Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXII.—NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. JUNE 28, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NATIONALITY AND RELIGION.

The French Canadians Celebrate the Day.

A MAGNIFICENT AND IMPOS-ING DEMONSTRATION.

other to celebrate the glories of their country or religion. The festival of St. John the and streamers of red, white and blue. Baptist is that which the French Canadians won for themselves a remarkable reputation | gaily adorned with bunting of all bues and for really grand and imposing demonstrations, which reflect the greatest credit upon by good organizing powers, ensures the sucthe citizens an admirable spectacle of union | Canadians of that section:

and strength. Monday's demonstration was simply magniing the city was all astir; there were echoes of music in every direction; the national streets. emblem, the "maple leaf," seemed to be on every breast; flags innumerable were floating and also on St. Catherine and Amherst gayly in the breeze; the streets were lined streets, very attractive arches were to be with green and thronged with people in their | seen. St. Catherine, at this point, presented

At the scene of formation everything was evergreens and bunting. in perfect order, and the marshal-in-chier, Mr. any breach.

To judge of the immens, size of the procession it is only necessary to consider that tastefully decorated arch adorned the street, the 14 sections or branches which composed the following motto appearing conspicuously, its length were themselves composed of the various religious and national societies of their respective parishes, the school boys and college students, the members of the clergy; inscription, " L'Union fait la force." the literary societies and athletic associations, entatives of different predomb average, which would give some 14,000 in notre language et nos lois." in procession. The following is the

PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION.

The Banner of the Association. Branch of St. Cunegonde, with banner, band, allegorical car and flags. Branch of the Sacred Heart; music, banner, ilags and allegorical car.

Branch of St. John Baptiste Village; Fire Bilgade, band, bauners, flage and

allegorical car. Branca of St Gabriel; allegorical car, music, flags and banner. Branch of Cote St. Paul; banner, flags and allegorical car.

Branch of St. Bridget; music, banners, flags Branch of St. Joseph; Banner, band, fisgs and arch was one of the handsomest on the and allegorical car.

allegorical car. Branch of Hochelaga; band, banner, flags and

allegorical car. Branch of St Vincent de Paul; music, banner, allegorical car and flags

Branch of Notre Dame de Grace; band, banner, flags and allegorical car. Branch of Saint Enfant Jesus; allegorical

car, band, banner and fligs. Branch of St. James; music, banner, flags and allegorical car.

Branch of Notre Dame; band, banner, allegorical car and flags.

Branch of St. Henri des Tannerles; Fire

Brigade, band, banner, flags and allegorical car.

The invited guests. The Presidents of the National Societies. The officers of the Association—old and now The Mayor, the President, the Grand Chap-

lain aud ST. JUHN THE BAPTIST

(Allegorical Personage.) THE LINE OF MARCH. The procession, which formed on Craig

street, opposite the Champ de Mars, proceeded east along Craig to St. Denis, up St. Denis to St. Catherine, along St. Catherine east to Visitation, down Visitation to Dorchester, along Dorchester east to Maisonneuve, up Mandoneuve to Ontario, along Ontario west to St. Denis down St. Denis to St. Catherine, along St. Cetherine west to St. Lawrence Main, up St. Lambert Hill and along Notre Dame to Place d'Armes Square. ARCHES AND DECORATIONS.

St. Lawrence Main street presented a guy appearance. Flags and streamers of every description spanned the roadway. At the corner of Craig street, the large arch used on Procession Sunday was still standing, it having changed its garb, however, from the peaceful paim to the fluttering maple leaf. At the corner of St. Catherine another double arch stood decked out in all the glories of frame by six men, and was greatly the emblem of Canadian nationality; in fact, admired. The St. Conegonde Division on looking up the street, the prospect was were the first to advance, making one mass of maple leaf and bunting. Long a very creditable show. The tinsmiths car before the procession passed, the sidewalks was covered with shining metal upon which were lined with with sightseers. From every the rays of the sun made a dazzling effect. dry goods store (and there are many) streamers of red and white flannel crossed the street, and hundreds of flags were hung from the housetops and windows. Business in general, except in the refreshment line, seemed to be entirely suspended.

trusted more to nature than their own efforts to celebrate the nationale fete. Several houses were adorned with flags and streamers, but outside of this there was but little show. There were no arches. The trees planted so abundantly along the sidewalk furnished natural arches, which replaced by their leafy foliage the exertions of the citizens.

St. Catherine street was the only thoroughfare which did proper homage to the patron saint of Canadians, St. John the Baptist. In the short distance from St. Lawrence Main to St. Denis streets there were three arches, each of them constructed with care and trouble, an emblem of the love felt for the national saint of Canada by its children. The arch on the corner of St. Lawrence Main Every people have one day in the year upon and St. Catherine streets was one of the which they come together in one way or an- finest on the route. It was a four columned structure, and was gaily adorned with tiags

The next arch was at the corner of St. dedicate to the honor of both. During recent catharine and St. Elizabeth streets. It was composed of single pillars, each side being

shudes.

Another double arch had been erected on them. Their system of centralization, aided the corner of St. Catharine and Sanguinet structs. It was second to none on the line cess of the celebration of the National and of procession, and stood there a monument Religious Festival, and afford to the rest of of the patriotism and devotedness of the

On the corner of St. Catherine and Jacques Cartier streets a very fine arch was erected, ficent. The sun rose in the clearest and which was much admired. In conspicuous bluest of skies, which was the signal for the letters were the words : " Honneur a various branches throughout the city and | Charette et a ses Zouaves." At the corner of suburbs to prepare and march to the place of Plassis and Dorchester streets, a neat arch gathering opposite the Champ de Mare, to was erected, and pretty ones were also built swell the mighty column. From early morn- on the corner of St. Catherine and Beaudry and corner of St. Catherine and Montcalm

At the corner of St. Catherine and Wolfe, best all directing their steps towards some a giorious speciacle, flags and festions were standing point on the lengthy line of march.

A little further on one of the pretties Aug. Labelle, succeeded in getting the nu- arches on the entire route had been erected, merous contingents into marching order with on which was placed some pretty children in the greatest possible case and dispatch. appropriate costumes, who from time to time The various detachments, according to num- saug some very charming choruses, accomber, were told off to the cross streets along panied by music. At this point also salutes Oraig, so that as soon as one branch had filed were fred. Conspicuous on this arch was out another would follow without making the motto "La temperance renl le peuple

meilieur.' At the corner of Ste. Rose, a neat and Canada premier, dernier, et toniours!

When Lafontaine street was reached, magnificent arch came in view, bearing the

At the corner of Mignonne and Maisonuve streets was another very pretty at nant trades in the section. Each branch and adormed with pictures and flags, and also had one, and witnessed by thousands of people. a representation of about 1,000 people on the on it the following words: "Notre religion, CHURCH OF NOTHE DAME

> Neat arches were erected at the corner of Ontario and Visitation streets and corner of Panet street. The latter arch had a very fine painting on the front of St. Jean Baptiste. This arch was erected by the Society of the "Sacred Heart." Here for some distance the streets presented a gorgeous spectacie, and the display of flags, evergreens

> and pictures was very fine. At the corner of Ontario and Plessis streets, pretty arch was erected, and on the corner of Ontario and Amberst streets, an exceedingly handsome arch was built, among the many mottoes on it being the following: "L'Union fait la force," " Le Bien, le vrai, le beau," "Force, Temperance, Justice." This

> route. At the corner of Ontario and Banudry was a very beautiful one, bearing the following inscriptions :- " Bienvenus soient," " Nos compatriots emigres," « Encourageons nos industries," « Honeur a l'illustre De Charette."

A very conspicuous feature of the decor ations was the beautiful arch on the corner of Ontario and St. Andre, which in the centre bors the following words, " Soyons Canadiens Avant Tout ;" on either side were the following : " Religion et Patrie," " Loyaux mais Francais."

THE PROCESSION

was over two miles to length, and one of the grandest the citizens of Montreal have witnegred for many years. Almost every branch trade and industry was represented. The great abundallegorical cars were in snce, forming the artistic and effec-tive position of the display. Great skill and ingenuity must have been exercised in their construction, in fact the demonstration on the whole ought to be a matter of congratulation to our French-Canadian fellowcitizens. The procession was over an hour and a half passing a given point on St. Lawrence Main street. But very few soppages were experienced, and the order ani regularity of the line of march were maters favorably commented upon. At an orly hour this morning the strains of "Viva la Canadienne" aroused the drowsy slumierer as the bands from the various sections of the city marched toward the Champ de Mars, where the procession formed. Ever outlying district sent its detatchment toswell the mighty stream, and at about sine colock. when the lines began to move towards St. Denis street, the eight was trul a grand one. as witnessed from the slopes of the Champ de Mars. First came the grand banner of the Association, made of white sik and magnificently ornamented. It was carried on a was covered with shining metal upon which The potters' waggon followed in which a number of workmen wire engaged assiduously at the secrets of Heir trade. The boiler which, strange to tay, hung a red flag with- it.

The citizens dwelling on St. Denis street out being even scorched by imaginary smoke. The firemen of the district with collebrate the nationale fets. Several houses their engine, reels and hooking ladders were next in line, and looked exceedingly well. Following came an allegorical figure of St. Jeno Baptiste, with the proverbial sheepskin, cross and lamb, which were much admired. A car representing the tonsorial business came next, in which the artists exhibited their skill in shaving, shampooing and hairdressing, much to the amusement of the crowd. A tricolor floated gaily from the rear, while the gilded emblems of the business projected from the front. In the next car were the furriers and tanners, hard at work. Their display was a very creditable one. Hay pressers, bell finishers, and various other trades followed, after which came the Canadian tobacco manufacturers, all looking well and prosperous. Various mottoes exhorting the public to support kome industries were noticeable. An open barouche contained a number of children, one of which represented St. John the Baptist surrounded by engels. The form of Jacques Cartier and the ideal red man were easily recognized. The firemen of St. Jean Baptiste Village were next, after which a very amusing caricature on an old habitant and his better half seated in an old-feshion calache created much laughter. Another allegorical car with St. Jean Baptiste angels, Jacques Cartier, Indiane, etc., was much admired, its construction being particularly magnificent. The Grand Trunk Band acquitted thomselves well, enlivening the march with several admirably executed pieces. The St. Bridget's section turned out in full force. The shoemakers, wheelwrights, printers, blacksmiths and bakers, each had a car, the latter being especially life-like. The Typographical Union car made a very good show. The Wanzer Sewing Machine carriage in the "Section de Machine a Coudre," was a busy factory on a small scale. Samples of all kinds of fabrics were being made and handed out to spectators. The Messrs Willis exhibited some fine specimens of Canadian woodwork, and severol machinists were busy fitting their cele-brated "Antifriction" Wanzer. Le Canadienne Snowshoe Club turned out in blanket coats regardless of the hot rays of the sun. Their car was covered with various articles emblamatic of the Canadian national winter sport. They are to be con-gratulated on their display. Following came a raised vehicle upon which was erected a

> dressed in red, white and blue respectively. On the top of the canopy was the word "France." The representation was a very good one. The various bands, such as the City Band, Victoria Rifles, Prince of Wales, Fusileers, Grand Trunk, St. Marie, Reformatory, etc., looked martial like, and played well. Altorether the procession was a

rich canopy, in which sat three little boys

CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME.

On the return of the procession to Place d'Armes, the societies entered the Church of Notre Dame, the vanit, pillars and sides of which were literally ecreened by flags, banners, streamers and decorations of every description. The sanctuary was simply gorgeous, the whole presenting a rich picture of beauty, taste and splendor. At a few minutes past 11 o'clock His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, headed by the clergy, entered and knelt before the High Altar. The immense organ sent forth its resounding peels with powerful effect while the choir of some 600 voices sang appropriate anthems and hymns. The scene was now truly inspiring as His Lordship, assisted by priest, descon and sub-deacon, as-cended the altar steps and began the Pontifical Mass. The church was packed from the portico to the santuary and from side to ride. The music was superb and grandlose, its like being sudom heard ever in Notre Dame. Thus was brought to a brilliant close a brilliant demonstration and a magnificent celebration of st. John the Baptlet day. Our Frence Canadian citizens brought the

celebration of their national festival to a close by a gread banquet, which was held in the Richelia Hotel.

The chair was occupied by the President of St Jean Baptiste Society, Hon Louis Beaubiee, M P P, and on his right sat General Paron de Charette, His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Chevaller Fahrdeau (of Florence, Italy), Mr James Stowart, President St Andrews Society, Mr C J Coursol, M P, Mr L O Taillon, Q C, M P P, Mr H Beaugrand, Mr R Prefontaine and Mr J J Curran, Q C. M.P. and on his left Marquis de Rochefoucault, Mr Jeremie Persault (Vice-President St Jean Baptiste Society), Rev Mr Sentenue, Hon Senator Trudel, Mr C O Perrault (Vice-Consul of France), Mr N Bourassa, Rev Mr Levesque, Mr Champagne, M P, and Mr La-fontaine, M P. Among others present were Viscomia Farnese, Chevaller LaRocque, His Honor Recorder DeMontigny, Police Magistrate Desnoyers, ex-Ald. Allard, Ald. Bead-champ, Messrs S Pagauelo, QC, LO David. LS Archambault, D Rolland, A S Hamelin, C C Auger, L A N Provencher, - Dumouchel and the presidents of the various sections of the St. Jean Baptiste Society.

Shortly after the dinner had commenced, the Chairman introduced General Charette to the assembly, as that gentleman had to retire early from the barquet. The General made a brief address, during which he was heartlly cheered, and resumed his sent amid cries of Vive la France."

The toasts honored were "The Queen." The Governor General," "The Lieut. Governor of Quebec," "The Olergy," "The Day We Celebrate," "La France," "Our Guests," Our Sister Societies," " The Press," and ", The Ladies." The various toasts were proposed and

honored by the following gentlemen:—The President, Rov. Mesers. Sentenne and Le-

OF PARLIAMENT

LOZDON, June 20 .- Mr. Gladstone moved that precedence be given to the Arrears of as released suspects. Rent Bill whenever set down over other business, the Repression Bill, and that there be morning sittings on Friday. He wished to put the Arrears Bill into Committee pro forma, so as to introduce amendments, including one authorizing the appointment of special agents to examine cases, and thus provent the crowding of the Land Courts. He promised to provide for the continuance of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. He suggested that various wills by private members relative to sgricultural tenants should be read a second time and referred to comittee. He stated that the Governmentintended to persevere with the Corrupt Practices Bill. They were more than ever convinced that procedure rules in some sense transcended every other subject. They therefore still deemed it their duty to avail themselves of every legitimate opportunity to settle the question. Mr. Gladstone said the Government would deem it their duty not to remit the settlement of the question of procedure to another session in the coming year. Sir Stafford Northcote deprecated the iden of an autumn session. Mr. Gladstone's motion was adopted by 253 to 97.

Dunlin, June 21 .- Matthew Harris, a prominent Land Leaguer, denounces Davitt's land nationalization scheme, and accuses him of outraging the feelings of Irish nationalists throughout the world and sowing discord and disunion among the whole Irish race.

It is stated that an extensive seizure of arms and ammunition has been made on James street, in a low part of Dublin. Quinn, late secretary of the Land League,

has been released from Kilmainham Jail. LONDON, June 21, -In the House of Commore, clause 11 of the Repression bill was

Mr. Trevelyan appealed to members to expestie the bill. Every day gave the Irlsh executive fresh reason to regard the position of the country with deep and increasing anxiety.

London, June 22 .- In the House of Commens, clause 12 of the Repression bill was taken up. It provides for the application of the Allen Act to allens in Ireland.

Mr. Healy moved an amendment limiting the operation of the act to a year instead of three.

Mr. Trevelyna said the object was to enable the Government to get at those believed to be at the bottem of most of the crimes committed in Ireland. The Government know a number of the most dangerous characters in Ireland wore allens.

Hr. Healy's amendment was rejected by 72 to 33. Mr. Lloyd (Liberal) moved an amendment applying the Alien Act to the whole United

After discussion, Mr. Gladstone proposed to allow the amendment to stand over till a report was made, when it would be proposed for acceptance of the House, so that fuller

consideration might be given it. Mr. Lloyd's amendment was agreed to by 228 to 51. DUBLIN, June 22 .- The resolution passed by the Dublin Corporation against the Re-

pression bill, declaring that coercion increases discontent and induces ignorant men to become members of secret societies, has been presented at the bar of the House of Commons by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who was dressed in his official robes. Opposition to the Repression is steadily in creasing. Boyd Kinnear writes to the Lon-

don Times a letter, in which he says :"Queen Victoria and the Czır are the only monarchs who still govern by bayonets and police. There was a statesman who in middle age denounced in burning words the imprisonment of Italian patriots. The same statesman, grown old, has sung 900 Irishmen into jail on suspicion and held them there without trial. Englishmen shuddered at the tales of the sufferings of Polish and Italian women, but Irish officials sent young girls to prison under the Prostitute Act, and have been commended by the Euglish Government as valuable servants." "When the English formerly heard of conspiracies and assassinations they said that

these were the consequences of despotism, and that only Euglish freedom would make them cease. For the same things in Ireland there are demanded the remedies of Metternich and Gortschakoff -more police and tol-Leigies.

"The decroes of martial law were Russian and Austrian. The governments, not the people, in these cases trampled upon liberty. With us it is the English people, for if the English people had not agreed, no Coercion bill could have been carried. We are the successors of Austria and the rivals of Russia."

London, June 23 .- The letter of Matthew Harris, a prominent Land Leaguer, denouncing Davitt's land nationalization scheme, is creating deep interest both in Ireland and in political circles in England. The letter cays: "Already Davitt has done more damage to the cause in Ireland than a dozen Forsters with a dozen coercion acts at their backs could accomplish. However high Davitt's motives may be his actions from day to day since his release are such as to cause disorder vosque, Mr. Perrault, Mr. Curran, M. P., and disunion throughout the whole Irlah Mr. Busseau, Mr. David, the Mayor, race. The letter declares that if Messrs. Beaugrand and Provencher Builthe 600,000 farmers, who with their famil-600,000 farmers, who with their familmakers' car was semingly kept in motion banquet vas in every respect a success; and les number over 3,000,000, become ten- ing of the exhibition and unveiling of the by a monster loconotive, from the funnel of did honor to the day and those who organized ants of the British Government Ireland statue of O'Connell.

ished hope of becoming an independent nation. When Davitt asserts that there is little difference between Parnell and himself, he shows more ingenuity than candor, for as wide a gulf as ever existed between men on this continent exists between them. Harris argues against the land nationalization scheme as unpractical and visionary, and is in favor of peasant proprietary, a system which has been tested by experience, and which has brought increased population, wealth and power to every nation that adopted it as a form of its agricultural system.

London, June 23 .- The police discovered 50 men drilling in County Rescemmen. Eight were cuptured. Three were recognized

During the debate in the House of Commons this afternoon on clause 12 of the Repression bill.

Bright said it was obvious that greatly worse by subscriptions raised in original programms of the Land League, America to participate in conspiracios. He wants to distract public attention by attackdid not hesitate to say that the subjects of the Queen who took part in the Chicago conventional cause of Ireland is whatever, for the time tion were traiters to the Crown. The object being, suits his capricious policy. I could of the clause under discussion was to pre- say a good deal about, this individual who vent conspirators of the worst dye exciting wants to pose as the Apostle of humanity, the people to disorder.

Mr Sexton warned the Government that the feelings generated among Irishmen in America by seeing their countrymen driven as aliens from their careers of industry must cause trouble to Great Britain at no distant date. The clause was adopted.

Clause 13, defining the powers of justices to summon witnesses, was passed.
LONDON, June 23.—A company, compasing

Irish notiomen and large owners, has been formed as a purely commercial speculation for the purpose of defeating the influence of the Land League and supplementing the work of the Property Defence Association, and the company will take possession of evicted lands, and work them to the greatest public advantage.

CORK, June 25-There was rioing here Saturday night and to-night. Shutters were torn from shop windows to replenish bonfires for the celebration of St. John's Eve. Shots were exchanged and the police stmed.

London, June 24 .- Sir William Harcourt has placed in the House of Coumons two new clauses to the Repression Bill, one providing that no combinatios under the Trades' Union Act shall be anoffence under the bill, and thoother that notling under the act shall render unlawful any political or social association for such objects and acting by such means as under the act and otherwise are not unlawful.

The Provisional honoray board of the Land Corporation Society formed for the purpose of defeating the/influence of the Land League, is composed of the Marquis of Drogheds, Marquis of Cmond, Marquis of Cabinet last evening was made known this Fortescue, Lord Ardilam, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Venley, and others. The proposed capital is £750,000, and guarantee fund £125,000, which is already subscribed; advances at a moderate rate of interest are to be made to enable undlores to retain the management of girling farms. In some cases the company vill undertake the management of farms on short lease at a low rent, giving the owner a share in the profit. New York, June 24. - Michael Davitt, in

company with his secretary, William J. Redmond, left the Everett House this morning for New Haven. He speaks there to-night, and will probably not return to this city until the eve d his departure for Ireland. The Worlds London special says :- The

usual Irish wrangle continued in the House of Common during the whole week, the Repression of Crime bill making slower progress thas ever. The Parnellites are obstructing the alien clause with extreme pertinacity, knowing that this clause will enable the Government to arrest and export the most efficient agents of crime. While meeting the objections heretofore urged by the American Government against detention without trial, Mr. Bright's remark that the Chicago convention, so far as it was composed of British subjects, was a convention of traitors was directed at Healy and O'Connor. Mr. Healy replied that Bright was a political renegade. He disowned toyalty to the Crown, ridiculed the Queen, inenited Forster, described the Irish executive as being composed of dissolute scoundrels, defied the Speaker, and was allowed to finish a speech recking with treasonable hatred. The Herald's London special says: -" The

steady opposition of the Irish party to the Crime Prevention bill has resulted in many important concessions by the Government. The right of search for arms by night has been abardoned and some of the most objectionable sections of the press clauses have been thrown out. Limitations actually imposed on right of seizure were already possersed, and the power to try men for treason and idony without a jury is only to be given for acts committed after the passage of the Act. Allens convicted under the bill are to treated as lest-class misdemeanants, not as ordinary telops, and the Government must prove that the accused person is an alien before proceeding to expel him. The result is que to Parnell'seklilful leadership, as he has his party once mire completely in hand."

