number of boarders will be admitted, who will receive the care and comforts of home with the advantages arising from Collegiate discipline. Collegiate discipline.

### THE COURSE OF STUDIES.

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

A PRACTICAL RUSINESS EDUCATION.

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

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

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

TERMS—per session of ten months. Board, \$160; Talidon, Junior Department, \$20; Senior Department, \$30; Telegraphy, \$30; Phonography, \$30; Music, Drawing, &c., at moderate rates

For Prospectus, which gives full information, address, tafter August 2nd) T. RUSSELI., Mount Royal College, 115 Cadleux Street, Montreal. In the meantime address, T. RUSSELL, 19 J23,30,46,13,20&W St. Laurent, P.Q.

DERSONAL.—INFORMATION Wanted of Andrew Byrne, a native of Cross-keys, Co Cavan, treland; came to Montreat about 18th July, 1881, and lett for Toronto, Ontario, 28th of same month. Any 1c formation will be thankfully received by addressing Mrs. Byrne, care of P. Dinahan, 115 St. Bonaventure Street, Montreal, P.Q.

[Toronto and Hamilton (Ont.) and U.S. papers will confer a favor by giving insertion to above notice.]

### notice.] POSTPONEMENT.

The Grand Drawing of Prizes in connection with the Bazaar in aid of the erection of the New Catholic Churches in Bathurst (Town and Village), is postponed to the 15th day of December next. The Bazaar will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th inst.
SAMUEL MELAUSON, Secretary.
Bathurst Village, 10th August, 1881.