The Tribune's London special says attempts to discredit the policy information of prepara-tions for an Irish rising do not shake the be-lief of the authorities hat a serious attempt

to seize Dublin has bon projected. The Lish Executive believe that large supplies of arms have been imported to Irish. Elaborate precautions are still errevered with Dublin, June 27.—Two hudred and fifty ejectment decrees have been obtained against small tenants of Connomaia. A the decrees are carried out two thousand parts. are carried out, two thousand perans will be homeless.

It is definitely arranged to preent the freedom of the city to Parnell and Dron on the 15 h August, on the occasion of the pen-

might bid farewell for ever to the long cher- Longrond, June 26.—At a meeting

laborers here and at Bruff, resolutions were passed in favor of egitation to obtain from farmers a grant of a plot of land and dwelling. The disincilnation of the farmers to assist the laborers was denounced in strong terms. Opinious were expressed in favor o having direct dealings with landlords instead of with farmers.

New York, June 27 .- Patrick Egon telegraphs that the object of the Land Corporation Society is to work Irish farmers with English and Scotch farmers. This, he says, means war to the death. The real struggle of the Land League is only beginning, and the crisis demands that all friends rally to support the people's cause.

NEW YORK, June 27 .- The Herald's London special says: In reference to the despatch from us alleging that Davitt called O'Connor Power a traitor to the Irish cause, Power says :- " Davitt having Ignomiclously failed in his attempt to overture Parnell and the but who, in reality, is the propagator of falsebood and the agent of disunion. But feeling that his conduct has chiefly inspired profound contempt, the meanness of his attacks upon me are only equalled by their black ingratitude. I defy Davitt to point out a single word or act of mine capable of supporting his accusations."

London, June 27.—The Home Secretary,

on account of the importance of the case, has ordered an examination of Walsh, arrested in connection with the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell recontly. He was removed to the Bow street police Court, which this morning was guarded by an extra force of constables on account of the receipt of a threatening letter. The van in which the prisoner was brought to Court was escorted by six men. Walsh will be com-mitted for trial in the Contral Criminal Court on a charge of treason-felony.

GUITEAU DOOMED.

His blasphemics—A respite refuted by the Cabinet—Further efforts to be unde on his behalf.

Washington, June 21.—The Cabinet has decided not to interfere with the sentence of Guiteau. The Attorney-General this morning instructed the Marshal of the district and the Wardon of the jail to keep the prisoner in strict confinement, and allow no one to see him except his spiritual mivisors, the physician and the officers of the jull.

The result of the special meeting of the General that the plea for a respite for Guiteau had been refused. The Cabinet's conclusion was withheld from the public that It might first be made known to the prisoner. The Attorney-General submitted an elaborate report to the Cabinet last evening, reviewing all the points presented in favor of a respite and recommending that it be not granted on the ground that the sanity of the prisoner was fully established at the trial. The report was generally discussed and unanimously approved by the Cabinet, all the members being present

Rev. Mr. Hicks, when informed this morning of the Cabinet's decision, drove to the jail and informed Guiteau Guiteau sent the tollowing to Hicks :- "Go and see Arthur. and shake your fist in his face, and tell him I made him President by my inspiration, and he must give me an unconditional pardon, and if he does not. God Almighty blast him for ever. I tell you, brother Hicks, I am God's man, and God takes care of His own."

Letters have been received by Reed and others interested in the Guiteau case from Scoville, who is now in Chicago. Scoville announces that his wife left Cleveland for the East, and he expresses grave apprehensions as to her sanity. He fears she contemplates attempting to kill her child and committing suicide on the day of Guiteau's execution. Scoville urges her friends in the East to keep a close watch upon her.

Reed says he does not despair and will make another appeal to the President at the earliest opportunity. Miss Chevalier will have a conference with

Dr. Gadding and Rev. Mr. Hicks this evening to determine future action in view of obtaining a stay of the execution.

Washington, June 26 .- Gulteau's deathwarrant was signed by the clerk of the Criminal Court this morning, the seal of the Court attached and the document forwarded to Warden Crocker at the jail. It will be read to the prisoner just before the execution. The scaffold has been insued around and other elight changes made.

Speaking of the decision of the Cabinet, Guiteau said to Rav. Dr. Hicks, "Don't go to the President any more: let him come to you. I have nothing more to ask of him. If he has irrovocably decided, I appeal to a higher court. God will judge between him

THE LATE MR. MACEVILLA.

The remains of Mr. Anthony McEvilla, a well-known and esteemed citizen of Upton, have been consigned to their last resting place. The funeral was attended by a very large portion of the population of the town, and a number of friends from Montreal and Quebec. The funeral services were performed by the Rev. Father Laflamme, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The parish church was draped in the deepest mourning and the ceremonies were altogether of a most impreslive nature. Mr. MacEvilla had resided in Upton for a number of years, where he carried on the business of lumber merchant. His kind and affable manner had endeared him to the whole population, as the general expression of regret at his death fully

A NOOTUBNE IN BLACK AND BLUE. The silver mombeams flickered with the shadows on he floor,
And he covered both her rosy cheeks with kisses o'er sad o'er;
But he never yill go back again to do it any For her fathe lay in wait for him behind the

And the rusling rose leaves trembled in a sud-den rushing rost, And he felta strange sensation that he never And an anguish thrilled his being to its utmost mortaltore, And he lot as though his body was one vast and aching sore.

Now he'l never serenade her with the twanging d his lute;
From the tree of disappointment he has eaten bitte fruit;
And hes sworn that he will never never press his oving suit
Where the father of the family wears a number 14 bot. 14 Joot

-Hawkenc.

SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health andvigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual

Dallity. \$1. ACTEMPTED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20 .- Chief Officer Watts, of the American ship "Imperial," from San Irancisco, was avrested here to-day on an exfadition warrant, charging him with having younded, with intent to kill, several of the cew of the American ship "Gatterer" on the ligh seas.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cu:c, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, \$1. Drug

THE LEIGH SMITH ARCTIC EXPEDI-TION.

LONDON, June 22 .- The steamer "Hope' sails to-day to assist in the search for the Leigh Smith Arctic expedition. The "Hope" first goes to Hammerfest, and takes five officers and thirty two men. She takes two years' provisions, also a year's provisions for the crew of the "Eira." The Commander has been instructed to avoid entering the ice in order not to imperil the lives of the crow. The yacht "Kavo," searching for the Leigh Smith expedition, has reached Tromsoe, Norway.

* * " Wise men say nothing in dangerous times." Wise men use nothing in dangerous diseases but the best and most approved remedies. Thus Kidney-Wort is employed universally in cases of diseased liver, kidney and bowels. It will cost you but a trifle to try it, and the result will be most delightful.

New Advertisements.

MBS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



Lydia e. Pinkham's

VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all ovarian troubles, Indammation, and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in

an early stage of nevelopment. The tendency to cau-cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight

and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for paunph Set. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constitution, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. 23 Sold by all Druggists. - 33

There is no excuse for suffering from

CONSTIPATION

and a thousand other diseases that owe their origin to a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, and inaction of the Digestive Organs, when the use of

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S

will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permanent cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheuma- 🚨 tism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, 🔀 etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order and perfect health will be the result. In dies and others subject to SICK HEADACHE will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD by expelling all Morbid Secretions.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. For take by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giring full directions.

HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS.

HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS.

The send of the

PREJUDIOE KILLS. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one

Telegram.

By the Author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife,"
"A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad
Marrisge," "Redmond
O'Donnell," etc.

PART II.

CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED. It suits Joanna exactly. Already she is anxious to leave New York. Twice she has passed Frank Livingston on the street, and once on horseback in the park. On neither occasion has he noticed her, but the rencontre has set her heart beating wildly. Biding in the park with a young lady by his side, he has looked like a demi-god in Joanna's dazed eyes—something so far above and beyond her. that she wonders to remember she has ever spoken to him at all. And her last words to him were a bitter rebuke. She is not safe in New York; he, or George Blake, may meet

known her, she wishes to be for ever lost. Early in May the little company are to start. All this time Joanna has gone on living with Mrs. Gibbs, whom she has paid and repaid over and over again. The rest of her carnings are wallowed up by a wardrobe, which the Herr Professor insists shall be handsome and abundant. She is to sing songs in character, and many costumes are needed to fit them all.

and recognize her any day. To all who have

The winter days fly by. May comes, warm and sunny. From Brightbrook she has heard nothing. She does not want to hear. That life is dead and done with-it holds no memory that is not of pain. Sleaford's Joanna lives no more. Miss Wild does, and her new life seems to open pleasantly and promising enough. About the middle of May they leave New York, and Joanna is fairly iaunched in her new life.

CHAPTER VII.

And of Brightbrook?

It chances that Mr. Giles Sleaford is absent from the bosom of his family while all these disastrous affairs are going on. Mr blesford is a patron of the ring, and a pugilistic encounter for the championship of a town some forty miles away takes place about this time.

In company with some congenial souls, Giles is on the spot, betting heavily, drinking deeply, swearing roundly, and using his own fists-nawlers, Mr. Sleaford terms themfreely vhen occasion offers. And so it falls out that for nine days after the flight of Joanna, that flight remains a secret to Black

ford returns to his home and family, blacker than usual, a sadder though by no means a wiser man cursing his luck, his eyes, the the Red Farm, fully six years before, he has road, the reather, and prefixing the British only entered that house once—one other adjective 'bloody" to each, as he jogs along.

The road s certainly rutty, the weather es wind is blowing, and driving the sleet in fierce slantin; lines into Mr. Sleaford's inflamed and whiskey bleared eyes.

of all things eathly, of P. R. set-to's in par-The man he has backed has been beaten, shamefully and topelessly, and put in chancery in three rounds. Put not your trust in prize-fighters, basbeen sadiy brought home to Mr. Glles Slenfod.

He ambles on, ot his juded horse, stopping at every "pub" mtil, as the black and sleety winter night a closing in, he reaches

(adjective) eyes, if he can to it himself!

There is a pause; Jud anl the two girls ex-Sleaford sees, but in her place is a strapping | He can't wait, leastways he won't, not here, country lass, of fifteen or so, whom he eyes but he'll wait for you at his own place," you

you call that gal!"

"Looky here dad," says Jud, to whom the girls mutely appeal, "it's no good making a Farm. row, but Joanna ain't there. She's cut and The

fierce amazement at his son.

Lora. "Went oil at break of day, to New York, with Blake," continued Jud, plucking up heart of grace to face his formidable father. Cut Dan's head open with a horsewhip first,

Giles Sleaford's jaw drops; his eyes start as if about to fall from their sockets. He is still "far wide"-he only takes in the one blank fact that Joanna has run away.

his parent's mystification. And thereupon gives a dispasionate and perfectly correct version of the whole proceeding. He does not spare Dax; in his heart | these are no girls' voices, they are the barsh, Jud exults in the pluck Josnua has shown, strong voices of disputing men. More and and chuckles inwardly whenever he looks at his brother's wound. He.nimself, has hever

lifted his hand to the girl Giles Sleaford listers in dead silence. Even after his son har done, he sits staring with open mouth and eyes, quite rigid and

This is so unexected and thrilling, that the Misses Sigoord exchange apprehensive looks; they have expected an outburst of rage and red. ot oaths. They hear neither.

a bone. pipe, an slowly begins to load it to the muzzle-a) without a word of comment. He lightrit up, fills the kitchen with volumes of smce, always in awful and ominous

except a grumbling sort of grunt or Dan's part, is exchanged.

Mr. Sleaford sits buried in profound reflection. Supper is announced, strong and savgave her disease various names but no relief, ory as it is in the nature of the Stealord reand now she is restored to us in good health | pasts to be. Fried beefsteak smothered in by as simple a Remedy as Hop Bitters, that onions and grease, mashed potatoes, het buckwheat cakes and toa. Giles takes out his pipe, and falls to, with the sharp-set in of a else will let their sick suffer as we did, on man who has travelled forty miles, and who account of prejudice against so good a medi- does not permit the loss of two hundred dolcine as the Hop Bitters."—The Parents.— lars and a household drudge to impainhis eppetite. But the Sleaford family are, one and all, valiant trenchermen and women.

Seen through the lighted windows it is a cheerful picture enough of rough homely comfort and abundance—the bountifully spread table, the five healthy, dark-skinned, highly-colered faces-but the repast is eaten in perfect slience, except a few whispered re-

marks between the girls,
Outside, the sleet is still lashing the glass, and the night has fairly closed in, in dense darkness and storm. This is the subject of the whispers, and a matter of some concern to the Misces Sleaford, who are due at a dance some few miles up the village, and the unpleasant weather is something of a danper to their expected enjoyment.

After supper, still without a word, Giles gets up, buttons his rough coat, puts on his fur cap, twists some yards of red scarf about his neck, and leaves the house. The young people look at each other unessily.

"Did you tell the old man?" asks Dan. "Jud did," says Lora, 'and he never said a word-not one single blessed word. I wonder where he's going?"

"What d'ye bet it sin't to Abbott Wood?" says Jud, carefully putting his beloved fiddle in its case. "That old red rooster up there knows more about our dad than anyone else. He's going for money. He's been pretty well shook, for I know he backed the Brightbrook Besuty heavy, and he's gone for another supply of the needful. I thought he'd raise the roof when he heard of Josnua's been' gone, but, bless your eyes he took it like Mary's little lamb! I wonder where Jois to-

night?"
"Yes, I wonder!" says Liz, viciously. 'I wish I had her here for about ten minutes; would pay her out for my beautiful new red shawl.'

If they could have seen Joanna at that moment, they would have seen her "going on" in the train of Mile. Azelma, and facing a New York German audience for the first time. "If you are coming, come," growls Dan. "I am going to get round the sleigh, so be

ready, as I won't wait-mind that . . The young ladies hurry off, giving sondry directions to Joanna's successor, the stoutlimbed rustic maiden, at present supping off the fragments of the feast. They will not be home until morning; she need not sit up for father, and she is to have breakfast for them. hot, and hot, when they return in the morning about six. Then they ascend to their chamber to adorn themselves for the dance, envelop themselves in shawls and "clouds," and finally atow themselves away in the back geat of the sleigh, and are driven through the white whirling storm to their destination.

Their father, meantime, has reached his, which proves to be, as Jud had predicted, Abbot Wood. He still maintains that ominous composure which has so surprised his family, but there is a fierce light of dogged determin | afraid to see what is on the other side. ation in his sinister eyes. It is something more than common that takes him to Abbott Wood. Since he first became the tenant of stormy night.

He is going there again, through darkness pecially gloimy and raw. A keen January master shall do his bidding, or he, Giles, will know the reason why. As before, Joanes is the cause that brings him.

He reaches the house, a huge black bulk in the darkness, but few lights are to be seen. He grinds his teeth, and shakes his filet at it, ticular, has been forced upon him rudely. as he rings a peal that brings two startled men servants burriedly to the door.

"Is your master in?" he surlily demands The men store, but the fierce, black bearded face commands civility, and an answer. Will be back to-night, but do not know

when. "You're sure he sin't in?" says Giles, eyeing the men in a way that makes them step or horsewhip, while his name is Giles. hurriedly back. 'Cause why? You'll save far out over the inn beind road; warmth and | him some trouble if he is, by tellin' him Giles Sleaford is here, and wants to see him uncom-

He is not in, both men assure him, with the

"Hah! Werry well, then. When he does come in you tell him this: "Giles Sleaford's been here," ses you. "Giles Sleaford," ses you, "come through all this here bloomin' must see you to night. Giles Sleaford," you with surly amaze and disfavor.

"Well, bless my (adjective) eyes!" repeats
Mr. Sleaford, feroclously, "what the dash do ford's own expressions. You teil your mass you mean by standin' there like a passell of ter them words, my man, when he comes of the place of the

With which Giles Sleaford turns away, remounts his horse, and rides back to the Red | no means least, a fire burning brightly in the

The girl has not retired; she is nodding un—there!" stupidly over the kitchen stove. With an morning gown trimmed with Valenciennes, "Hey!" roars Giles Sleelord, staring in oath she is dismissed to bed, and goes. She sits back in the puffy depths of a great chair, is a dull, lumpish creature, and is frightened "True as gospel, dad—cut and run a week to find herself alone with the rats and black

bestles, and this savage man She has Joanna's little room under the rafters adjoining Giles' own, and opposite the two occupied by the Sleaford boys and girls. She gets into bed, and falls fast asleep in a space; it was brought to Mrs. Abbott by Leo

moment. She does not know how long she sleeps. All the events of that dreadful night are blurred and confounded in her dull brain. She to her mamma. For Joanna's sake, a corawakes suddenly to the sound of the fiercely | tain amount of interest attaches to these peobeating storm, the rain freezing as it falls, ple, and deeds of violence and bloodshed like lashing the windows like lines of steel, the this are rare in this peaceful community. wind rearing dismally through the woods. It | Some waknown man had visited Sieaford's late

sounds of voices talking-loud and anery voices. Can the girls have come back? . No, more frightened, she tries to hear-there are two, and both seem to be talking together. Now she recognizes the voice of her master;

the other is unknown. "You don't believe me!" She hears these words distinctly, shouted rather than spoken by Sleaford; "by-! then you shall believe me! I have them up stairs, up in my room, unbeknown to any in this house. Come along by — you shall see them, you shall believe me! I have them, by the Eternal, and what's more, I have you, and I'll not spare you! No, may I be everlastingly-if I

The imprecations with which this aposrophe is interlarded, turns the blood of the young person who listens, as she ever after informs her audience, into a mask of ice. The sound of heavy tootsteps stumbling up stairs follows, and two men enter the adjoin-

There is a fumbling noise as of search, a

smothered mumble of threats and corses in hours after his quitting it, they found an her. He looks at his watch—it wants an hour the amilable tones of Mr. Sleaford. Silence empty room, and a lost bride elect. Poor of train-time. He will get to Brightbrook at

"There!" cries Sleaford, "look there! Don't you touch 'em, or I'll let daylight she could not more completely have die- girl he has befriended is deep and strong he through you. Just look at 'em. Here's the appeared. She has threatened suicide often-first—you've seen that afore. Here's the —has she escaped Blake's Dam to find death second-look! that's new. Maybe ye believe me now? Keep oft-dash you, or by all that's great I'll bave your blood! D'ye think tale to Brightbrook. elghteen years, ha? You would, would

There is a crash-it is a falling lamp, an explosion—a fierce struggle—some dreadful oaths. Then-over the crash of the storm, of lasting sleet, and howling wind, there is a ness and gratitude. In running away from shrick, a greadful, unnatural scream of agony,

frozen with terror. There is a stamping sound, it is one of the men stamping out the flame of the oil, then a pause, then rapid footsteps rushing down the stairs. A door opens, shufs, then again there is the darkness, the tumuit of the storm, and silence in that awful

A grown falls on the strained car of the terrified girl.

"Help!" a faint voice calls, "I am stabbed."

the bed shakes beneeth her with fright. " Help!" says that falling voice once more, for God's sake."

She cannot move, she seems frozen fast to the bed therein she crouches. That terrible cry comes no more—profound stillness reigns in that frightful next room. How the hours of that night pass, this

stability of color. She never moves—she has buried herself in a heap under the bedclothes, and lies there, shivering and quak-

numb and stiff, puts on her clethes, opens with shaking hand the door, shuts her eyes fast lest they should light on some horrible | Sleaford's midnight visitor was. spectre, and bolts down stairs, out of the horrid house, far over the sonked and sodden fields, as fast as her legs can carry her, away, goes to the window. She draws aside the away, anywhere out of that horrible place?"

is not yet spent; jagged clouds frown on the earth, surcharged with rain; the wind beats her fiercely; the pallid, blank day has hardly begun. But at the nearest house the goodwindows, when a flying figure comes leaping toward him, flings open the house door, and falls prostrate on the threshold. He picks ber up, puts the panting creature into a chair, and, in gasps, and incoherently, she tells her tale. It is brief-murder has been done at Sleaford's.

The man sets off, rouses some few of the neighbors, and starts for the house. On their brings them to the farm. They hurry in, up staire, and pause involuntarily at that closed Even Dan stands for a moment, door. "Oh, go on!" cries Lors, with a hysterical

gob. "Open the door, man," says somebody; "it

may not be as bac as you think." and tempest and wind, and this time, too, its the overset chairs, and blood-everywhere ticular, he says. It's a matter of life or near. Prone on the floor, on his face a man

-his hands and clothes crimson with the tertible tide that besmears everything.

They lift him up, and Liz fells backward at the ghastly sight, and faints dead away. His drops. It is the master of the house, destined never more to swear, or drink, or fight,

GEOFFREY HEARS A CONFESSION.

Mrs. Abbott sits alone in her favorite sitting-room-a dainty apartment in white and gold; a carpet like snow, covered with purple and yellow-hearted paneles; chairs like ivory, upholstered in pale, creamy tints that harmonize well with the calla lily hue of the lady's complexion. There are flowers in has sent me to you?" abundance-in pots, in vases. in crystal curs; they fill the air with sunnier fragrance. There are but few pictures, in heavy gilt frames, and these are portraits—her own, her son's her daughter's, one or two world-wide celebrities, and one kvely sunlit Southern landscape. There are books everywhere, in choice bindings; an open piano, rich draperies of creamy silk and lace; and last, but by

Mrs. Abbott herself, in a write cashmere her book lying idly on her lap, her dark, dreamy eyes on the fire, her thought anxious and perplexed. Like all the rest of the world of Brightbrook, she is thinking of the

It is not yet eleved, but ill news flies Miss Leo, and Miss Leo runs with the news

She has been inexpressibly shocked by the girl's conduct. She had hoped to do her so much good, to lift her above her surroundings -a doubtful sort of good, always—had hoped to refine and subdue her, had thought that task accomplished, and now---! She has heard the whole disgraceful story-how for little or no provocation the girl has set fiercely upon one of the young men, and laid open his head with a blow of a loaded whip handle, how she fied to the woods, how she entrapped foolish young George Blake into running away with her, how she added robbery to attempted murder, and had gone to New York.

Blake's frenzied mother and maiden aunt rush up in pursuit of the fugitive pair, what do they find? A deserted bridegroom! What do they hear? An incomprehensible story with his friend, reaches the hotel some two Joanna—she has retuned, or there is news of

payement had opened and swallowed her Sleaford to give her up. His interest in the has she escaped Blake's Dam to find death in the North River! Mrs. Blake is jubilant, but hides her feelings, and returns with the

And it is over this Mrs. Abbott is painfully pondering, as she sits and looks at the fire. Geoffrey too, is on the track; he scouts the idea of suicide. He maintains that Joanna must have been insulted and goaded beyond endurance. He has faith in her innate good-George Blake she has noted for his good. He then a heavy fall, a hellow mean, then does not, will not give her up. "If she is silence.

The girl in the bed huddles up in a heap, that quiet, inflexibly determined way of his; but as yet even he has not obtained the faintest clue. Down in the servants' hall two tall footmen

stand aside with grave faces, and whisper mysteriously. They know rather more of the affair of Sleaford than most people, but they have an excellent place, little to do, good wages, and they judiclously only whisper. Very late last night, in all that storm, the man Sleaford was here, and left peremptory orders for master, when master returned. Master rode home about eleven, was given that message, swore roundly at the giver, turned his horse, faced the sleet and wind, and rode off again. About two this morning he returned, pale as a corpse, drenched, frozen, staggering, stained with blood! Stained with blood-his vest spotted, one of his hands cut, his face bruised, as if in a struggle. All this is seen at a glance. Then he went to his room, locked the door, and has not been seen since. frightened creature nover can tell. Her hair His man left his not shaving-water and a cup does not turn white, which speaks well for its of coffee in the dressing-room. He did not appear at misses' breakfast. It has a very ugly look; the two men have reason to whisper gravely over it, and hold themselves

But the birds of the air carry news of bloodshed. It is being rumored already, in awastricken tones, through the village, who Giles

Mrs. Abbott throws aside her book at last, with a heavy, impetion; sigh, and tises, and draperies and looks cut. A storm of wind It is a wild, blusterous morning; the storm and wet is sweeping past; the "January s rot yet spent; jagged clouds frown on the thaw" has set in in pouring rain. The landscape looks all blurred and blotted out, the sky black and low, the trees twisting and rat-tling in the gale. Where is that unfortunate man has risen, and is opening his doors and Joanna, this wild winter day! the lady thinks with a shiver. Poor creature! it seems of no use trying to do anything with this sort of people; they are true to their own reckless natures, and under that light other coating of varnish are tameless and reckless to the end.

As she stands and gazes at the drifting rain, she sees coming through it the figure of a man. He approaches the house-some one way they meet the double sleigh holding the of the servants, she thinks. But a moment aded sons and daughters of the house, and to after there is a man at the door, and one of them the tale is unfolded. Five minutes the tall men enters, looking finrried ond startled. "Well?" his mistress says, in some sur-

prise. "It's-its a young man, ma'am," the man stammers, "to see you, if you please. A young man by the name of Sleaford."

"Sleaford!" She repeats the name, almost startled herself; it has been in her thoughts and gasping breath. Some of the old fierce all the morning so persistently, and is so associated with tragedy now.

"Yes ma'am, he wishes to see you most par-

"Are you sure you have not made a mistake? Are you sure it is not Mr. Abbott?" "He said most particular my missis. I put the question to him wasn't it master, and he said no, Mrs. Abbott, and a matter of life

Show him in. She moves back to her chair before the fire, and the young man by the name of Sleaford Not in. At Brightbrook. Dinner party. face is rigid and besmirched; from his left is shown in. He casts one careless glance side blood still flows in black, coagulated around the beautiful white and gold boudoir. and stands hat in hand, dripping, dark,

and death.

strong, weather-beaten, a handsome gipsy sort of young fellow, my lady thinks, not without a sort of admiration, as if he were a fine or a well painted picturesque brigand in a Salvator Rosa picture.
"You wished to see me?" her slow, sweet,

legato tones break the silence. "Will you sit down?"

He looks at the frail, pretty white and amber chair, and shakes his black head. "No, lady, I will stay but a minute. My

name is Judson Sleaford; my father was stabbed last night; he is dying to-day, and he He addresses her with perfect case of manner, entirely unembarrassed by his errand, her stately presence, or the splendors around

"Yes," she says, wondering more and more; 'to me?"

"To you, lady-most particular to you. He didn't say so, but I think he would rather Mr. Abbott knew nothing about it. He says it is a matter in which you are concerned, and he wants to make a dying confession to your

"To my son?"

"To young Mr. Lamar. Mr. Lamar can tell you later. Is he at home?" " My son is in New York," Mrs. Abbott replies, twoing very pale; "he is in search of

"That's unlucky," says Jud, with perfect coolness, "because dad -I mean father—can't hold out much longer, and he says it's imporan hour ago. The servants never gossip in tant. As well look for last year's partidges their lady's presence, but they do not mind as our Joanna—he won't find her. Couldn't you send for him, lady? He could get a despatch and be here in five hours."

"Certainly," Mrs. Abbott says, "if it is necessary. But-"

wasn't. It's of importance, you'd better believe, lady, and worth hearing, whatever it is. | sleep walker. You'd best send for him, and tell him to look marp if he wants to see the old man alive. He's sinking fast. The doctor says he would te dead now from loss of blood if he wasn't # strong as five ordinary men."

She stops, looking pale and puzzled. "No more can I," says Jud. "All the sme, dad can't die easy with it on his mind -so he says. I'll tell him then, the young gotleman will be telegraphed for, and will come. But it strong, please, lady, so that le sits for a long time; then he starts up, there may be no mistake." "He will come the instant he gets the de-

spatch," Mis. Abbott says, and Jud Sleaford, with a bow departs. "Come diwn at once. Go straight to

These are the words she writes and sends to the village by a mounted messenger, which flash over the wires to New York, and flads

Geoffry rising from a midday luncheon. He knits his bows perplexedly as he reads. She has run away with him—yes; but she has also run away from him! When Blake, moment later his acc clears. It concerns

and the second of the second o

ing the city ever since, but in vain. If the by fair means or foul he will compel Giles can hardly understand its depth and strength himself.

The dim atternoon is fast darkening into night, as, by the swiftest conveyance he can find at the depot, he drives through the rainy woods to the Red Farm. All the rest of his life the memory of that drive never cleaves him—it is like no other that has gone before, or that comes after. His whole life is changed from that nour. The picture of the desol. ate scene will never leave him; in after years he starts from his sleep often, in disturbed dreams living it over again. It is always dark, that picture, with the melancholy drip, drip of the rain, the forlorn trees, the desclate flats and marshes. It has been said that we die many times before we are laid in our coffin. Looking back it always seems to Geoffrey Lamar that on that evening he died

He reaches the farmstead-a strange stillness and gloom rest upon that noisy household. He has crossed its threshold but twice before; this is the third and last time. The thought of that sombre red house can never return to him again without a thrill of the pain, and shame, and horror of this night.

In the kitchen be finds the girls, and their youthful handmaid, huddled together, a shrinking group.

They have feared their harsh father in life, they fear him more in his grizly death. They will not go near his room; a superstitious dread holds them back; death, and such a dark death as this, appals them. Jud is nurse and companion. Dan has deserted the house, and hangs moodily about the premises. A chill strikes Geoffrey-something more than news of Joanna is here.

"What has happened?" he asks. "Why have I been sent for, and told to come here?"

"Don't you know?" Lora asks, in wonder. To her it seems as it all the world must know as if it had happened months ago, instead of but a few hours. Father's been murdered. and has sent for you."

"Your father-murdered!" He stares as he pronounces the horrible word, quite aghast.

"Murdered! and sent for him!" "Oh! he ain't dead yet," the girl says, beginging to sob hysterically. " He can't die, he save, until be has seen you. But he is dying, and there is not a moment to lose. Jad said to call him as soon as ever you came. Liz, go and call him."

"Go yourself!" is Liz's whimpering retort.
"I—I'm afraid." "You go, Beck," Lorz says to the girl, and Beck, possessing plenty of stolid stupidity. which stends in good stead of moral courage

sometimes, goes. Jud appears directly. "It's lucky you've come," he says. "He won't hold out till morning. He's awake and ready to see you. Come up. Look out for the etairs. It's dark, but dad, poor old

chap, don't want a light. Here! come in." The chamber of the tragedy is but dimly lit by two pale squares of twilight, but it is sufficient to show the grayer face of the dying man. Geoffrey is a physicism; at a glance he sees that death is there. It is a question of a very few hours. He is a ghastly sight, black-bearded, bloodless, with staring eyes light lingers in these glaring eyes; they kin-

dle at eight of his visitor.
"You go, Jud," he says. "I'll speak to this young gent alone." The wonderful strength of the man is in his voice yet-the old imperious ring in his "To see me?" more and more surprised.

> Jud obeys. "If you want anything," he says to Groffrey, "knock with your heel on the floor. I'll go down and take a smoke, and I'll hear you. There's the stuff he takes, on the table. Don't let him talk too much

> 'taint good for him." "Will you go and hold your jaw?" interrunts the dring man, with a glare. Jud shrugs his shoulders and goos, and Geoffrey is alone with Giles Sleaford.

Nearly an hour passes.

Down stairs the group sit and wait. They wonder what their father can have to say something about Joanna, they infer. Dan slouches unessily in and out of the house, the girls cling together in silence. Outside the rain and night fall, the wind sobs feebly. "Show a light, can't ye?" Dan growls stumbling in, and Beck obeys.

gloom, the awe. In that upper chamber there s silence-no telegraphic boot-heel has summoned aid. Can they be talking all this "It must be awful dark up there," Lora whispers. Jud ought to go with a light."
But Jud will not go until summoned, "if he

But even the bright light cannot dispel the

knows himself," he asseyerates. And he is not summoned for still another half hour. It is nearly seven when the bedroom door opens, and a footstep slowly descends the stair. Very slowly, unsteadily it seems, and then the door opens, and Geoffrey Lamar

comes in. They start to their feet; one and all, at sight of him. What has happened? Is father -dead? For death only should change any face as Geoffrey Lamar's is changed. So white, so heggard, the eyes so wild, so vacant. like the eyes of a sleep-walker, fixed in a blank, sightless stare.

"Oh! what is it?" they all all cry out, "Is fither dead? Is father dead?"

His dry lips part, he makes an effort to speak, shakes his head, points upward, and turns and goes. Still in that same blank way, as if dazed or stunned by a blow. The conveyance in which he came is waiting, but he never thinks of it; he plunges on through the rain, across the sloppy fields and march "Dad wouldn't take all this trouble if it land, under she dripping trees-straight on with the blind, unerring instinct still of the

And strangest of all, he does not go home He goes on to the village, to the hotel, asks for a room, and locks himself in.

And then he falls, rather than site, in a "I will send for him at once—at once" the remains motionless a long time. He is trylidy says, rising; "but I cannot imagine ing to think, but his brain is opinning like a top-heart, soul, mind are in confusion. Ills thoughts are chaos-no order comes. A great, nameless horror of sin, and sname, and darkness, and ruin has fallen upon him. Past and future are blotted out-the present is only a hopeless whirl of sudden despair. and begins pacing the room, as a madman might; his teeth are set, his face blanched, his eyes full of infinite misery, his hands locked. Walking or sitting, he still cannot think. The blow has been too sudden, the agony too great. Later, he will think, until thought be-

comes almost insanity; to-night he is wild, distraught, master of himself no more. He sits again, starts up again, and walks until exhausted. Then he flings himself down, his folded arms on the table, his face resting on them, with one great heart-wrung

sob, and so lies, mute and prone. And when (Continued on Third Page.)

THE TRAGEDY AT SLEAFORD'S.

Giles. On the evening of that ninth day Mr. Slea-

A great bitteness is upon him: the vanity

the Red Farm. The cheery light o fire and lamp streams the savory smell of sipper great him. But Mr. Sleaford's paterna greeting is growled mon particular." out, strongly impregnated with whiskey fumes, and is a gruff command for Joanna to | earnestness of personal alarm. come and pull off his boos. His (adjective)

hands are so (adjective) toze that bless his change glances. They are all afraid of their storm a purpose to to see you to night, and he father except Dan, and Das at the present moment is not there. Neither is Joanna Mr. | ses, "left them words-must see you to night.

stuck pigs, and starin'? Why the -- don't from that 'ere dinner party."

run—there!"

-nine days ago, with George Blake." "And stole all our things—my new silk suit and hat, and Liz's shawl!" chimes in

and all for wanting her to sing at Watien's.'

"This is how it was," gues on Jud, seeing

With a sr p. Black Giles' jaws come to-gether agar, as the chops of a dog close over a bone. Then he takes down his short black

in a peculiar way the longitudinal strip of ing room. ettors a si e : e e A first transport of a first factor of the same of th on the part of the other man then an ex- George, like a man demented, has been hunt- 4.30, to Sleaford's at five. If Joanna is back clamation of triumph.

I'll let them go, after keeping 'em these

you ?"

inner room. It is a dreadful silence, dreadfully broken.

Sho does not dare stir, her teeth chatter.

With the first gray streak of dawn, she rises

He obeys. A shocking sight meets their eyes. The signs of a struggle are every where; the broken lamp, the charred floor, blood! It has crept under the bed; it has death." smeared the furniture; it dyes to the hilt a long, carved, murderous-looking knife lying is lying-a big, broad-shouldered, burly man

"It is father!" says Lora, with a terrible

CHAPTER VIII.

It is the forenoon of the day after.

morning gown trimmed with Valenciennes, Sleafords.

is very cold, too, and she shivers on her hard last night, had had a quarrel with Sleaford, had stabbed Sleaford. That is the vague ver-Other sounds reach her from below, the sion that has reached the mistress of Abbott Wood, and that has set her thoughts wandering painfully to a subject she would fain for-

But the sequel is strangest, wildest of all; it almost exceeds belief. When George

morning dully and heavily breaks, it so finds him. He has not slept for a moment the whole night through.

CHAPTER IX.

A LONG JOURNEY.
That night Giles Sleaford dies.

A little group surrounds his bed-the doctor, the clergyman, a magistrate, his son Jud, and Dan just within the door. And the last words of the dying man are these:

"Nobody done it. It was a accident. He's acted-all equars with me-and-it that when I'm-toes up."

With many gasps he says this—the gray shade of death on his face, its clammy moisture on his brow. There is a prolonged death struggle, the strong life within him fights hard, but the rattle gounds, he stiffens out with a shiver through all his limbs, and lies befere them -- dead.

And John Abbott is vindicated! It is the doctor who brings the news to the master of Abbott Wood---the doctor, who is also the family physician of the Abbotts. He rides with a very grave face, yet curious to see how the man will take it. Yes, the servant said, dubiously, his master is 10, but he doesn't know whether he will see any one. Dr. Gilleon scribbles a line or two, folds it up, sends it, and the result is he is shown at once to Mr. Abbott's study. There, Mr. Abbott, unshorn and haggard, with bloodshot eyes and disordered dress, sits and looks at him with sullen suspicion as he comes in.

What is this message of yours?" he demands, surlily, "I am not well to-day. I

did not want to see any one. I..."
"I came from Sleaford's," interrupts the dector, regarding him covertly. "The man Giles is dead."

"Dead!" John Abbott says. "Dead!" The last trace of florid color leaves his face, and leaves it perfectly livid. " Dead!" he repeats, with a dull, vacant stare.

"Dead," reiterates Dr. Gillson. "I have just left his death-bed. "Mr. Abbott," he says, his hand on the millionaire's arm, "it is known throughout the place that you were the man who visited him at midnight on the night before last!"

John Abbott turns his inflamed eyes upon the physician's face, still in that dezed, vacant way. "Well?" he says, moistening his

dry lips.
"It is known you had a struggle with him, that violent words passed. It is known that for years he has held some secret power over you. Pardon me for repeating all this, but it is public talk now in Brightbrook. You have been suspected of-killing Giles Sleaford." "It_it isn't true, Mr. Abbott answers, still

in that dull slow way, so unlike his usual furious manner over even trifles. I didn't kill "No," the doctor says: "although your

own assertion would not vindicate you, but he has." " What!" "On his death-bed, just now, his last words

were a vindication of you." John Abbott gives a great gasp--whether of amazement or relief the doctor cannot tell -stares at him a moment, grasps the arms of

his chair, sits erect, and waits. medical man, emphatically. "Nobody did it"—I repeat what he said—"it was an accident. I fell on the knife." Mr. Powers and "His last words vindicate you," repeats the the Reverend Oyrus Brown were both listening, as were also his sons. My dear sir, I congratulate myself on being the first to bring you this good news.'

(To be Continued.)

197 Millions of packages of the Dismond

FATE OF THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS pondent telegraphs from the Lens Delta on the evening as the judge. (Applause.) I April 12th: Mr. Melville found the bodies of will therefore claim your patience and DeLong's party in two places 50 and 1,000 the privilege of answering all these yards from the wreck of the scow. Melville's charges in detail. First, in referparty stopped at the place Minderman and ence to splitting up the Land League Noros passed the first day after leaving De movement. The one grand object of my life think she would be able to put in an appear-Long, feeling sure the others had not got has been to unite the whole Irish race in suce at the one where Mr. Davitt was anmuch further. There they found the wreck, brotherhood and resolve for the social reand following along the bank came upon a demption of the people of Ireland-(aprifle barrel hung up on four sticks. Two plause)-feeling a moral certainty that the bodies were found here under eight feet of power which would be thus consolidated snow. Melville went along the bank and would also strike for Ireland's legislative insaw a camp kettle and the remains of fire dependence-(applause)-by smiting with about 1,000 yards from the tent, and approaching nearly stumbled on DeLong's hand sticking out of the snow. Here, under about a Irish landlordism. (Applause.) I have set myfoot of snow, they found the hodies of DaLong, Ambier and Ah Sam, all partially covered by pieces of tent and blanket. All the others except Alexia, they found at the place where in the abolition of Irish landlordism. The the tent was pitched. Two boxes of records, task is not one of sentimental resolve but of the medicine chest, and a flag on a staff were beside the tent. None of the dead had boots. Their feet were covered with rags tied on. In the pockets of all were pieces of burnt skin and clothing which they had been eating. The hands of all were burned and Ireland? (Applause.) Lecond chargelooked as if when cying they crawled into the fire. Boyd was lying over the fire, his clothing being burned to the skin. Collin's face was covered with a cloth. All the bodies were carried to a hill three hundred feet high, forty versts to southwest from where they were found and interred in a mausoleum constructed of wood from the scow surmounted by a cross. The mausoleum was covered with stones and will be sodded in the spring. The cross is inscribed with the record and names of the dead. Mr. Melville and party then separated to search the delta for traces of Chipp's people. Ninderman and Aartlett found nothing. Mr. Melville has not yet returned. The search will be extended.

Joseph Eusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three years. and I found it the best article I ever used. it has been a great blessing to me.'

HEAVY SCORING AT RICKET.

The cricket season has begun in Eagland this year with some remarkably heavy scoring, W. J. Grace, it will be remembered, making a long score in his first innings. We clip the following from the Daily News of May 25th :-- Yesterday at Cambridge, in a match between the Colleges of Clare and Magdalena, the latter stayed in all day, scoring 394. Out of this number Mr. W. N. Roe made 126 without a chance, his chief hits being fifteen fours and six threes; Lord Throwley, 115; Mr. M. G. Macnamara, 63, and Mr. H. G. Barlow, 39. Earlier in the week Mr. W. N. Boe, in a match at Saffron Walden, scored 108. He is not down to play against the Gentlemen of England or the Australian, being engaged in examinations. In another match played yesterday at Cambridge between Trinity and Assyrians, Mr. A. J. Polhill-Turner, for the Assyrians, made 124 out of a total of 284. The bowlers opposed to him were Messrs. Paravioini, Leaf, Carrie and

PAVITT HONORED.

Received with enthusiasm at the Academy of Music-Charges answered-&ccusations-No breach with Parnell.

[N. Y. Herald, June 20th]

A large audience filled the Academy of Music last night, in response to the announcement that Michael Davitt was to be the Mr. Davitt's presence on the stage was longed and repeated. He was accompanied there were on the stage Jordan L Mott, Dr Wallace, Nelson J Waterbury, Dr Constan. tine, J Magnire, The Rev Thomas J Lynch, the Rev Father McCorry, Charles A O'Rourke, Miss Ellen Ford, Miss Davitt, Miss O'Leary, Mrs Parnell. Later, while Mr Davitt was speaking, Mrs Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, accompanied by Miss Rose D'Erina, arrived. She was enthusiastically received, the entire audience rising to their feet and cheering repeatedly in the enthusiasm of their greeting. Mr. Davitt stopped speaking and shook hands with Mrs. Parnell. There were present also delegates from the Wexford Club, the Kerrymen's Benevolent Association, the Limerick Men's Association, the Clan-na-Gael, the Father Matthew Societies of Troy, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Montclair, Albany. Paterson, Newark and Yonkers, also representatives of the Central Labor Union. Letters expressive of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from a number of distinguished gentlemen were read, among which was a communication from Senator David Davis.

Judge Van Hoesen presided, and delivered stirring address, in which he welcomed

Davitt as the hero of the hour. Mr. Davitt then stepped forward and was received with tumultuous cheering. He said: This is my third visit to America in behalf of Ireland. On each of my former visits to this country I came from an English prison; on this occasion I come from an English prison also. (Hisses and appleuse.) On the former two occasions I had to face au indictment made against me by the English Government. I find now, in America, I have to face an indictment made against me by Iriehmen. (Cries of "No, no.") I have always answered charges made against me, whether those charges came from enemies or from pretended friends. I will be pardoned if I occupy the time of the meeting to-night by answering the charges which have been made against me by those who called themselves my friends some time ago.

Those charges are as follows:-1. Splitting up the Land League movement. 2. Setting up myself as Mr. Parnell's rival. 3. Promulgating "a new departure." 4. Abandoning the Land League programme. 5. Going in for communism. 6. Falling into the hands of Henry George. (Laughter and three cheers for Henry George.) 7. Being run by the Irish World. 8. Intending to start Repudiating the Irish nationalists. And going in for an alliance with the people

of England.

I believe there would have been a thirteenth accusation, only thirteen is an unlucky number-(laughter)-and that thirteenth that I came to America in the interest of the Dyes have been sold without a single com- lish landlords. [Laughter.] To each and the respect of the civilized world. In closplaint. Everywhere they are the favorite plead "not guilty." (Loud applause.) I Redmond, brother of the member of Parliaconstitute you a jury—(a voice, "We will ment, who accompanies him to this country, acquit you")—to try me upon those charges, Addresses were then delivered by Mr. Red-New York, June 20 .- The Herald corres- and I am willing to accept the chairman of the mailed hand of solid organization the instrument of social and political despotismself down to the accomplishment of this work upon purely mechanical methods. I count only upon moral objective agencies purely practical enterprise. How, therefore. could I be gulity of promoting discussion or contemplating the division of Land League power when Irish landlordism is struggling against strangulation at the hands of United Setting up for rivalry with Mr. Parnell. Where and when have I uttered a single expression that could justify such a charge? Am I to be held accountable for every indiscreet opinion? (Cries of "No" and applause.)

At this point Mrs. Delia Parnell came upon the etago and was received with deafening applause. Mr. Davitt ceased speaking and took her by the band. He then continued :-I have never had any ambition in the Land League movement save that of working effectively for the special redemption of Ireland. The only reward I look forward to is the accomplishment of that task before I die. The Irish people would never accept me as a leader, because I belong to the ranks of the people. Mr. Parnell has all the qualifications of leadership-(applause)-in an Irish movement, and I am content with being a free-lance in Ireland's cause. Third charge Promulgating "a new departure." This is a charge that rests for basis upon a misconception of my Liverpool speech.

I simply explained in Liverpork what I first uttered in Westport, that "no settlement of the Irish land question shall be final or satisfactory that does not give back to the people of Ireland the land of Ireland as the national property." (Applause.) I propose no new departure, notwithstanding all the statements to the contrary. (Applause.) Fourth charge-Abandoning the Land League programme. In my humble opinion the Land League programme was to pull down landlordism and win the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland-(applause) and so I said in Liverpool.

NOT A COMMUNIST.

Fifth charge-Going for communism. I am ignorant of the meaning of the word, but if I am charged with what we are familiar with as communism in Paris, I tell those who accuse me of it that they lie in their throats. (Applause.) Sixth charge—I have not fallen into Mr. George's hands, nor into those of

Irish people (Applause.) Mr Davitt continued to take up the other charges seriatim. He denied that he was one by any Irish paper; that it was his intention to start a new fund in America. The only foundation for such a specific replies to a long catalogue of charge might be the fact that Miss Aona Parnell had intrusted to him cancelled checks to the amount of \$5,000 to be sold for the benefit of the Ladies' Lund League in Ireland He denied, amid laughter, that he was guilty of so attempt to hand over the land of Ireland to the British Government. The words I He's acted—all squars with me—and—it shan't be said—Gites Sleaford—played it— low down—on him. I've told the truth—to the young gent—. Nobody done it. I fell on the knife. You—gents all—remember with the flag of the Sixty-ninth regiment. The British Government. The word? I uttered in Liverpool, and Mr. Davitt, and occupied by a number of prominent citi-what I repeat here, were :—"The present is zens, and the speaker's desk was draped the most opportune time that has presented itself for the solution of the Anglo-Irish different presents all—remember with the flag of the Sixty-ninth regiment.

Mr. Davitt's presence on the stage was figured the resource of the res ficulty since the passage of the act of union, the signal for a loud burst of applause, pro- and the only effectual remedy, in my opinion, is self-government for Ireland and the na. by Judge Van Hoesen, of the Court of Common Pleas; Professor Brophy, the Rev Dr of an Irish Parliament." (Applause.) Do McGlynn and Mr Redmond. Besides these you think this would be handing over the land of Ireland to the British Government? (Cries of "No, no.") I say it would be hand- 104,721; Havre, 102,615. ing over the land of Ireland to the people of Ireland, and this is what I mean by "The land for the people." UTTERLY UNFOUNDED.

Mr. Davitt, continuing, repudiated the charge of abandoning Irish nationality or of forming alliances with the English people. These are the charges," he continued, and I declare them nearly all founded upon telegraphic summaries of my Liverpool speech. Now allow me a word or two on Mr. Parnell's remarks as given in Sunday's any person on this side of the Atlantic. I believe that Mr. Parnell's criticism of my Liverpool speech was not a fair one. Nothing has given me more pleasure since arriving in this country than the discovery that the New York Herald had embraced Mr. Parnell's ideas and gone in for the abolition of Irish landlordism. (Applause.) It was not always thus-(cries of "No, no," and laughter) - and I beg to congratulate the honorable member for rebel Cork on the conquest which he has made. (Applause.) Mr. Gladstone—(hisser)—put Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham and then sent ambassadors to treat with him as to how Ireland could be pacified, and finally became a convert to Parnell's ideas on the arrears question. (Applause.) The New York Herall some time not far back in the history of Ireland repudisted Parnell and defended the Irish landlords, and now Mr. Parnell is defended in its columns and vindicated in his plans, his motives and his statesmanship. (Applause.) Now for all which we may receive from this quarter may the Lord make us truly thankful. (Applause.)

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Now in presence of the present crisis in Ireland what are the duties of the hour? In my opinion they are loyalty to the Land League movement—(applause)—fidelity to Parnell's leadership. This sentence caused frantic and continued cheering, in the midst of which Mr. Davitt was presented by a little girl with a handsome basket or flowers, which he handed to Mrs. Parnell. The enthusiasm noticeably subsided when he added in a most emphatic tone :- So long as Parnell is true to the Land League and Ireland and no longer. Just and kindly toleration of diverged opinions; firm and unflinching fronts to the opposing power of landloidism and England (apto the opposing plause); honest, thorough and unequivocal repudiation of outrage or assassination as a means of helping Ireland (applause), with a resolve to so conduct this great movement on both sides of the Atlantic for the attainment charge, had it been made, would have been of just and moral ends as to win the sympathy of the American people and command

> mond, Secretary to Mr. Davitt, Rev. Dr. Mc-Glynn, Pastor of St. Stephen's Church and Lira. Parnell who was enthusiastically received. She said that inasmuch as she had two other engagements, of a prior claim, to attend Land League meetings, she did not nounced to speak. But us the Land League was united, despite all stories to the contrary, she found that the meetings she was pledged to attend had consented to free her from her promise, and as they had come to hear Mr. Davitt she had come Mrs. Parnell continued by saying that it Ireland had been true to the "no rent" manifeste Land Leaguers would not be halting at this late day, but would be marching on to victory. While speaking Mr. Davitt took occasior to present her with a shamrock, which she stopped to acknowledge. In conclusion Mrs. Parnell read a poem on Mr. Davitt, written by her daughter, Miss Fannie

> Parnell. Dr. Wallace, president of the New York Irish National Land League, in response to calls from the audience was introduced. After his discourse the meeting dispersed.

> Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other ource, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird druggist, of Newport, says: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds.

> > DAVITT IN BOSTON.

Bosron, June 20 .- Davitt had an enthusiastic welcome here this evening. The audience numbered 8,000 and included many prominent citizens. Ex-Mayor Prince presided. Davitt's address was a dispassionate presentation of the wrongs and grievances of Ireland, and was well received. He said: "If a solution of the Irish agrarian war is undertaken by the Government upon the basis of peasant proprietary, in reference to my scheme, I shall neither be insane enough, or criminally stupid enough, to thwart a settlement of the burning question by any blind idolatry of my own views."

Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N.B., writes:--" Mrs. Anglow was troubled with Lung Disease, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda had little or no appetite; but after taking a bottle or two she gained appetite and had a relish for her food, which was quite a help to her in keeping up against the disease. As we are out of yours, and cannot procure any here, she is taking another Emulsion, but as we prefer your preparation to any in the market. will you kindly ship me some at once and oblige."

On May 27 the international lacrosse match of England vs. Ireland was played at Whal-Eccles. Trinity scored 107 for the loss of the his opponents. Mr. George, though not an ley Range, Manchester. Ireland won by four complete general rehearsals of acts 1 and 2; ham's Vegetal four wickets.

Mr. George, though not an ley Range, Manchester. Ireland won by four complete general rehearsals of the three acts. Irishman, has gone to Ireland to help the goals to three after a close game throughout. Monday, 24th, full rehearsal of the three acts.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Mr. Black, the novelist, is seeking inspiration by hoboobbing with Arabi Bey in Egypt.

The pilgrimage of the Dake and Duchess of Noriolk to Our Lady of Laurdes has not, the English Weekly Register regrets to leurn resulted in any rapical improvement in the health of the infant Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

The students of Michigan University are to act Racine's comedy, "Les Plaideurs," speaking French, wearing strictly correct costumes, and using scenery in conformity with that of the French stage in the seventeenth century.

According to the census of 1281 the following ten towns of France have more than 100,000 inhabitants : Paris, 2,225,910 ; Lyone, 372,887; Marseilles, 357,530; Bordeaux, 220,955; Lille, 177,943; Toulouse, 136,627; Nantes, 121,965; St. Etlenne, 120,120; Rouen

Napoleon III., whose health was not of the best, used to make use of a preparation of iron, which came to be culled "Surupus Napoleonis." and under that name crept into the German pharmacopæia. In the new edition, however, of that work of interminable technicalities the Syrupus Napoleonis has, for political reasons perhaps, been carefully excised.

Prof. Behrend, a distinguished German scholar and a Jew, has been made rector of the University of Greifswald. The provincial synod sent a memorial of the Government, Herald. (Hissen and a voice, "Down with protesting against this step on account of the commended too highly." the merald!") No, no, said Mr. Davitt, I Professor's religion and race, but he was dont want any hissing against any paper or inevertheless invested with the office with all the usual ceremony and display.

Sir John Holker, the English Lord Justice of Appeal, just deceased, was very popular in tic" plan for relieving the Irish people of the the House of Commons, because he always talked sound common sense, and was generally inclined to sink the lawyer in the man of the world. "I believe," he once said, Gladstone nor Lord Salisbury nor Mr. Par-I do not pretend to know anything about law.

The number of students attending lectures in Vienna during the last winter's session was 4.823. Of these 226 belonged to the theological, 2,240 to the judicial, 1,412 to the medical, and 769 to the philosephical faculty. There were also 176 pharmaceutical students. The comparatively small number of theelegical students has been much commented upou.

The enthusiasm of the Jews throughout Russia and Roumania for emigration on a prent scale to Palestine is daily growing. The best test of the genuineness of the desire is the fact that in Roumania \$250,000, and in Russia a very much larger sum, has been sub-scribed in aid of the movement. These nationalization of the land upon the Irish Russia a very much larger sum, has been subwould-be emigrants are all eager to engage in agriculture.

kept all the regular gambling places closed. by Mr. Gladstone and by the British In this omergency a faro bank was opened in Conservatives themselves. Probably not In this emergency a faro bank was opened in Conservatives themselves. Probably not a room of the Southern Hotel, and the game one trishman in ten thousand as yet was conducted so quietly that the landlord understands the differences between Mr. did not find it out until it had been going Davitt's plan and the plan of Mr. Parnell three days. But it was not a profitable ven- and the British Government. Mr. Davitt ture, as the bank had lost \$13,000 when play himself admits this, and in a spirit which does was stopped.

off vastly. In 1852, when "Daniel O'Rorke," his views by the 1rish people." But every ridden by Frank Butler, the Archer of those Irishman can understand that while Mr. Pardays, carried off the Derby amid a pelting | nell is co-operating or desires to co-operate storm of rain, William Davies, the great better, called the Leviathan, paid thirty thousand and twenty-five thousand to one in two single bets with Frank Villiers and Gen. Anson against the winner.

Counsellor Polk was fined \$20 for contempt of court at Winterset, Iowa, the alternative being twenty days' imprisonment. He had no money, and his fellow members at the bar raised the amount. "My gratitude is bound this is not even to intimate that the plan less, dear friends," said he. "I haven't had adopted by Mr. Parnell and by the leaders of twenty dollars in my pocket before for twenty both the great parties in England may not be twenty dollars in my pocket before for twenty both the great parties in England may not be twenty a wiser and more practicable plan than Mr. shall keep it there, with vo permission;" and he went jcyfully to jail.

People who eat sardines should buy them of first-class dealers, who have a good name nize the great fundamental fact that the Irish to lose; for the brands of long-established firms are forged and imitated, and the worst qualities of all are exported. The best are preserved, when fresh, in genuine olive oil, by a British Administration can be in its eswhile the cheap are made of fish that have been spoiled in salting on the smacks, and nent desire of the Irish people, which is to the oils used are of the cotton seed or the lard species.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway is engaged on a Mr. Moncure D. Conway is engaged on a water will differ with Mr. Davitt in work embodying recollections of Emerson his quietly stated belief that "in and friends at Concord. The volume, which "Irish matters English statesmen have lost will be entitled "Concordia," and illustrated, relates especially to the time when Thoreau ture exacts of England for her long misrule and Hawthorns were living in the village. Mr. Conway will also give the result of his Irish people regard the statesmanship of studies of Emerson's works and observations | England as vitiated wherever Ireland is conof his influence as a religious teacher on American life and thought.

A Kansas liquor seller, who was sentenced than miraculous if all Irishmen were capfor violation of the prohibition laws to a fine able of considering the relations between of \$100 and costs and thirty days' imprisonment, shot himself shortly after his release from jail. The opponents of the liquor laws say that the man was driven to commit lish as well as the Irish people have in a real suicide by persecution, and they call him and permanent establishment of peace and "the seventh victim whom the temperance crew have upon their conscience." Prohibitionists, on the other hand, say that the man's suicide is to be attributed "to mental derangement arising from excessive consumption of alcohol." There is a controversy over the case.

Lord Hardwicke was "welshed" at Epsom He laid 25 to 10 on "Quicklime" for the grand prize, with a ready-money man who was betting just in front of the boxes. It was a pay after the race transaction; but when Lord Bradford's horse had got home the booker would not pay up, and the noble winner was reduced to the barren compensation of having him turned out of the ring. Lord Hardwicke found himself quiet out of favor with the ladies in the club boxes, who strongly objected to having a row in their domain, especially as it brought an unpleasant mob to the front of the boxes.

A Connecticut liquor law began with these words; "Every person who shall sell liquor to a minor." This law was repealed, and a new one enacted beginning with the words, Every licensed person who shall sell liquor to a minor." The result is that barkeepers can sell liquor with impunity, because they are not licensed, while the proprietors of saloons escape punishment by denying that they were aware of such sales by their employees to persons under age. It is suggested that the word "licensed" was inserted in the new law to render it inoperative.

The following is the decree issued by Richard Wagner regulating the performance at Bayreuth of "Parsival:" On Sunday, July: 2, first rehearsal in order to correct possible. faults in the parts. Up to July 8, every day separate rehearsals for chorus, solo singers, and band . Saturday, July 8, first general rehearsal of act 1, in costume; from Sunday, July 9, to July 15, general rehearsals of act 2; Sunday, July 16th to Saturday, 23rd, general rehearsals of act 3; Sunday, 22nd, you will find it expedient to keep Mrs. Pinkcomplete general rehearsals of acts I and 2; ham's Vegetable Compound always at hand.

One day's rest. On 26th and 28th, performauces for the patrons; on Sunday, July 30to. the public performances begie, fourteen of which are to be given at intervals up to Aug. 25. Twenty-three days' uninterrupted rehearsale, every part being understudied by four singers, each of whom has to rehearse with the hand. An ambulance service is organized for the audience.

Mr. Fox, whose family have for generations acted as Consuls for the United States at Falmouth, England, comes of a most con-sular family. The firm of which he is a member were a 18w years ago, and probably are to-day, Consuls for the United States, Chili and Turkey, and Vice-Consuls for Austria, Brazil, Bremen, Denmark, Greece, Guatemala, Hamburg, Lubeck, Mexico, Oldenburg, Peru, Bolivia and Tuscany.

The original rafters of Westminster Hall were of Irishoak. In early days an idea prevailed that Irish wood was a sort of sacred material and proof against all objectionable reptiles. The Venerable Bode lays it down that timber from Ireland "hath a virtue against poleon," and after the earthquake of Lisbon the King of Portugal specially imported Irish oak, presumably from some belief in its blessed qualities, for a magnificent new church.

C C Jacobs, Buffalo, N Y, says: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of eight years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, "besides two Buffalo Physicians," without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be re-

DAVITT AND PARNELL. Whoever else may be at liberty to charge Mr. Davitt with formulating a "communissecular curse of landlordism as that relation has been understood and maintained in Iroand, it is quite certain that neither Mr. that I do know something of chemistry, but nell can do this with even a show of gruce or candor. Mr. Davitt vindi-cated himself last night with much simplicity and manliness from the charge which literally "heralded" his arrival in this country, of seeking to break down the influence and authority of Mr. Parnell in Ireland, and he explained in the clearest language the real differences between Mr. Parnell's theory of relief for Ireland and his own, on a forced and exaggerated construction of which this charge has been based. It is nevertheless quite pro-bable that at this time Mr. Davitt really has, as the able London correspondent of The World, Mr. Jennings, maintains that he has, a stronger hold on the confidence of the Irish people than Mr. Parnell. But If this be the fact it is due not to any attempt of Mr. people in preference to the plan for establishing a peasant proprietary which has been During the races in St. Louis the police adopted in principle at least by Mr. Parnell him great credit he expressly says that he The betting on the English turf has fallen | "can well afford to wait for the adoption of his views by the Irish people." But every with the British Government to carr out his plan, Mr. Davitt is working independently of the British Government, and it is not in human nature that this should not incline pinety-nine hundred Irishmen out of ten thousand to listen with more favor and confidence to Mr. Davitt than to Mr. Parnell. To say this is not in the least to impugn Mr. Parnell's sincerity and patriotism. To say Davitt's plan for compassing the object at which both of these champions of real home

rule in Ireland aim. It is simply to recogpeople do not believe and are not yet ripe for being made to believe that any measure affeeting I claud which is adopted and urged sence of a sort to meet the deep and domiadminister their own affairs in their own way. Few people on either side of the "their heads." But the penalty which naof Ireland is that the vast majority of the cerned by defects not of the head alone, but of the heart. It would be little less Great Britian and Ireland in the lofty and humane spirit in which Mr. Davitt last night spoke of the interest which the Engjustice in Ireland. And no one can wonder. therefore, that the attempt which Mr. Parnell is making, doubtless in the truest spirit of patriotism, to work out his solution of the Irish problem in common with a British Cabinet, should for a time at least weaken his grasp upon his countrymen. Mr. Davit evidently deplores this - but as evidently this is in the nature of things, and neither Mr. Davitt nor any one else can reasonably expect to see the instincts, the passions, the prejudices of a whole people enlightened in a day or in a year. But because English statesmen have lost their heads in Irish matters it does not follow that Americans should lose their heads also in Irish matters. Such grave and profound changes, social and political, as are visibly imminent in Ireland cannot take place in Ireland without virtually revolutionizing the social and political condition of Great Britain also: and it is of great importance that the public opinion of the United States should watch the progress of these changes with intelligence and impartiality, doing full justice

to all who are actively concerned in their development. Whether the British Government shall buy out the landlords of Ireland as a great trustee for the Irish people, or buy out the landlords to rell the lands to peasant proprietors at a rate of interest which we are inclined to agree with Mr. Davitt in thinking can never be paid, seems to be really a secondary question, after it is once admitted that there can be no peace in Ireland and no prospect of a pacific revolution in drelandreseve through a deliberate legislative repetition in Ireland of measures such as those which gave the land of France to the peasants and people of France after 1789 .- N. Y. World.

The term hydra may be used to represent any manifold evil. If you would battle successfully with this many-headed monster of disease THE CONSERVATIVE VICTORY. OPINIONS OF THE TORONTO PRESS.

TORONTO, June 21. - The Mail so: :- "The victory is ours once more as as 1878. end the have spoken in a voice that come doom of the Grit party. In vain acteurs d murder, slander, filsehood, corruption and conspiracy were invoked by those who strove to defeat a just Government and destroy a prosperous nation. You can neither bully, nor cajole, nor i urchase, nor driv a paople bent on establishing in permanence its national greatness and protecting from assaults its general prosperity. The electors of the various provinces found in the Grit party an enemy to each of them and to the union of all, and they punished it. The electors of the cities saw in the Grit party the enemy of the industries by which cities have their growth in wealth, and they sat on them. The manufacturers found in the Grit party a body of men who were hypocrites in appealing to them for support, on the ground that they were friendly to manufactureos while advocating a policy by which manufactures would be gradually, if not quickly, extinguished, and they overwhelmed them. The men of business saw in the Grit party an enemy to the only possible policy by which business could be established, preserved and extended, and they stamped it out. The workingmen of the country had found at the hands of the Grit party nothing but hard times, low wages, half work, poverty, hoplessness and insult, and they averged themselves. The loyal subjects of the British Crown in Canada saw in the Grit party an advocate of a policy which involved separation from the Empire and danger to the British form of our Government, and they branded it. The whole body of Canadians found in the Grit party an enemy to the National Policy, the only policy under which capital could thrive and inhor he employed, and business be extended, and the country be made independent and great, and they crushed it. The victory is final There will," in fact, be no more an Opposition. In this contest the Opposition have staked overything and lost everything. They staked their free trade, their respect for "Vested Interests," their "Revenue Tariff," their "Incidental Protection," their "Pacific Railway Outrage," their "Getrymandering Scandal," their "Roundary Outrage," their "Streams' Bill" agitation; everything general and local was placed on the hexard of the election and is lost. And now the party is like the ruined gambler, who in one reckless night flings the last coin of his fortune on the losing number of the table and reels out in despair into the darkness to drown himself. If a note of cruelty be heard in our rejoicing over this great victory, let the provocations we have had be your justification and let our manifest restraint be some credit to us with the public. When we consider the opportunities now offered us of legitimately revenging the insults offered to us and our friends and to ministers in this contest we feel a temptation.

The Gtobe says :- The hopes which the Reformers of the Dominion entertained of a favorable result of the elections have been frustrated. They have made a gallant fight against overwhelming forces, and, though defeated, will be neither discouraged nor dismayed. The Government have had improved trade to help them in covering over the failure of their trade policy, but that is not by any means the main source of their success. They have had a hundred corrupting agencles at work, they lavished large sums of money last session on public buildings and public works, they threw into the hands of speculators millions of acres of land in the North-West and have received political support in return. They received the highly protected manufacturers pecuniary aid and promised new favours in exchange. There is every reason to believe, also, that more direct bribes even than these were used. Many witnesses aftest that in Toronto yesterday money was freely paid for votes and one cannot suppose that this was done in in one constituency alone. The wonder is not that Reformers should have been defeated by these agencies, but' that they should have succeeded in largely reducing the Ministerial majority. When all the returns are in it will be seen that in a great number of cases the majorities for Ministerialists are so small that they might easily have been produced by the direct use of cash. In regard to the infamous "gerrymander," it is to be observed that in some cases the sense of right of Conservatives secured the return of leading Reformers for their mangled constituencies, but in other cases the cutting and carving caused the defeat of the Reform candidates. and the leaders were confined to their own counties and their service in the general canvaes lost to the cause. We have to regret the loss of Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Albert Smith and Hon. Mr. Anglin, leading members of the Opposition in the last House. We trust that they will soon find other constituencies. But a strong phalanx of good delegates remain and the work of opposition in the present as in the last Parliament will be in competent hands.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE PRIVY

COUNCIL.
The Hon. Mr. Church, Q. C., yesterday received a despatch from his London solicitors informing him that in the case of Belleau and The Queen, judgment had been rendered by their Lordships of the Privy Council in favor of the Orown on all points. The question in this case was whether the Dominion Government is responsible for certain debentures signed by the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada. The debentures were issued for two loans, one of £30,000 for the improvement of Provincial highways on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Quebec, and the other of £40,000 for the improvement of highways on the south shore. By a petition of rights before the Exchequer Court, Belleau et al. alleged that they are holders of debentures for these loans to the amount of \$70,072, which debentures fell due, after the union, and that the Dominion Government is liable therefore, as a debt of the late Province of Canada. The Exchequer Court rendered judgment which was afterwards affirmed by the Supreme Court, to the effect that the debentures in question were debentures of the late Province of Canada, and that the Dominion Government was liable for the capital.

THE TURF. London, June 22 .- The Stockbridge races began to day. The Beaufort handloap was won by J. R. Keene's, "Golden Gate;" Windcor," second; 3 years old "Transition, third. Four horses started:

Mr. Anthony Trollope, who has been very much out of health lately is about starting on a tour through Treland. He intends to write a novel descriptive of Irish country life at the present time. Mr. Trollope is well acquainted with Ulster, as he was stationed at Beliast for many years when he was in the Post Office. 15

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY Post Printing and Publishing Company

At Their Offices,

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail - - - \$1.50 per annum in advance

Delivered in City - 2.00 " " " Single Copies - - - - 5 cents

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

- - - \$1.50 per line. - - - - 1.00 3 Months - - - - 50 " " Advertisements with cuts or large type, 50 per cent. on these rates.

MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

CATHOLIO CALENDAR.

JUNE

THUBSDAY, 29 .- SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles. Cons. Bp. Krauthauer, Green Bay, 1875. FRIDAY, 30.—Commemoration of St. Paul. JULY.

SATURDAY, 1 .- Octave of St. John Bantist. SUNDAY, 2.-Fifth Sunday after Pentecost Visitation of the B. V. M. Less. Cant. ti. 8-14; Gosp. Luke i. 39-47; Last Gosp Matt. v. 20 24. MONDAY, 3 .- Most Precious Blood, Quebec

founded, 1608. TUESDAY, 4 .- Of the Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. Bp. O'Gorman, Omaha, died

WEDBESDAY, 5 .- SS. Cyril and Methodius Bishops and Confessors.

1r is disagreeable to us that of late we should have so often had to call upon our readers to pay up their accounts, but it is really an absolute necessity we should receive the amounts represented in them. As before explained, there are beavy demands being made upon us, and heavier to come in connection with a great lawsuit. A good many subscribers to the True Wit-MESS are in arrears for several years on account of hard times, and other circumstances over which they had no control. If now, when the times are mending, they are not able to pay all at once, they might at least pay a portion and liquidate their indebtedness by instalments. As for those who owe only for a year or two, we are sure it is through carelessness, and that they have only to be reminded in order to get square on cur books. Remember that a few dellars is not much to a subscriber, but \$10,000 is something to us.

GENERAL CHARETTE, no matter how roughly he tought against his enemies, is in the habit of making graceful allusions to his friends. He is a man without the slighest particle of egotism, and is as modest as he is brave. His allusion to the soldier of the Irish Brigade at the battle of Castelfidardo is particulary gracefal. It is no wonder the General creates so much enthusiasm wherever he goes; he demerves it all.

Guiteau realizes that his hours are numbered and that he will die on Friday next, the thirtieth of June. All possible efforts have been made to save him from the extreme penalty of the law, but without avail. Already wood cuts of him daugling from the gallows are for sale, and in a very few days will pass into criminal history as one of its darkest names, it will occupy no mean place among the regicides.

Spain has once more requested that she be considered one of the great Powers of Europe, and as such be admitted to the conference interests in the Mediterraneen, and has numerous colonies of Mahommedan subjects, but nevertheless it is not likely that a country which allows England to retain possession of Gibraltar, is entitled to be considered a great Power. Let Spain drive the English and control every bank of turf and from Gibraltar and her claims will be allowed but not otherwise.

The Conservative papers show the following returns up to this:

(Conserva-	
	tives.	ere.
Ontario	54	37
Quebec	53	12
Nova Scotia		5
New Brunswick	8	8
Prince Edward Island	3	3

The Reform journals, however, deny the correctness of these figures, and show Conservatives elected 131, Reformers 68.

THE differences of opinion between Parnell and his colleagues have been smoothed over and the member for Cork is once more the acknowledged and undisputed leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. The Government are also beginning to recognize that Parnell is the best friend they have in Ireland. Through his consummate ability, coolness and address the Repression Bill has been toned down, though let us do Arabi Bey the sustice of supposing that his three act drama of the "Crocodiles of the Nile," played before the European powers with such tremendous success, may have had its effect to assisting Mr. Parnell.

the new Chief Scoretary for Ireland by telling him fearful stories of an intended rising. Mr. Forster went to Ireland with the very chest intentions, but he was not there a month when the Castle backs impregnated his system with the virus which the ranks of the people, a different view will affection at those periods, disaffection was not seeting with the virus which the virus of the virus of the virus which the virus of the virus which the virus best intentions, but he was not there a month

velyan is also in danger, for we see he is talking about risings and rebellions, just as if the same talk has not been indulged in since 1798 without anything arising from it but more coercion. It is a pity that some Aladdin could not come along and take the Castle and its occupants away into Egypt and stick it against the walls of the Pyramids. It would be harmless there, while in .lreland it is the fruitful author of mischief.

THE Montreal Herald, which we beg to congratulate on having assumed its former dimensions, in treating of the Egyptian embroglio this morning is cruel enough to doubt some of the cable reports and consider them exaggerated. Onr esteemed contemporary entertained no doubt whatever concerning the truth of the cable reports when they multiplied crimes in Ireland by ten or twenty. But it is never too late to mend, and suffering by fire chastens the feelings and makes newspapars as well as individuals more charitable.

THE situation in Egypt has an air of the comically grotesque about it which we, here in Canada, can enjoy as if it were a play; for it is hardly possible we will be called upon to play the role of anything but slightly interested spectators. The Sultan who, Byron tells us, is "shawled to the nose and bearded to the eyes," sends the Cross of the Medjidie to Arabi Bey and a lot of diamonds to the Khedive, and yet we are given to understand that at least as light difference of opinion is existing between those two estimable gentlemen, both as regards the internal affairs of the Nileland and its relations to the Sultan. But then Turkish diplomacy is not easy for [a Christian to understand: it is fearfully and wonderfully framed.

In France, more than any other country, does legislation undergo changes of a most varied and contradictory nature, and this especially since the great revolution. The law, for instance, respecting marriage, prescribe to-day the sanctity and indissolubility of the matrimonial union, but to-morrow it will throw such union to the winds and allow husband and wife to separate to marry others whom they please. The French command an unenviable reputation for fickleness and they seem to exercise it with vengeance and to give it very injudicious scope in this direction. During the past century divorce has off and on been made the law of the land, and each time to such a palpable detriment of morality, and of the foundation of society, that the legislators, in the long run, could not help but see the folly of their course and the necessity of rescinding the law. There is not the slightest doubt but that divorce pure and simple creates a most baneful influence, but, notwithstanding that the French have often had to recognize this fact, they are calling for another dose of it, which, if given, will in all probability sicken the nation before a decade. The Chamber of Deputies have just passed a Divorce Bill by a vote of two to one, but the measure is expected to meet with severer scrutiny and opposition in the Senate, and, it is to be hoped, will be defeated in the interests of morality and of society.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND.

Notwithstanding Mr. Davitt declared in

his Boston speech that he surrendered his ides of the nationalization of the land to Parnell's scheme of peasant proprietary, it is evident that he is only one of many who have advocated Henry George's plan, and that even if he in a spirit of self-sacrifice gives it up, Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, and Henry George, its apostle, will not. The theory; put torward by these men is a splendid one enough, but like a good many others about to take place. She has certainly large it is impracticable under any but a perfectthat is to say, an Utopian Government. It would be the ruin of Ireland; for if the State Dunlin Castle is "swelling the head" of | frence between the two schemes, one for the | blatant Jingo. It was a Liberal adminis-

PARNELL AND DAVITT.

Michael Davitt has during his life made

many sacrifices, but on last Monday in New

York he made the greatest of all; he made the crowning sacrifice in surrendering his cherished scheme of the nationalization of the land, in order that the Irish people would not be disunited. There have been mengreat men, too,-who thought it showed poverty of spirit if they surrendered a conviction, but they were not truly great, for i they were they would have known that the poblest are the most self-sacrificing. Davitt has come to realize that the Irish people desire peasant proprietary, and he says, therefore, let the Irish people have their wish. If he stood out for his idea it would be a sign that he is not as great a man as his admirers think him; true statesmanship is made of compromises, and Davitt has proved himself a true statesman by his New York speech. For let us suppose that he rejused to surrender, and what would be the result? It would be a decided division between two sections of the Irlsh people, a division that would lead to great disasters. At this present time the Irish people, at least the great bulk of them, at home and abroad, ask for a peasant proprietory, and the English of both parties are disposed to grant the demand. So far so good. But if Davitt and the extreme reformers who agree with him and Henry George persisted in their demands, the Irish people could not go to Parliament and speak unitedly. The Government could say to them with force and logic, "We know not what you wantone section of you asks for peasant proprietary another the nationalization of the land. When you agree among yourselves we shall consider the matter." Davitt's surrender of bis scheme, therefore, obviates a great difficulty and smoothes over the land question. Davitt agrees with Parnell and declares empathically that the former is the actual leader of the Irish race, and that he is proud to be the lieutenant of such a man. If Davitt did not make such a pronouncement it would be a mistake which his generous nature is not capable of making: the emission would give strength to the enemy. It seems to us that if there was no Parnell there would be no Davitt, for, notwithstanding his great force of intellect, the noble man of Portland could not have succeeded, even in a small degree, in his agitation. The fact of Parnell taking the lead threw an air of solidity about the movement, which would otherwise be treated as a jacquerie. Able, wealthy and intelligent men threw themselves into a movement governed by Parnell who would have kept alcof from Davitt, for, while recognizing his honesty, his ability, his patriotism, they would have considered him an enthusiast, while looking upon Parnell as the very incarnation of the practicable.

The State is not prepared to advance \$700. 000,000 for the purchase of the soil of Ireland. If an Irish Parliament were in existence then it could and might be done, but English taxpayers are not yet prepared to carry out such novel idea. It may come, and we believe it will come in time, but the time is not yet. So far as we can see, Davitt's scheme was chiefly framed to benefit the agricultural laborers, of whom there are 500,000 in Ireland, who are the most impoverished and wretched class among the Caucasian race. But this condition will be very much ameliorated when peasant proprietary obtains; they will take their places with the tenant farmers and if they be sober, frugal and industrious nothing can prevent their improving their condition in life. We are rejoiced at the sacrifice Michael Davitt has made, it adds one other wreath to the peaceful laurels

IRELAND AND EGYPT. Whar, between Ireland and Egypt the Government of Mr. Gladstone is not in the most enviable position. If it were Ireland would be a gain to the Empire." And Mr. Gladstone knows all this as well as | made by England was followed by a counter

Egypt, for we have seen to what lengths she could go in Abyssinia, in Afghanistan and in | France was not willing to fight for England's imprisoned, or when a remote danger was to of the Powers, and England had to content be prevented or an unjust acquisition of terri- or face the music alone.—a role she is not in blood was shed and what treasure rect, as long as she can obtain allies by hook expended in those quixotic expeditions, and or by crook. Nevertheless, the emergency is

ment were not composed of what is known as the ruling classes, they undoubtedly would do their utmost to pacify Ireland and keep their hands free for eventualities abroad. But when it is known it is a class Government which reigns in England the rest is easily understood, for all history teaches a Government of that nature would, sooner than lose their control of lands and privileges unjustly acquired, submit to be defeated abroad. And besides they trust to their usual luck. They are fond of believing-Goldwin Smith has told them-that a brigade can keep Ireland down if her people attempt to rise. And hence instead of conciliating Ireland they are forging new fetters for her every day, and irritating her to such a degree that it is unbearable; or would be it England were engaged in an Eastern conflict. It is almost beyond ment have no intention of going into a where the control this party would exermartial enthusiasm which could have only rible Repression act, in their allowing the great Irish landlords to combine while putenemy instead of being their best friend, if they will allow her to become so.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE. It is a generally accepted fact that when a

to grave suspicion, and if she persists in it the majority of people conclude she is not virtuous at all. And it is much the same with the proverbially honest man own declaration. And so it is all through the between Russia, Germany and Italy on the piece, and with nations as well as with individuals. Before Prussia marched her army into Saxony in 1866 it would seem to have been the duty of its statesmen, of whom Bismarck was one, to tell the world religiously every day that nothing was intended, that the army was merely being mobilized for A complimentary banquet-An enthusiastic drill and innocent recreation, but all the same, when the army was ready, it marched not up and down the hill like the King of France's famous legion, but s, would be the rain of Heranic 1 risease; and an held the land England (which in purchased and held the land England (which in the State to all intents and purposes) while the theorem the landiord of Ireland and control every bank of turf and and control every bank of turf and devery plot of ground in the country, and, the-efore, indirectly those who have foreign, but never in an an enemy of this generation at least have padd taxes on them. If Ireland were independent the plan might work, but the is not an enemy of this generation. Nor would matters be so and never would be, even in a measure, if the indeas of George were carried out, for the nationalization of the land, would mean the denotionalization of the land, would mean the earth, and it is still more surprising how, were if he thought nationalization of the land would mean the earth, and it is still more surprising how, when it is a suspect when it is the still have an it is easily to proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says in the State the same time winning over it has the Lifeth people of all classes are asteadily opposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says in the still proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still the proposed to it. As Mr. Matthew Harris says is the still purchased and held the land England (which | alone, or Egypt alone the British Government | straight into Hanover and Saxony, which it would be a gain to the Empire." And Mr. Gladstone knows all this as well as Mr. Harris goes on to say that if 500,000 farmers became tenants of England, Ireland might never hope to be an independent nation. When Mr. Davitt tries to show there is little difference between him and Parnell, ing British subjects to be slaughtered with-lis Boston recantation—there is really a chasm between them, there is the mighty difference between the two schemes, one for the chasm between the two schemes, one for the and popularity as well because of his sufferings and nationalization of the land, the other for a peason popularity as well because of his sufferings and nationalism; but if the found his theory will cause a split in the streets of the catholic club, should be the first or gained a popularity as well because of his sufferings and nationalism; but if the found his theory will cause a split in the streets of the catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic Club and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the repre

pose that England hesitates on account of the ultimatum was treated with contempt blood which would be shed and the money the two Western Powers would at squandered in a war with Egypt, or about once have commenced hostilities. It is now seen that it did not exist, and hence the hatt. the Transvaal when a simple missionary was | highway to India, and demanded a conference tory to be made. We have seen what the habit of practising, if historians are corfrom them we are able to judge how briskly she would jump into Egypt were it not that her house at home is not in order. Of course she may have to go to war all the same, but then she will be terribly handlcapped in the struggle no matter how circumstances shape themselves, for her interests are coloseal; she may lose a great deal, while her chances are if she and her allies emerge victorious, she will have gained nothing.

One would naturally think that in this emergency the English Government would do all they can to conciliate Ireland, a country which, as Wendell Phillips says, is ready to stab England in tho back when engaged with foreign enemies. And if the Government were not composed of what is known in the dockyards at stake are so large that public opinion in England is forcing the the cause of right, the sons of Ireland, and the cause of right, the sons of Ireland, and the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the public of the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, from them we are able to judge how briskly | so pressing, the interests at atake are so large must wait for the next act in the Eastern drama, but, in the meantime, we must understand that the childlike love which existed between France and England is no more. Damon has gone back on Pythias.

THERE is another flight from Egypt of men who hunger after its flush pots as did some of the Israelites of old. The Europeans are leaving Cairo and Alexandria in thousands, and they are sensible in so doing, for the sight of five hundred dead bodies-all whites is not reassuring to men of a kindred race The blame for this thing rests with France and Eagland, who are bound to protect those who went down into Egypt on the understanding that those Powers would pretect them. It is quite true that they really had no business in the country, or, at least none to appropriate its revenues. Every doubt that the Irish National party in Parlia. | country should be allowed to govern itself in its own way, provided it has a taste at all for physical struggle, but it is also beyond doubt | civilization, or that its rule would not that if England's armies were engaged else- be worse for its subjects than that of the foreigner. That the rule of England and cise over the Irish masses at home France is not an improvement on that of and abroad would be infinitesimally small | Mehemet Ali is clearly shown by the abject | " this fellow in the green uniform and yellow The echo of a cannon shot on the Nile would poverty and degradation of its people. That "facings who leaves us all behind? be heard on the Shanner and the Mississippi, a war will arise over the Egyptian troubles and would fire the Celtic heart to a pitch of is becoming more apparent every day, and " but both came back together, and slowly that it is England which will fire the first a enough, carried by our comrader, for we both one result. The Land League would lose its shot is evident. After that the deluge of " were wounded." complexion, Home Rule would not be heard | blood. We all know-or guess, that there is of any more. We do not say that this would a powerful hand extended before France and not be unfortunate for Ireland as well as England which makes them hesitate. It is England; we only pressee what will come if | not the hand of Turkey—it is the hand of shaped hall was deserted. the British Government persist in its evic- Germany; but we also know that certain tions, (for they are responsible) or their ter- events may force them-England especially -to seize the Suez Canal. It is said to predict that a conference of the Powers ting the people in jail for the same; in fine | will lead to nothing but war. They are for acting as is if Ireland was their worst | -each of them-so selfish, so ambitious, so earth hungry, and their interests are so divergent, that it peace results from the conference it will be a great miracle. If war arises Turkey will forever disappear from the map of the world, which will be no great loss. A Lucoate, Q C, Dr Hingston, Mr P % Mig woman goes about, without any just cause, and But there is exactly the difficulty. The negult (President L'Union Catholique), X tells everybody who may listen to her that Powers know that the Turk, notwithshe is a virtuous woman, her assertion is open standing his last sporadic effort, is his bound to go, bag and baggage, Judge Loranger, Honorable Sensior Trude thankful if he be allowed to take his head | Lieutenant-Colonel Ouimet, M P, with him on his shoulders, but the same deBellefeuille" and cure Mareschal Powers can never agree as to division of Joutes Graces.) Amongst the others present whose reputation for honesty rests upon his spoils. In our opinion the conflict will be we noticed Rev. Father Loneigan, Rev. Ma. one side, and France. England and Austria on the other. Time, however, will shew.

GENERAL DE CHARETTE, The Distinguished Papal Zouave.

reception-Stirring speeches-A brilliant BY L'UNION CATHOLIOUR. An audience composed of the elite of French and English Catholic society assembled Friday evening in the Academic Hall of the St. Mary's College, Bleury street, on the occasion of ADDRESS TO GENERAL BARON DE CHARETTE. General.-The members of the Catholic Club

्राहेच्या १८८४ कर्ने हार्षे इतिहास १६८४ वर्षे स्टब्स्

more than now. Right, they would tell us, is only for the strong, and public robnery may be sanctioned by successful possession and the Pagan policy of accomplished facts.

You, General, at the head of your brave Zouaves have practically told the world and its rulers that weakness too may have its rights, and that noblity and bravery are dignified and glorified when consecrated to the cause of outraged justice.

All Christians should honor the hero who drew his sword and bore his banner in defence of the rights of the church of Christ. The sword may be sheathed and the banner lowered, but the cause is eternal and still lives on; and so shall live the glory of Him who has made the cause his own. They who followed the banner you bore so bravely, General, are here to honor you now. But not only your taithful Zouaves of Cansda called you leader when you championed the cause of right, the sons of Ireland, England and Scotland stood round you too.

J. J. GUERIN,
President of the Catholic Club.
HENRY J. KAYANAGH,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 23rd, 1882.

The applause which had frequently interrupted the address, broke out again with pro. longed enthusiasm when the Vendean Gene. ral, needing no military trappings to proclaim him a soldier, stood up to respond to it. He was evidently pleased—perhaps an address in English was a novelty to him. He spoke in French, confessing that though he understood English perfectly he did not speak it well. He modestly expressed his thanks on his own behalf, but particularly he wished to thank the Catholic Club in the name of his regiment, temporarily disbanded, because he said he felt that in doing honor to him homoge was offered to the battalion of Pontifical Zonaves, of which the Irish, English and Scotch formed so brave a contingent. He went on to any : -"Whenever I think of these of 'le Regiment' who speak your language, an " incident of nearly 25 years ago comes back "to me. It was a glorious day of buttle"the day of Castelfidardo. One impulse seemed to be shared by all around me, every man was pushing on with his best speed to meet the enemy; and as for myself, well " you know example is contagious, and I did as I saw the others doing, I pressed ahead · But see, here is a man outstripping the others and passing me as well. Who is "facings who leaves us all behind? Yes "now I know the uniform, he is a Zouave of " the Irish Brigade! Well, he got there first

With campaigning songs of the Zonave Regiment the evening lasted a little longer; Snally the band of the 65th played Vive Canadienne, and soon siter the amphitheatre.

The gallant General and distinguished Papal Zouave, Baron de Charette, was given the honors of a banquet on Saturday evening by his old comrades in arms and the citizen of Montreal. The affair, which came off in the Richellen Hotel, was a brilliant success in every respect.

The chair was occupied by Mr N Renaud President L'Union Aller, and on his right sidsat the guest of the evening, Genera Charette, His Worship Mayor Beaudy, Sheriff Chauveau, Hon L O Taillon, Q C, M McGown, His Honor Recorder . Montigry Chevalier Drolet and Major Harques, and or Da Poucar left Comte La Beaubien, ex-Mayor Rivard, Lacharce, Chevalier LaRocque, Dr. Picta Dr. Desjardins, Messrs. M. Lecavalier, M.P. C. C. de Lorimier, M. J. E. Chagnon, L. Forget, L. O. David, F. X. Poupart, A. Kavanagh, F. M. Bell Smith, De Martigu Bourgouin, Baulac, Boivin, Lamothe, &c., &c. After an excellent bill-of-fare had been amply discussed, the Chairman announce that letters of regret of their inability to at tend had been received from Archbisho Taschereau, the Bishop of Ottawa, the Bisho of Births, Judge Berthelot, Sir Hector Lange vin, Rev. Mr. Belanger, Rev. Mr. Suzor an Mesers. Bellemare and Barnard. A telegra was also read from the Hon. J. A. Chaples who regretted not being able through illn to shake the hand of a soldier and a her who had fought and shed his blood for hi country and his religion. (Immease che

In proposing the toast of Pius IX. Chairman said that a speech was not nec sary to awaken their decrest emotions, rec their highest souvenirs, excite their admi tion and fill their hearts with extbusiss when the memory of their beloved Pope # to be honored; to name the great, good a Immortal Pentiff was sufficient. The was then duly noncred. The toast of " Queen" was then proposed and drunk, whi the assemblage sang the National Antaem

Mayor BEAUDRY proposed "The Episcop and Clergy," alluding in eulogistic terms the good and noble work performed by the in the Province of Quebec. Rev. Fat Lonergan was called upon to respond, thanked them for the bonor paid to t

While the Mayor was speaking, May Charette in company with several lad entered the dining-room and was recei with hearty cheers.

Honor Recorder DeMontigny then then the and proposed the health of their guest Gen Baron de Charette. The agreea ble tass said, of doing so was given to him becau was the first Canadian Zonave. He epok very eloquent terms of the career of General, and elicited constant cheering the most enthusiastic description. As Honor would tell how the General used rush against a solid phalenx of Garibald with but a handful of men, and have his form riddled with bullets, his body ple and his horses shot from under him, the semblage could sit it no longer, they rise to their feet, cheer wildly, wave handkerchiefs and create an admirable of genuine enthusiasm. It was as much brave General could do not to give the emotions that filled his breast.

In responding to the toast he said the memory of the honors paid to him in Cal and especially to night by his old com would never die; he would accept the

from one end of the country to the other. He then alluded to the times of the past, recalling in inspiring words their deeds for the cause of religion and of their immortal

Pius IX. Lieut.-Colonel Onimet proposed "The Begiment of Zouaves," in appropriate terms, and the toast was responded to by Unevaller La Rocque. The toasts of "The Press" and "The Ladies" brought a most successful banquet to a close. During the evening, addresses were also given by Judge Loranger and Sheriff Chauveau.

THE RECEPTION. About 250 ladies and gentlemen attended the reception siven by General and Madame Charette in the parlors of the Richelieu yesterday afternoon. The visitors were presented by Mr. N. Renaud and Chevalier Vallee.

A NEW CATECHISM IN DRAYFON.

Q What is rheumatism?

A. Rheumatism is a humorous sensation that causes men to rub their joints with St. Jacobs Oil, play practical jokes, throw things around, wear crutches and stay indoors around, swathed in red flannel .- Drayton (C) New

What is St. Jacobs Oil?

A. A peculiar substance of a very penetrating nature, which causes rheumatism to leave the system astonishingly quick-insuring evenness of temper thereby, and ability to do one's work satisfactority. It banishes crutches, retires fiannels, produces happiness, and brings us down to serene old aga without the martyrdom of pain .- Exchange.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

As a result of the visit to Rome by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, the Sovereign Pontiff has thought proper to divide the present diocese of Ottawa, and has elected Pembroke as the new Episcopal See, the Very Rev. N. Z. Lorrain having been appointed first

The Pope has made several new Catholic dioceses in Canada. Mgr. Jamot, Bishop of Sarepta and Vicar Apoetolic of Northern Canada, has been nominated to the newly Episcopal See of Peterboro, in the Province of Ontario. A new Vicarate Apostolic, to be called Pontiac, has been formed from the northwestern portions of the diocese of Ottaws, of which Mgr. Zephyrin Lorrain is named Titular; also a prefecture Apostolic in the Lower St. Lawrence region, to which Abbe Bosse has been appointed. The new diocese of Peterboro takes from the diocese of Kingston the following parishes : Peterboro, Cobourg, Lindsay, Port Hope, Ennismore, Grafton, Fenelon Falls, Druro, Downeyville. The counties taken off are North Cumberland, Durham, Peterboro and Victoria. Peterboro will be the Episcopal centre.

OBITUARY.

William Bence Jones, an Irish landowner and magistrate, is dead.

Mr. Benson Bennett, who died in Quebec on June 26th, was one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of that city.

Grand Vicar Deziel, of Levie, is dead. He was one of the oldest priests of the diocese, having been fifty-two years a priest.

Henry Graveret Radcliffe, sole survivor of the party who accompanied Dr. Hayeson the second Polar expedition, died at Rhinecliffe, N.Y., on June 24th, aged 43 years.

William Gaspe Hall, Esq, of Moy House Windsor, Ont., died on June 21st. He was a brother of the late George Hall, of Montmorenci Falls, and was one of the cidest inhabitants of Essex. His death was caused by an apopletic stroke from which he never

Wm Moss, late of the editorial staff of the Winnipeg Free Press, and brother of the late Chief Justice Moss, of Toronto, died in the former city on June 22nd. The Masonic body and an immense cortoge of of citizens followed the remains to the Canadian Pacific Railway depot, where they were dispatched for Toronto.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FERRY. OTTAWA, June 26 .- M1. A. S. Blackman is in town on business with Sir Charles Tupper in connection with a scheme by which it is proposed to lessen the distance of ocean from Europe to America by at least two days travel. The proposition is to build a line of railway to Holyhead, Wales, crossing the Menai Strait, to be connected by specially constructed steamer, with an air line across Ireland. From this terminus to St. John's. Newfoundland, the distance is 1,640 miles. From St. Johns to Cape Ray, a distance of about 320 miles, a line is to be constructed, for which the Newfoundland Government have granted a land subsidy of 3,000 acres per mile and an exclusive right for 40 years. From Cape Bay, Nfid., to Cape North, C.B., the distance is 56 miles, which is to be traversed by a large steamer, harborage for which will be constructed, artificially, at the most advantageous position. In regard to the drift ice of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cape North, it is proposed to construct a line of railway to traverse the entire length of Cape Breton to the Strait of Canso, a distance of about 120 miles, the subsidy for the construction of which is 2,000 acres and \$3,200 per mile. From Canso the eastern extension of the Intercolonial Railway is to be used to New Glasgow, from whence to Oxford, N. S., a railway of 80 miles is now in course of construction. Location surveys on the line from Cape North to Canso are expected to be proceeded with early in the spring, and as the necessary charters have been secured, it is the intention of the company to proceed as quickly as possible with the work of con-

struction. THE "JEANNETTE" EXPEDITION.

New York, June 25 .- The Herald has a despatch from Melville, dated Yakutek, April 10th, stating that he searched the coast trem River Alanek to River Janabat and found no traces of the second cutter or Chipp's party, and fears they never reached the coast. Melville is now en route to Irkutsk. Last winter was terrible. Any number of natives were lost, and frozen to death. He says: "When 1 got into Burkoff last September not a man to walk. The ice in the river was thick enough to stop the beat yet not strong enough to walk upon. Long before I got to Bulun to see Ninderman and Nores I fear my comrades' troubles were over. I did all I could in circumstances to get my people up the river and relieve DeLong. I lost no time going to Yakutsk or getting my party there, as all my travel was done in the dead of winter, when work could not be done at Delta, and it was necessary to get supplies for spring and summer from Yakutsk."

WHY IGNATIEFF RESIGNED.

tee the safety of the Emperor.

MOUNT ST. MARY.

Distribution Day at the Convent-The Graduates, the Successful Competitors and Winners of Medals and Prizes-A Rich Musical Programme and Interesting Seauce.

Mount St. Mary Convent, one of those fine augment the renown and form the pride of Montreal, threw its portals open this morn- ladies and gentlemen, many of the parents ing to the two hundred pupils who found and triends of the pupils being present. An within its seclusion the time and means to forward their education.

The Convent is under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and is situated on a beautiful and airy spot between St. Antoine and Dorchester streets. The building presents an imposing exterior, while its interior is one aspect of neatness and comfort. The reception hall, where the closing exercises were held, is both large and handsome, features which were enhanced for the occasion by decorations and a profuse display of natural flowers that filled the atmosphere with delicious perfume. The young ladies, attired in their comely costumes of black with their sashes of distinction, were seated around the hall, while the invited guests, consisting of the clergy and Sisters of the congregation, occupied the prominent seats. As usual, the friends and parents of the pupils were excluded from the very interesting and attractive precincts. They find it | ried out:

ing and attractive precincts. They find it very hard not to be allowed to be present on these occasions.

The proceedings were presided over by the Vicar General, Rav. Father Lorrain; there were also present Canon Leblanc, Chaplain; Rev. Fathers Rousseau, ex-Chaplain Calaghan, Lambert, of Albany; Soly, of St.

New Lambert, of Albany; Soly, of St.

Discourse. Rev. Fathers Rousseau, ex. Chaplain Calaghan, Lambert, of Albany; Soly, of St. Hyacinthe; the Rev. Mother Assistant General, Mother St. Providence, Sister St. Mary

Trio. "When the Swallows Homeward Fly"... Morton of Jesus and others.

An excellent programme had been pre pared and was initiated by a grand chorus, in which the entire body of the pupils took part, and which was faithfully rendered as regards precision and harmony. Miss Savage, of Boston, then came forward and delivered ar. address of felicitation to the Vicar-General on the occasion of his being named Apostolic Vicar of the new diocese of Pontiac. The young lady spoke in French and accomplished her task in the most praiseworthy manner. The address was followed by a grand overture on about fifteen planes, a drum and organ, executed by 50 hands. The music of this selection was really fine and was much admired. An appropriate poem, entitled "Welcome to Vacation" and composed by one of the pupils, was then read by Miss Corinne de Foy, of Montreal. She displayed great elecution in her effort, and certainly gives good promise of being a first-class reader. A selection, "Le Diam int." was then played by 28 hands in perfect harmony and time, which produced a most enjoyable effect on the sense of hearing. The convent choir rendered a vocal number, "The Day of Triumph," in a very creditable style, which indicated that the training of their vocal powers was quite effective.

Another musical production by 32 hands brought a rich and enjoyable programme to a

In the Senior Course four young ladies graduated and succeeded in attaining their diplomas, which are in the shape of gold medals, being of a classic description, as handsome as they are rich. Their names

Miss Mary Ellen Bahen, of Montreal. Miss Emma Ronayne, of Montreal. Miss Rose Coutlee, of Montreal. Miss Lizzie Walsh, of Saratoga.

There were three under-graduates who re ceived the cross of honor, being :--Miss Alice Mulhern, Cornwall.

Miss Daisey Grace, Montreal. Miss Mary Polan, Montreal.

A gold medal for excellence presented by the Rev. Mother Superior was awarded to Miss M. G. Bahen and to Miss Richards of College commencement exercises by Mr.

A gold medal for application and success

A magnificent volume presented by the Vicar-General of Montreal for simplicity and modesty in taste, manners and dress, was awarded to Miss Paradis of Montreal.

A gold medal for plain and fancy work was warded to Miss Savage of Boston. A beautiful prize for embroidery was

warded to Miss E. Ronayne. The prize for Religious instruction was

warded to Miss Daisey Grace of Montreal. Prize for instrumental music was awarded

to Mies E. Paradis of Montreal. Prize for vocal music to Miss Minnie Green of Boston.

Prize for painting and drawing to Miss Elli-

son, of Leconia, N.H. Medals for French conversation were awarded to Miss Green, Miss Mulhern, Miss Fountain of Detroit. Miss Turner of Jersey City, Miss Grace and L. Deneen of Montreal. Medals for English conversation were awarded to Miss Corinne de Foy, Miss Para-

dis, Miss M. L. Garant, and Miss M. L. Dorais. Atter the distribution of prizes, Miss M. G. Bahen came forward and pronounced the valedictory in a clear and able manner. The address was well written and gave vent to all those feelings and sentiments which fill

heart at the hour of parting. Father James Callaghan addressed the Father James Callaghan addressed the Then let us haste ere yet the breath of eve pupils in a few suitable remarks, and took Has woo'd the flowers our hands would fondly occasion to say that in his experience he always found that modesty had ever been a chief characteristic of Mount St. Mary Convent. With a few words from the Vicar-General a delightful seance was brought to a close and a prosperous year to a happy end.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes took place this morning in this college, and was witnessed by a large number of friends and parents of the students. The proceedings were presided over by Rev. Father Bayle, ex-Superior. Mr. Liward Donohue delivered an elequent and interesting lecture on the "Providential Preservation of the Irish Race." grand chorus was sung by a number of voices, which proved to be very pleasing and enjoyable. Mr. Hector Laurier read an amusing literary sketch, which was well received. The prizes were then awarded to the successful competitors. During the seance the The prizes were then awarded to the sucwas well in the boat and only two were able cessful competitors. During the seance the towalk. The ice in the river was thick college band discoursed some very excellent music, and brought the proceedings to a close by playing the national air of Vive la Canadienne.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF VARENNES

The closing exercises of the scholastic year in the Commercial College of Varennes took place before a very fine audience. The results of the examinations were very creditable, and were proof of the sound training the pupils receive in this institution. The business class especially, which is under often as any man living, and his son's is one the direction of Mr. J. H. Fitzsimmone, was of various readings. In features it will be Brann, June 26 .- It is now stated that exceedingly well up in all the branches of found an excellent likeness, in expression Ignatieff resigned the Russian Ministry of the commercial study and knowledge. The perhaps a little sterner than the original as Interior because he could no longer guaran- establishment is in a flourishing condition, and has just been strenghtened by an act of knowing him. The first of the f

incorporation. It is already too small for the deman is made upon it, and a new wing will shortly be added.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The St. Mary's College, one of the most flourishing and widely-known educational establishments in the Dominion, held its usual annual distribution of prizes this morning in educational establishments which go so far to the Academic Hall of the Gesu, on Bleury street. There was a very large attendance of excellent literary and musical programme was gone through, after which the distribution took place.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

The important ceremony of conferring degrees on gradures of the University of the College of Ottawa rook place last evening before a select and distinguished audience. Among those present were: The Ray. O. Routhier, V.G., Hou. Judge Taschereau, Principal McCabe, Principal McMillau, Dc. Baptie, Prof. McNevil, Col. Panet, Mr. De Celles, Dr. Prevost, Rev. Fathers Whelap, Cole and Campeau, and Messes. Lutchford, Thomas McCab, and Battle.

Shortly after eight o'clock the following programme was presented and creditably car-

Dr. Phelan's discourse was a very interesting one, embracing some valuable suggestions as to a course of reading. The learned doctor claims Ottawa College as his alma mater and at present occupies the distinguished position of Professor of Anatomy of Queen's College, Kingston. His words were enthusiastically applauded.

The Rev. President's address, delivered in French, richly deserved the applause it was accorded. It contained well deserved compliments to several young graduates for their zeal in learning.

The following were the names of those who graduated:

Bachelor of Arts-Francis B Latchford, of Ottawe, with great distinction; Thomas O'Hagan, of Chatham, Ont.

Bachelors of Literature-Edward F O'Sulivan, of Lawrence, Mass : John S Concannon, of Boston, Mass; Oscar Cousineau, of Templeton, P Q; Peter H Mars, of Ausonia, Conn; Anthime Constantine, of St Philippe

Second undergraduate examination for degrees-Patrick Ryan, of Pembroke, Ont; Wm Scott, of Ottawa; Daniel J Dunn, of Lawrence, Mass.

Matriculation examination: J O'Reilly, of Griffin, Ont; Alfred Lussier of Ottawa; J Gatsby, of Lowell, Mass; Leopold Phalen, of North Gowar, Ont; Claude Poulin, of Montebello, P Q; John James, of Hyde Park, Mass; Thos Powers, Glenmore, N Y; Thomas Robert, Ottawn; Edmund Merass, of Lawrence, Mass;

Cnas Murphy, of Ottawa. The high degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Dr Phelan, Prof Denyden, O.M.I. and Prof Marsau, O.M.I.

The final exercises comprising the distributton of class honors, will take place to mor row evening.

PROFECTURI BALUTAMUS! The following poem was read at the Ottawa

T. O'Hagar, B.A., of Chathum, Ont .:

Hall seat of learning! temple of each art! in the French language was awarded to Miss

Thy clustering fame salutes us as we part!

Bright is the morn within thy classic walls,

Pleasant each sweet lipp'd hour when duty calls Mine be the task—a pilgrim at thy shrine-To weave in verse the glory that is thine:

This is our golden day, its memories dear Will bud and bloom with each returning year; When winter's frost has chill'd the throbbing

lyre, Its chords will ring by life's decaying fire,

And every beam that warms our breast to-day Will burn a star o'er life's declining way.

Before we part, ere yet the dews of eve Have dimmed our sight or taught the heart to grieve. White rosebud blushes on the cheek of June. And groves are vocal with their minstrel's tune.

tune, We fain would linger 'round thy altar fires, And warm our hearts and hands with scholar-

Not thus, not thus—the sun is sinking fast, Its last bright-curtained ray and all is past; Our college morn rejoicing in the east, Each student brings a flower to crown the

Each student brings a flower to crown the feast—
The noon is hot, the toil and labor o'er—
Bee, here we stand, kind parents at the door! The race was long, each mile-stone far apart

Now through the mist of time we see the start;
Ah! how the rounded years glean in our Sweet memories bright'ning as they roll be-

See by our side good friends, who watched our pace, And mark'd the smile that beam'd upon each

weave; The night will come when hearts will be at rest.
And sable curtains hide each honor'd guest;
The story half begun will not be told
If pulse grow faint and eye grow dlm and old.

Sweet are the hours that nestle in the years While Youth and Manhood join their hopes While Youth

when young ambition climbs the eastern hill And sunbeams dance upon the neighboring rill, In triumph scales each student to the cloud Nor dreams himself beyond the living crowd.

Perhaps he thinks, as Jacob did of old When angels climb'd the heavenward stairs of gold,
The dream is good—'lis pleasant all alone,—
Here will I rest upon this cloudy stone;
To-day we reach a height flushed with a ray,
Then pour the oil and consecrate the day.

And now, kind friends, the fast declining ray rades to the twilight of our golden day, with grateful volce we whisper fond farewell, And wave our hands and toil the curfew bell! We hall you! greet you friends and Fathers

dear Crown'd with bright flowers of love from year to year! —Ottawa Citizen.

Mr R Barrett Browning's unexhibited portrait of his father is to be at once engraved, says the London World, and the engraving published. The poet has been painted as Mr. Browning's friends have the pleasure of

"COMMENCEMENT DAY" AT MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

AWARD OF DIPLOMAS AND CLASS HONORS-DIS-TRIBUTION OF GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND CLASS PREMIUMS.

Many of the friends and patrons of the College and a number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen, noted, among other things, for their interest in the cause of education, assembled at the College, on Cadieux street, on the morning of the 22nd inst. to witness the closing exercises of the pupils, and to testify by their presence the interest they take in this new Business and Collegiate Educational Institution, which is intended to supply a much needed and long sought-for link in the chain of educational institutions of the city, renowned for its churches and schools, viz. a Catholic business college and collegiate institution combined—an institution of said nature, that will accomodate those parents desiring for their sons an education both christian and Catholic, and at the same time practical and ornamental, by receiving within its portals their sons, and, while imparting to them an education of said character, extend to them the comforts of home and the advantages of

social refinement. We are assured by the best authority that Mount Royal College is Catholic in principle and practice. The pupils asset at the holy deal when you were young." sacrifice of the altar daily, offer up in concert petitions to the throne of grace through the efficacious channel of prayer and attend regularly to their religious daties. We perceived on every hand the symbols of the Christian faith-the emblems of religion, and was convinced that the very atmosphere was impregnated with the spirit of morality, temperance and religion. learned with pleasure that the founders had plously placed the College under the special care and protection of the glorious St. Joseph.

Among the guests that assisted at the entertainment we noticed the Rev. Fathers Champoux and Lauzon, of Montreal; Hon J R. Thibaudeau, Montreal; Dr. J. A. Duchegnesu, Terrebonne; S. M. Dumouchel, Esq., N.R., Prof. Donnelly, J. Burns, Esq. Prof. A. Lecours, Montreal, and many others whose names we did not learn.

The exercises of the day, which consisted chiefly of vocal and instrumental music, addresses, declamations, essays, an examination of the Phonography Class and a valefictory, were opened by the College band under the able direction of Prof. A. Lecours, a gentleman distinguished for his professional ability and long experience in teaching, and during the day it rendered some choice selections which were well received.

The following young gentlemen took part in the exercises and acquitted themselves of their various parts in a manner which elicited bault, R E Meagher, CX Weis, H Wilson, J H McCaffery, R Dumouchel, A F Vilbon, and T S Schofield.

Class Honors were awarded as follows: SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

1st Honors to Mesers A T Hodge, J H Mc-Caffery, E Descarries, T S Schofield, B Leduc, and E Duchesneau. 2nd Honors to Messrs D C Murphy, C E Goodrich, G Laveque, E Marrion, R E Meagher, M T Cassidy, J B Doschamp, and J Pelette.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

1st Honors to Masters John Whelan and A Mignault. 2nd Honors to Masters T H Burns, E Mignault, D Thibaudeau, R Dumouchel, J Lamarche, J Bishop and H Harris. PREMIUMS FOR CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

1st Premium, H Harris; 2nd do, Wm Burns and Jas Russell; 1st Hon Mention, T H Burns; 2nd do do, A Mignault; 3rd do do, Peter Sanna; 4th do do, D Thibaudeau.

DIPLOMAS

were awarded to Messrs A T Hodge, of St Laurent, P Q, and T S Schofield, Boston,

PRESENTATION AND AWARD OF MEDALS lishing Ce, Montreal, awarded to Mr A T

Hodge, St Laurent, as 1st prem B C. Gold medal-Presented by the Hon J R Thibaudeau, Montreal, awarded to Mr A sided, but relegated the duties of Doucei, Maskinonge, P Q, as 1st Premium of Gold medal-Presented by Hon J T Waite.

Conn, U S, and awarded to Mr J H McCaffrey, Conn. U S. as 1st Premium of Honor. Gold medal-Presented by Messrs D and J McCarthy, Sorel, awarded to Mr A Roy as let musical portion of the entertainment by premium for Polite and Gentlemanly Deport-

Silver medal - Presented by Rev L Champoux, Montreal, awarded to Mr E Duchesneau, Terrebonne, as 2nd premium for Polite and Gentlemanly Deportment.

Silver medal-Presented by Rev J Lauzon, Montreal, awarded to Mr E Descarries, Montreal, as 1st premium of Excellence; 3rd year French Class.

Silver medal -Presented by Rev J Mackey V G, Ogdensburg, N Y, awarded to Mr M T Cassidy, Conn. U.S., as 1st premium of Excellence; 2nd year English Class. Silver medal-Presented by Mr P Russell,

Ogdensburg, awarded to Mr J H McCaffery, Conn. U S, as 1st premium of Excellence: 3rd year Class. Silver medal-Presented by Dr A Beaupre, St Elizabeth, P Q, awarded to Master R

Damouchel, as 1st premium Phonography Ciass. Silver medal-Presented by Mr. S. Laurier Montreal, awarded to Master A. S. Vilbon, Montreal, as 2nd premium, Phonography

Silver medal-Presented by Mount Royal College, awarded to Master J. Whelan, Montreal, as 1st premium of excellence : 1st year.

English Class. ROLL OF HONOR.

English-1st premium Mr. J. H. McCailery 2nd premium, Mr. A. T. Hodge and H Harris; 1st honorable mention, Mr. C. E. Goodrich; 2nd honorable mention, T. S. Schofild: 2rd honorable mention. D. C. Murphy.

French-1st premium, Mr. A. Doucet; 2nd premium, Mr. J. B. Deschamp; 1st honorable mention, E. Charbonnesu; 2nd honorable mention, A. Roy; 3rd honorable mention, T. Deguire.

We have learned that the success of the College for the opening year is almost unparalleled in college annals, and that the prospects of the Institution for the coming year are very encouraging to the founders. Although the College building is quite commodious vet one much more extensive is absolutely necessary to meet the present demands of the public.

It is to be hoped that our business men and capitalists will see to it that the College authorities are not hampered by contracted space in their efforts to give the citizens of Montreal and the surrounding country a model Catholic business college and collegiate institution.

Several Florida negro children buried a baby alive, intending to dig it out immeit to die of suffocation. We could be the education of a constant of the education of the education

The results of the second of the second of the second of

SMALL TALK.

Victor Hugo is writing a new drama. It is strange that not one of the Liberal papers claim the party has scored a great moral victory.

The N. Y. Sun says Sir John A. Macdonald is one of the cleverest men in the world. Another proof that nothing is so successful BS SUCCESS.

The Toronto World does not claim the Liberals gained a moral victory, but it does assert the Conservatives have secured a Pyrrhic one.

The two poets of the Liberal and Conservative parties respectively-Mr. Edgar and Mr. Plumb-were left out in the cold on the 20th. Poetry is not required in the Dominion House. A man advertises for an "amiable wife,"

and has had the supposed treasure for one week, expresses himself thus obscurely: "She badn't been in the house twenty-four hours before the milk soured.' A maiden lady said to her little nephew: "No, Johnny, you go to bed early, and always do so, and you'il be resy-cheeked and handsome when you grow up." Johnny thought over this a few minutes, and then observed:

Well, aunty, you must have set up a good Cook-"Madame, may I ask you for my testimonials?" Mistress-"What do you expect me to write, you worthless creature Surely, you can't expect me to say that I am satisfied with you." Cook-"Isn't necessary. Only write that I remained with you three months. That will be my best recommendation."

"NORA'S" LETTERS.

MY DEAR SIR,-I have just read "Nora's" letters, and am not surprised at your enthusiasm in her favour. I have seldom, if ever, read a more vivid portraiture of the realities of life in our unhappy country. I have been much pleased in enclosing you my small subscription of \$5 for her letters or for her book. I forget which you said you wanted it for, but it's no matter. I would willingly give another subscription, if you would think advisable, to present a copy to Her Mejesty. "Nora's" words would possibly strike a tender chord in her womanly heart.

Yours faithfully, B. J. Cognein. E. Murphy, Esq., &c., &c.

THE NEW DEAN OF MONTREAL. The Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, M.A., lately appointed Dean of Montreal, is the fourth son the late John J. Baldwin, and first cousin of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, both of warm applause, viz :- Messrs A Shannon, M | whom came to this country from Ireland at T Cassidy, D Thibaudeau, E, A and R Mig- the commencement of the present century and settled in the Province of Ontario. The subject of this sketch was born in Toronto on the 21st June, 1826, and consequently is 46 years of age. He was educated at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, graduated at Trinity College in the same city, and was ordained in 1860. The appointment of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin is one which gives satisfaction to

persons of all denominations. ST. GABRIEL BRANCH I. N. LAND LEAGUE.

GRAND SOCIAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT IN ST. GABRIEL'S ACADEMY HALL.

On Friday evening the St. Gabriel Branch of the Irish National Land Langue gave a grand social and diametic entertainment in the hall of the St. Gabriel Academy, the own risk. use of which and kindly given for the occasion by the East Father Sainon. The concert went to Arabi Pacha's house on Saturday opened at 8 c'elock, but long before that hour and asked for bread. Arabi told them to go every available seat had been occupied by an away. eager and expectant audience. So great was the enthusiasm of the public in the cause for which the entertainment had been gotten up, standing room was scarcely obtainable. Land Lengue. Mr. John Lynch, Presi- neutralization of the Suez Canal, if such prodent of the St. Gabriel Branch, prehis chice in a great measure to Mr. James McNamara, the Treasurer, who proved himself au able substitute. Prof. James Wilson acted as musical and stage director, performing his duties with his usual grace and bonhommic. Miss Mary O'Bryne opened the playing a piano solo with excellent finish and execution. Messrs. Hoctor and Nolan followed in two duets, being heartly encored by the audience, who permitted them to retire behind the scenes with evident re-Inctance. Major Hopper was to have been present, but a sudden indisposition prevented his attandance. His place on the programme was ably filled by Mr. Owen Smith. Miss A. O'Sullivan, a talented young vocalist, ness. Master Penfold, a perfect little Demos-

sang "Once Again" with power and sweetthenes in the forensic art, recited the wellknown piece of prose, "Ireland," to the great delight of the audience. James Hoctor then sang "Home Rule for Ireland," concluding the first part of the entertainment. Mr. J. D. Porcell, M. A., B. C. L., then

gave an eloquent address on the Irish National Land League and the objects for which it was institued. He touched upon the state of Ireland, both past and present, and spoke in abhorrence of the terrible tragedy in Pagenix Park. Mr. Purcell was listened to with the greatest possible attention, for the subject and the speaker were both favorites of the audience.

The evening's entertainment then closed with the laughable farce "The Quiet Family," by the Young lrishmen's Dramatic Club. The dramatis persons were as follows:—Mr. M F Nolan, Benjamin Bibbs; Mr James Wil son, Barnaby Bibbs; Mr J F Campbell, Peter Parker; Mr John Wall, Grumpy; Miss Fanny Morgan, Mrs Benjamin Bibbs; Miss Ellen Hayer, Mrs Barnaby Bibbs; and Miss E Weatherby, Snarley. The farce is full of laughable situations and incidents, calculated to interest and tickle the most addle-pated of audiences. Mr. James Wilson as Barnaby Bibbs, was pre eminently the actor of the evening. His posturing and delivery were both exceeding-

y fine, and showed careful study and train. ing. Messrs. Campbell, Nolan and Wall did each their parts well. Miss E. Weatherby filled the role of Snarley, the servant girl, to great advantage. For an amateur she is unususlly good in style and delivery. Miss Ellen Hayes and Miss kanny Mor-

gan gave good renderings of their respective roles, and shared in the applause which greeted the performance. The termination of the firce closed the evening's entertainment, after which the audience dispersed to their homes.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT COTE ST. LOUIS. \$50,000 DAMAGE \$3,000 HARD CASH BURNED BRIDAL CHAMBERS IN ASHES.

half-past three, when the St. Jean Baptiste hands of the Ministry.

and it founds at the force of a more than the control of the latter of the control of the contro

Supplied to the second contraction of

firemen turned out, taking with them steam and hand pump engines. When they arrived at the scene of the fire they found the St. Louis engine already at work, and the flames had assumed enormous proportions. After a little while the St. Louis engine became jusciess, when the men abandoned her to help the St. Jean Baptiste Fire Brigade. Two streams of water were directed on the buildings by the steam pump, and the hand pump also contributed one stream towards extinguishing the flames. A strong wind was blowing at the time, which served to increase the hold of the fire, and at one time the houses on the opposite side of the street seemed in great danger. The glass in the houses cracked with the intensity of the heat of the flames. Plucky attempts were made by the St. Jean Baptiste men to enter the house of the burning building to secure the goods, but they were driven back by the intense heat. It is supposed the fire started in the sheds of Joseph Leduc, grocer. The flames in a great measure were fed by the furniture in the houses, and the wooden partitions with which the buildings were separated into tenements also afforded good material for the conflagration.

Nine families are left houseless by the occurrence, and none of them had an insurance on their property. Mr. Leduc is the principal loser, his stock, furniture and fixtures being a complete loss. A horse valued at \$200 was also burned. The buildings are situated on the corner of St. Louis and Carriere streets. and a square of about 200 feet is laid waste. Messrs. Lapierre, Lefebre and Leverdure also lost heavily.

Joseph Lefebvre, proprietor of the houses,

lost \$3,000 in hard cash. Nothing ever could persuade the old man to place his money in banks, or stocks, or anywhere else, but in a wooden box which he kept in his bedroom. The box contained savings to the amount of \$3,000, which was both in paper and gold; and its loss almost sent the old man wild.

Another unfortunate circumstance of the fire, was the burning out of the bridal chambers of a young couple named Duplessis, who had just been married that morning. They had furnished their house with everything brand new, but what was their sorrow when they returned from their wedding drive to find all laid low in ashes. The couple had the sympathy of the neighbors in this first trial of housekeeping which began under such provoking circumstances.

The damage, which is estimated at \$50,000, is a total loss, nothing being insured. The St. Jean Baptiste firemen conducted themselves splendidly throughout the fire, and deserve great credit for their plucky endeavors to arrest the flames and save property.

THE EGYPTIAN ORISIS.

Tunis, June 24 .- Events in Egypt are reawakening the agitation among the Arabs of

Tunis and Tripoll.

Berlin, June 25.—1t is understood that England is resolved to assume the responsibility of protection to the Suez Canal, not only in the name of British interests, but in the interests of all civilized commercial nations.

ALEXANDRIA, June 26 .- Five Italian fronclads arrived at Smyrna on Saturday. It is presumed they will go to Crete or Egypt. The Khedive held a grand recepton to-day.

Three Greeks, money lenders, were murdered in Cairo on Sunday.

The captain of the United States steamer Galena" has notified all American residents that the "Galena" is ready to receive them, and that they now remain in Egypt at their

Numbers of Arabs are starving. A crowd

London, June 26 .- In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke stated that Admiral Seymour reported that neither he nor the and so well was its conracter known, that British Consul at Alexandria had beard the Arabi Pacha intends to seize hostages. Sa Among the invited there were noticeable the Charles Diike said the protocol of disintered Gold medal-Presented by The Post Pub- Rev. Father Salmon and Mr. C. J. Doherty, sement signed by the Powers contained President of the Montreal Branch of the nothing precluding England's opposing the

> ject were mooted. A memorial has been presented to the Foreign Secretary, signed by forty-four members of Parliament, praying that British representatives be instructed to press the suppression of the slave trade as one of the objects of

> the conference at Constantinople. It is reported the War Office has issued orders for 20,000 arms and accoutrements, to be ready in four days, with the view, it is believed, of calling out the army reserves within three days. Pontsmouth, June 26.—Three hundred

marines and three hundred men of the Marine Artillery have been ordered to embark on the troopship "Orontes," which sails for the Mediterranean on Wednesday. ALEXANDRIA, June 26 .- An uneasy feeling continues prevailing as to the Suez Canal. It is numored that a number of cases con-

uniform, arrived at Ismaila, and have been deposited in unoccupied public buildings under the supervision of the Governor. The Khedive has been advised to go on

taining explosives, accompanied by men in

board a vessel, as there is some danger he will be seized as a hostage. Arabi Pacha states that if the Porte aboutdons him he will publish correspondence

proving that every step he has taken since 7th September was instigated by the Porte. FRANCE AND EGYPT.

London, June 22 .- A profound and generally favorable impression was made in the Chamber to-day by the unexpected firmness of M. de Freycinet's statement in reply to a question of M. Jean Casimir-Perier on Egypt. Not only would it appear from M. de Freycinet's declaration that France and England are once more cordially working together at Alexandria, but it would also seem determined that no decision of the Constantinople Conference in opposition to the existing privileges of the two Western Powers in Egypt will be ratified by the French dele-gates. "The basis of the Constantinople negotiations," said the President of the Council, speaking with deliberate emphasis, " will be the acknowledgment of all existing rights and a return to the status quo before the recent disturbance and rebellion, more especially the ratification of the peculiar rights conceded to France and England by the reigning Khedive. The French representatives have instructions to withdraw from the Conference altogether if anything contrary to the dignity of their government should be resolved on by the delegates of the other Powers. Last, but not least, no decision of the Conference will be considered unless it has been arrived at by a unanimous vote." It is somewhat late in he day, perhaps, for M. de Freycinet to return to his original standpoint of five weeks ago, but, better late than never. How much or how little the sudden boldness of the English government may have had to do with his new change of front it might be invidious A fire occurred Thursday afternoon at Cote to inquire. Whatever is the reason, howdiately; but they got to playing at something St. Louis, which was attended with the most ever, it is likely to make an excellent impressisc, and forgot the infant for hours, leaving disastrous results. An alarm was sounded at sion on the country, and must strengthen the

VILLA MARIA. DISTRIBUTION DAY.

The Closing Exercises—Close Competition for the Governor-General's Medat—The Honored Ones—The Graduates for 1882.

The popular and esteemed educational ostablishment of Villa Maria was yesterday the scene of those happy proceedings which usually terminate the labors of the scholastic year. The young lady pupils to the number of 253 were up with the early dawn of day in preparation for the event which they had so ardently looked forward to. Now, however, that it had come, they appeared unwilling to leave their romantic groves and lake, their shady walks and flowery parterres, and their recreation halls, where so many pleasant hours had been spent. There was certain sadness which pervaded the scene, and told that in the parting for home the feelings of joy were tinged with sentiments which spoke plainly of the affection and esteem that existed between teachers and pupils. The hour for the scance had arrived, and the convent bell called all together for the last time. The reception hall, which was fastefully arranged and decorated for the occasion, soon filled up with happy faces, the little ones especially being strikingly attractive.

The Rev. Mother Superior-General of the Congregation, Sister St. Bernard, under whose direction the Convent is, entered with her assistants, Sister St Victor, Sister St Paul, Sister St Louis, Sister St Providence, Superior | catarrh and lung diseases cured. Mrs. Smith, of Villa Maria, and others. There were also | London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of present a large number of the clergy, among | catarrh. George Magnire, Toronto, 482 Adewhom were Rev. Fathers Martineau, cure Marechal of Toutes Graces, Toupin, Callaghan, George Willis, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and Lajoje, Lamontagne and others. The hall bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 136 Yonge Lajoie, Lamontagne and others. The hall presented a chaiming eight as the young street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafladies sat in raised rows around the room. Owing to an episcopal ordinance, the public are excluded from being spectators of these | Drake, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many really charming and interesting entertainments. Even the friends and parents of the now cured. pupils are not allowed to pass the threshold to see the honors and distinctions, which are the result of a year's hard toil, bestowed upon the successful competitors. They must remain outside and be content with the echoes which steal through the open windows.

The programme began with a magnificent musical composition, which was executed by 50 hands; the combined harmony of the numerous pianos, harps and violins was worth going miles to hear. The numerous performers kept wonderful time, and played with eminent skill and taste throughout; the effect was decidely rich and imposing.

The next performance was a grand chorus, which served as a specimen exhibition of the training of their vocal powers.

An original poem written by an ex-graduate, Miss Fitzgerald, was read by Miss Dowling with exquisite taste and effect. The poem itself is an admirable piece of literature, being beautifully poetic. It was entitled "Our Mountain Home," and is a clever production and highly creditable to the young poetess.

A grand ouverture was then played by 46 hands on harps, violins and pianos, the execution of which rivalled in excellence with that of the first selection. In fact, it would be a difficult task to commence to do justice to the various merits of the performance. Our reporter picked up a programme with the following comments jotted down by a spectator, and which is a fair appreciation of the proceedings :- "Never heard such music, perfectly grand! Elecution perfect; young ladies dress; erfectly plain, but their bearing and demeanor admirable, attesting superior

training. The scene truly grand." Miss Georgie Trudel, ex-graduate, per-formed the agreeable duty of tendering the formed the agreeable duty of tendering the heat, and when partly covered by brick Rev. Mother Superior General the tribute of arches, exposing only the lower edge, it will Blodgett delivered the valedictory in admirable style; she spoke in French and her efforts were much appreciated.

The following young ladies who composed the graduating classs received the Cross of

Miss Lizzie Blodgett, Belfast, Me., U.S.

Miss Campbell, South Finch, Ont.

Miss Lanctot, Montreal. Miss Waters, Montreal.

Miss Dowling, New York. Miss Donnelly, New York. Miss Dorion, Montreal.

Miss Flannery, Portland. Miss A. Blodgett, Belfast, Me., U.S.

Miss Cahill, Cansjoharie, N.Y.

Miss Riley, Troy, N.Y. Miss Gordon, New York.

Miss Young, Montreal. The competition for the medal of His Excellency the Governor General, which is awarded for general proficiency, was very close. Two of the graduates espcially distinguished themselves by their efforts to secure the coveted prize. Miss Lizzie Blodgett and Miss Campbell, both coming out of the academic contest ex aequo. There being no duplicate of the medal, the two young ladies had to draw lots to see to whom the medal should fall. It went to Miss Blodgett; Miss Campbell, however, received a handsome testimonial. The former lady is a sister of

the regretted Father Blodgett, of Maine, who was a convert from the Universalist Church. The gold medals given by the Very Reverend Mother Superior-General were awarded as follows:

Religious Instruction, to Miss Waters. Mathematics, to Miss Donnelly.

Elecution, to Miss Trudel. Excellence of Conduct, to Miss Flannery. "Savoir-Faire," to Miss Cook and Miss

Cahill. Gold medal for French Conversation, given by the Countess de Beaujeu, awarded to Miss

Microscope for Natural History, given by Ed. Murphy, Esq , Montreal, awarded to Miss Dowling.
Gold Medal for Domestic Economy, given

by Mrs. Edward Murphy, Montreal, awarded to Miss Dorion. Prize for Culinary Art, given by Rev. Father Dowd, S. S., awarded to Miss A.

Gold Medal for Universal History, given by C. A. Briggs, Esq., of Montreal, awarded to

Gold Lyre, for Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss J. Boucher.

Miss Donnelly read a congratulatory address to the successful competitors for the Governor's medal. We forgot to mention part was as Mathias in "The Bells." He that Miss Marie Louise Dorion delivered the soon became manager of the Lyceum Thea-

opening address. Her task was accomplished in a most creditable manner. After the by capital advanced by Lady Burdett-Coutts, prizes, distinctions and honors were distributed to the pupils of the other courses. Rev. Father Martineau addressed a few words of congratulation and counsel to the young ladies. The pupils then proceeded to the chapel to lay at the feet of the Virgin Mary their crowns and laurels which had been accorded to them as a reward for their perseverance and labor during the year, which was thus brought to a happy close.

146 2 ws. the inhabitants. Toothache it is a specific.

Fellows' Hypophosphites in chronic constipation.—John B. Moore, Forest City, 146 2 W8. Montana.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. London, June 23 .- In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that all the reresentatives of Powers at Constantinople, except the Austrian, had received instructions for guidance at the conference. He had no reason to think Austria objected to the conference. Mr. Gladstone said the subject of the control of the Government, and the neutralization of the Suez Canal was outside the scope of the conference.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that Austria had consented to join the conference.

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Disease by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself :-

"Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John P. Whelan, Manager of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DeBoucherville, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; now cured. Mr. George Ager, Ottawa, laide street, west; daughter cured of asthma. ness. Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A. years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is

Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who

is now perfectly cured. Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronchitis, and her sister cured of brouchitis and lung disease.

I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer will cure catarrh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, editor of Post and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal. The above is sufficient to convince the pub-

lic of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address. Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. Physicians and

sufferers can try it free. FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS. Buildings constructed of wood, with walls and floors made solid by filling in with concrete, mortar or other uninflammable material, burn so slowly that danger to life by burning in such cases could not occur without criminal negligence. Indeed, a structure of wood, built as suggested, would rank amongst the best of fire prrof buildings and more particularly would this be the cause if all the timber work was protected by plasresinous ter covering, and WOOds General oil paints avoided. Meige, of the War Department, Washington, in an excellent letter to the New York Herald, a few days ago, makes use of the following language: "Iron is not fire-proof. It is in fact a combustible, and with heat enough not only bends and yields, but actually burns up. It resists a moderate gratitude on behalf of the pupils. Miss Lizzie stand for some time. But in such fires as breek out in the great manufactories and warehouses in London, New York, Chicogo and Philadelphia, where large quantities of inflammable goods are piled beneath ceilings supported on rolled iron beams they yield, and in fulling, ruin all floors below. If protected by thick plasters upon wire cloth or netting, or by tiles so moulded as to cover the lower side of the lower flange, they will stand longer; but even then I doubt their cafety in great fires. Cast and wrought iron in the form of story posts or pillars also quickly vields to the heat of these great and fierce conflagrations. No etone, unless of horizontal section covering more floor space than can be ordinarily spared, will safely resist these fires, and when iron or stone yields it yields suddenly and disastrously. A more unsafe staircase than one of slate upon wrought iron beams can hardly be made. Slate explodes under a moderate heat like granite, but with greater violence. I have seen the occupants of a new log hut in Lookout Valley driven out of it by the flying slate of the walls of its chimney and open fireplace. Brick is the only really fire proof material available at reasonable commercial cost, and it should be used in masses of considerable thickness to be safe. Light equare pillars will not stand. Piers of some thickness and of considerable horizontal length will long resist. The safest story post-i.e., a post supporting a floor at reasonable cost—is one of some hard and not resinous timber. Posts of cak, of fourteen inches equare, will stand saiely through almost any fire, until the powerful force and means of our city fire departments are able to quench the fire. If wrapped with wire netting, covered afterwards with plaster, they will suffer still less; but the naked wooden post will remain coul and strong in its centre for hours, and the fire will not for a long time char it to a depth sufficient to

much injure its strength . - The Builder .

HENRY IRVING. Henry Irving is under engagement to come to America a year from next fall, and in the meantime we shall be treated, no doubt, to a great deal of information about his greatness as an actor and his popularity in England. Whatever may be the estimate of Irving's quality, there can be no doubt of his success; and he has not achieved it by advertising dodges. He went on the stage at 18, and for ten years played in travelling companies, at first very badly. Toward the later part of that period he began to show improvement, doing best in comic characters. His first London opportunity was as Digby Grant in "Two Roses," and his first hit in a serious tre, and in that position, backed for a while was able to give himself every possible advantage in the way of able support and fine scenery. His conduct in private life, too, has been such as to win the countenance of oultivated people, and it is fashionable in London to admire him.

TROUBLE IN SIERBA LEON.

SIERRA LEON, Africa May 21 .- The natives and find relief in the twinkle of an eye-for three blue jackets and killed two hundred of

In the debate on the Repression Bill in the House of Commons on May 25, Mr. John Dillon made a powerful speech. We give its concluding passages :—

The honorable and learned gentleman (the Solicitor-General) launched into a tremendous burst of enthuslasm over the subject of the blood tax. They were perfectly familiar auspicious circumstances. with the blood tax in Ireland. It had been tried in that country as well as in many others, and any one who read the history of who would have to pay the blood tax were not Louaves giving additional eclat to the the men who would commit the murder. If event. At 7 it were true that there was an extensive formed at the market square and system of terrorism, as the Government bemake the Irish peasant sorry for the murder the arrival of the distinguished party to risk his own life in order to avoid the payblood tax would be to further impoverish the country and to plant more deeply in the minds of the people the belief that they were to get no justice at all. They had been told A breakfast to Gen. de Charette at the resithe persons who committed these outrages were strangers in the district. By this bill they proposed to impose an enormous tax on the people for crimes which, according to made. themselves, had been committed by hired by Mgr. Raymond and Rev. P. Juteau. assassins. The proposal was so unreasonable that he felt it difficult to understand why it was advocated by Irish landlords, except they wished to break down the spirit of the people. The Solicitor-General mentioned that the infamous Major Sirr preserved his life by putting his name into the leases of all the tenants of Tipperary. That was undoubtedly a very ingenious method and be soped the Solicitor-General would recommand it to all the Irish landlords (laugh He believed the effect of this bill would make the people more opposed to the be law, nd to promote secret combinations to deferrits provisions.

Bu: it would also have an effect upon the landlo ds of Ireland. The only policy which gave wy promise of peace in Ireland was the abandonment of coercion. The landlords of Ireland had reached that stage that they were anxious to part with their land on reasonable terms to the tenants. He had alway said that until that moment arrived there was no hope of settlement. But the new Coercion Act instantly changed the minds of the Irish landlords. They no longer intended to part with their land, and if they did, they intended to use the Coercion Act in order to compel the tenants to pay four or five years' purchase more for it. If the Government abandoned coercion they would have taken 20 or 22 years' purchase for it; but now they would ask 26 or 27. If they could, by means of the Coercion Act, break up the combination of the tenants, and deal with them individually, they would bully them into paying far more than the value for the land. What was to be the result of all this? He did not suppose the House would take the slightest notice of what he said; but that would come to pass nevertheless. The tenantry would not buy, because the proposals which would be made to them would be of such a character that the Land League could not advise them to buy. The land war would therefore go on smouldering, with occasional horrible outrages and secret combination, until the bill expired, then the Land League would spring up again, and the Government would be face to face with an Irish land movement greater than they had to deal with two years ago. If they had abandoned coercion he was convinced that the Irish land question would have been settled within the next five years in a peaceable way, and Englishmen would no longer be troubled with it in that house. The Irish landlords had begun to realise the situation. They would have seen what they were now beginning to forget that when the next land movement came they would be glad to take ten years' purchase instead of twenty. He was aware that in Ireland he was denounced by men as a heretic, because he said any number of years' purchase at all; and he warned the House that these were becoming the men of the future. If the Irish landlords brought back upon the necks of the people another and infamous Coercion Act, if they had to pass through a horrible

period of outrage in Ireland, when Cartain Moonlight would take the place of the Land League in spite of their Coercion Acts, if the loyalty of the people was entirely turned to him and away from the Land League, then the moment the right of public meeting was given back to the people the Government would have to face a much more advanced platform than the platform of the Land League, and the Irish landlords would awaken to a real sense of their position. The House must depend upon it that the Irish pessantry would make their voices heard in the Legislature, and the English Government would become convinced of the folly of ranging their power on the side of a small and insignificant knot of aristocracy, while they left the representatives of Ireland who were independent Nationalists to stand with the masses of the people, who must in the end

prevail (cheers). THE OUTBREAK IN ZULULAND.

London, June 22.-The cause of the civil war in Zululand referred to in the recent cable despatches is as follows :-- Oham, the brother of the Zulu King Cetewayo, was induced by Lord Chelmsford with his following -nearly half of the old men of the nationto desert to the English after the battle of Isandhlwana. Later, on the capture of the King, all Zululand was divided into nice counties, over each of which the British placed chiefs, the whole constituting a protectorate. To Chief John Dunn, a Kaffirized Englishman, territory was given on the coast of the Indian Ocean bordering on Natal. His oppressions of his people and raids against some of the other eight new chiefs have been notorious, and as a confidential agent of the British he has ever misled Her Majesty's representatives as to the feeling in Zululand about the restoration of the late King. He was instrumental in preventing national deputations praying for the restoration of Cetewayo entering or obtaining the ear of Governor Bulwer. The Zuln nation, being persistently told that the majority did not really desire the return of the King, have now revolted under his brother for the purpose of overthrowing Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement. of driving out Dunn and his eight co-chiefs. and of securing attention to their demand for national autonomy under Cetewayo. The B A, Victoria University, Cobourg; A Dawnational party comprises four-fifths of the son, M.A. University of Toronto; C.Sifton, Zulus, but Dunn's people are better armed. B A, Victoria University, Cobourg. The folof Martio plundered a hoat belonging to Bunthe Island, where the British Government able to their movement, as the crops are all were also admitted: Ad eundem, J McKee, B offices are stationed and fired on the police in and the season certain to be open and dry A, University of Toronto; Richmond Spat-TOOTHACHE.—Do you suffer with it? who went to arrest them. The Governor of for five months; after July cavalry movements ner, B A, University of Acadia, N S; Paulus Go buy a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer Sierra Leon proceeded to Martio with forty- will be almost impossible because of drought. Cherard, B A, University of Laval, Quebec; The Zulus fight on foot and are, therefore, favorably situated for holding their own Cobourg.

I have derived much benefit from using MR. JOHN DILLON ON THE NEW against reinforcements from the British division stationed in Natal.

> ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. CELEBRATION OF THE FESTIVAL AT ST. HYACINTHE -GEN. CHARETTE AND LADY PRESENT-HON-

ORS TO THE VISITORS.

St. HYACINTHE, Que, June 23 .- The celebration of the feast of St. John the Baptist took place here yesterday under the most The beauty of day could not have been surpassed. All parts of the programme were faithfully carothers, and any one who read the history of ried out. The presence of General and its operation could not convince himself that the Marchioness de Charette with the Marquis it stopped a single murder (hear). The men | de Rochefaucault and a large number of a m the procession lieved, did it not occur to them that the Irish where it awaited the arrival of the General peasant would prefer to pay the blood tax and Madame de Charette and suite, who than to risk his life? The blood tax might came by special train from Montreal. Upon unless he obtained some advantage from it; the procession reformed and took up the but he failed to see how it would induce him | line of march to the Catheural, where Mass was said and an elequent sermon preached. ment of a small sum. The only effect of the Following the Mass Madame de Charette was driven to the residence of Mr. Cote, Mayor, while the procession returned to the market square, where a number of speeches were made. over and over again by the Government that dence of the Mayor shortened their proceedings somewhat, after which the distinguished guests proceeded to the College, where the distribution of prizes to the students was Glowing addresses were made Afterwards the guests dispersed in various directions, for some time surrounding the large apartment where well laden tables and appetizing viands at six o'clock welcomed a bungry crowd of some three hundred. At about 9 p. m. the company adjourned. Gen. Charette's party returned to Montreal about 11 o'clock.

GENERAL CHARETTE.

HIS RECEPTION IN MONTREAL-THOUSANDS GO TO BID THE EX-EQUAVE A HEARTY WELCOME-AN ENTHUSIASTIC THRONG.

The French Canadian citizens, with a large contingent of their English fellow-citizens, assembled Tuesday week in the Bongventure Depot, and as near to it as the crowded space would permit, to receive the famous French General, Baron de Charette, and commander of our old Canadian Zonaves in the Pontifical war. The welcome which was extended to him by the ten or twelve thousand people who were present was as enthusiastic as it was spontaneous. At about half-past ten o'clock the headlight of the Delaware & Hudson train loomed up in the distance, and the crowds began to sway to and fro. The throng was so dense that the platform which had been erected for the purposes of the reception began to sink, and in a few seconds the beams gave way with a tremendous crash, precipitating those assembled upon it to the ground. Fortunately no one was hurt by the accident, which only served to increase the excitement. It was, however, the cause of blocking the principal entrance, and obliging Mr. Kirkham to ask the reception committee to proceed to the Mountain street crossing to receive the General. The 65th band, the Zonaves and the committee accordingly directed their steps thither About 40 ex-Papal Zonaves in civilians' dress and 36 in full military costume were in attendance, and among those present we noticed Dr Piche, President of the Mount Allet: Hon Senator Trudel, ex-Mayor Rivard, Mr G B Bedard, Rev N W Moreau (almoner of the ex-Zonaves); Mr Mignesult, President of the Union Catholique: His Honor Recorder DeMontigny, Rev Mr Ouellet, Rev Father Bernard, Dr Beaudry, Mr J R by them on their first visit to Rome in 1868.

The train had now reached its destination and the General stepped on to the platform Larcehe Faricault. Their appearance was conclusion of the piece, Dr. Piche came forward and read an address of welcome which of St. Famille. Isle of Orleans, an ex-Zouave and also presented Madame Charette with a handsome bouquet of white and yellow flowers, emblematic of the Pontifical colours.

In reply to the address the General said he could not but be deeply affected at this signal expression of the high esteem in which he was held by them, and he accepted it, not only for himself, but in the name of the regiment of which they once formed a part. He thanked them most heartily for all the kind things said of him in the address, and concluded amid cheers which struck the roof of the depot with unwented force and volume.

The party then entered carriages and proceeded to the Richellen Hotel, escorted by the vast multitude, the route being enlivened by military music and songs by the ex-Zouaves. Arrived at the hotel, the General appeared on the balcony, where he was again enthusiastically received, after which be upent a few minutes in conversation with his old comrades in arms in the dining hall below.

The suite of rooms in the Richelieu Hotel which will be occupied by General and Madame Charette during their stay in Montreal have been gorgeously decorated with pictures and ornaments, the subjects of the which the famous General took part, one of the General with 500 men protected the retreat of the French army from 12,000 Prussians and had two horses killed under him.

MANITOBA UNIVERSITY. Winnipeg, June 22. - The annual convocation of Manitoba University took place in the Court House yesterday and passed off successfully. The chair was occupied by the Chancellor, His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land. Students to the number of nine were present from St John's, Manitoba and St Boniface colleges, and honored with the B A degree. Candidates for ad sundem degree were then presented to the Chancellor by the registrar, and admitted the following: CL Armstrong, MA. University of Toronto; Jacob Bureau, LL B, University of Laval Quebec: Rev H T Leslie, B A, Trinity College, Toronto; J.F. Landry, M. D. B. A., Laval University, Quebec; J. E. P. Prendergast, B. A., LL D. Laval University, Quebec; G G Mills, Edwin L Byington, M A, Victoria University,

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The fact that a quart of pins, hair pins, and needles was lately found in a mouse nest at Newton Lower Falis, in pulling down the piazza of an old hotel, may not be a fact of importance in itself. Nevertheless, a partial solution of the puzzle of generations as to what becomes of the pins, is furnished by this Massachusetts mouse.

Tony Moore of the Moore & Burgess Minstrels is a conspiouous American figure in London theatrical life driving a mule down Regent street and Piccadilly to a Yankee trotting wagon. Moore and Burgess have netted fully \$80,000 yearly for the last ten or twelve years. The Mohawk Minstrels are also popular, and do a good business. They perform in Islington, in the Philharmonic and Agricultural Halis. It was in the former that Emily Soldene achieved her fame in 'Genevieve de Brabant."

Rather a startling and striking subject was chosen by one of the commencement speakers at Cornell on Thursday, namely, "The Tineide Infesting Apple Trees at Ithaca," by Armin Ernest Brunn. No doubt Mr. Brunn had studied his topic, and knew what he was talking about, which is perhaps more than would have been the case had he chosen instead "The True Method of Arctic Exploration" or "The Lesson of Life," though these titles might have looked less strange on a commencement programme.

Most of the lager beer galoons and music gardens in New York are now more or less controlled, as in London, by big brewers. When Calvert & Co., an immense London firm, failed for \$7,500,000 in 1858, they returned in their schedule 359 public houses of which they had the freeholds or held leases with stringent stipulations that they took no other but theirs. Hence the "Calvert & Co., Entire." " Barclay Perkins & Co., Entire, &c. inscribed over London public houses. The Calverts were soon flourishing again.

The Militar Wochenblatt, organ of the German General staff, records Lieut, Rodgers's ride, with his servant, from Strasburg to Granada, 1,560 miles, in fifty-three days, including eight days of rest, the aim being to discover how far it was possible to draw, under certain conditions, upon the strength of horses. Lieut. Rodgers wore no spurs, and carried only saddle pockets and a waterproof. The borsemen rode mares, English and Prussian, steel shod, and went at quick walk or brisk trot, and the animals arrived in such fair condition as to be sold to advantage.

It is curious now to read in the Irish records of March, 1783 :- "Two hundred families from the county Meatn, weary of dragging on an existence in cold, hunger and wretchedness, are determined to emigrate, fully convinced that if they do not better themselves, they cannot be worse. The Lord Lieutenant, justly sensible of this alarming event, has, we hear, represented this matter to his Majesty's Minister, and recommended an immediate session of the Irish Parliament, that something may be devised to check in its infancy this impending calamity."

Forty ragpickers of St. Louis have formed an association. "Gentlemen." said the President, "the object this organization was formed for was to place ourselves in position to show the public that men can be ragpickers and gentlemen at the same time." But it seems that ragpicking, like every other calling, is some times engaged in by men who are not really gentlemen, for one of the bylaws adopted is as follows: "When the President finds out that a member has been guilty of any crime or crimes, he shall have power to expel the guilty member from the union, and that without any debate whatever.'

Captain Ross with 50 rangers, who left Tucson two months ago, has returned. The rangers trailed the renegade Apaches for 200 miles from the Arizona line into Chiuaha, Mexico. They counted 300 dead Indians evidently killed by the Mexicans, and the Poitras, Mr Alfred Larocque, Mr N Renaud body of the chief Loco was identified. The and Mr Gaucher. The ex-Zouaves carried rangers met the Mexican troops under the national ensign, which was presented to | General Reys and were arrested and disthem by the ladies of Montreal, and was taken armed, and after four days were ordered to leave Mexican territory. Reys informed Ross that he had authority as Deputy Sheriff from Arizona that the lives of himself and with Madame Charette, and the Marquis de | men be spared, but he must go back unarmed. Ross demanded a voucher for the arms the signal for three ringing cheers, which was of the Rangers, which was finally granted. followed by the military air of Pius IX. Reys stated he warned Col. Forsythe that any played with spirit by the City Band. At the body of armed men found on Mexican soil would be shot, but he should make an exception in this case. The Rangers were comhad been beautifully engrossed by Mr. Drouin, pelled to return through Indian country two hundred and fifty miles without a single weapon for self defence. Reys admitted he was aware the Rangers meant no harm to the Mexicans but declared it was a violation of international law which he would not

CHINA AND JAPAN.

AMERICA'S ANTI-CHINESE ACTION - THE COREAN DIFFICULTY-THE MONGOLIAN EXODUS.

SHANGRAI, May 26 .- A serious discussion is reported in the Taung Li Yamen upon the course to be pursued respecting America's anti-Chinese action. One party are said to welcome it as affording an opportunity of severing all relations with the United States. The majority propose to await further developments, but all agree that China's rights have been ruthlessly disregarded and the American Government has opened itself to retaliatory action.

The question is raised at Tlentsing whether China's assistance in the Corean negotiations should not be summarily withdrawn, as it is believed Commodore Shufeldt could not proceed conveniently without China's co-operation.

There is much irritation over the publicapictures being mostly scenes from battles in | tion of a letter attributed to Shufeldt accusing the Empress of immorality, and but for them representing the Battle of Patsy, where | China's known slowness to act suddenly, troublesome consequences might be apprehended.

Yokohama, June 3 .- The Chinese envoy to Japan has ordered six hundred shipwrecked Chinese, en route to Portland, Oregon, to return to Hong Kong in consequence of the hostility in America to Chinese. The orders were revoked owing to the urgent plea of the emigrants. The Government are proparing to show marked courtesies to the young American envoy to China while passing through Japan.

FACTS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

By some unaccountable misapprehension of facts there is a large class of people in the world who think that it costs little or nothing to run a newspaper, and if they buy a copy occasionally they are regular patrons, and entitled to unlimited favors. Men ask for a copy of a newspaper for nothing who would never dream of begging a pocket handkerchief from a dry goods store, or a piece of candy from a confectioner, even upon the plea of having done business with them once before. One paper is not much, but thirty or forly at each issue will amount to something in the course of time. But this is a small drain compared with the free advertising a newspaper is expected to do. Some people when they once pay for an advertisement think they are stockholders in the establishment for eternity. Without being represented in the advertising columns we have had people requesting us to gratui-tously insert this notice, or draw attention to this article, with the slight suggestion that It will not cost you anything to put this in," which is just as ridiculous as to ask a man to grind your axe on his grindstone, and graciously tell him it won't cost him a cent. It takes money to run a newspaper as well as any other business; no paper can succeed

financially that carries a dead-head system.

Any mention of people's affairs that they are

anxious to see in print is worth paying for.

and when printed is generally worth as much as any other investment of the same amount. The newspaper business is very exacting on all connected with it, and the pay is comparatively small; the proprietors risk more money for smaller profits, and the editors reporters and printers work harder and cheaper than the same number of men in any other profession requiring the given amount of intelligence, training and drudgery. The life has its charms and pleas. ant associations, scarcely known to the outside world; but it has its earnest work and anxieties, and hours of exhaustion, which also are not known to those who think the business all fun. The idea that newspaperdom is a charmed circle, where the favored live a life of ease, and free from care, and go to the circus at night on a free ticket, and to Coney Island on free passages in the summer, is un idea which should be exploded. Business is

OTTAWA COLLEGE. CLOSING EXERCISES.

business, and the journal that succeeds is one

that is run 'on a square business footing, the

same as banking, building bridges, or keep-

ing a hotel .- Irish American.

OTTAWA, June 22 .- The closing exercises of the scholastic year at the College of Ottawa were terminated last night, there being a large number of distinguished visitors present. The principal event of the proceedings was the award of the Pope's medal. Last year his Eminence Cardinal Zigliars, President of the Academy of St. Thomas at Rome. and Mgr. Sauve, President of the Catholic University of Angers, in France, kindly donated an annual medal each to be contosted for by the students of the College of Ottawa. This year a much greater favor was conferred upon the students, His Holiness the Pope having granted a medal annually for the next five years to atudents in philosophy. This filver medal for the best thesis in psychology gracionaly effered by His Holiness the Pope, Leo XIII, was awarded to Francis B Latenford, B A, Ottawa. Next in merit, Edward F O'Sullivan, B L, Lawrence, Mass. Silver medal for highest standing in philosophy, presented by His Eminence Cardinal Zigliars. awarded to Mr Irvine, of Portage Dufort, Quebec; silver medal for proficiency in Christian Doctrine, presented by His Lord-ship, the Rev T J Duhamel, Bishop of Ottaws, awarded to Mr F McGovern, of Almoute, Ont. Medals of honor awarded for general proficiency, June 22, 1882:

—Classical course medal, awarded by D Phelan, M D. M A, Kingston, Ont, awarded to Mr Patrick Ryan, student of fifth form. Medal, presented by J A McCabe, M A. Principal of Ottawa Normal School, awarded to Mr John O'Reilly, Gribbin, Ont. student of third form. Medal, presented by Rev O Boucher, P.P., Lawrence, Mass, awarded to Mr Lawrence O'Reilly, New York, student of second form. Medal, presented by Rev M Whelen, P P, St Patrick's Church, Ottawa, awarded to Mr Patrick J O'Malley, Clinton, Mass, student of first form. Commercial course medal, presented by Rev J McGrath, Lowell, Mass, awarded to Mr Churles Hedekip, Fort Wagne, Indiana.

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of Piles, 2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORI ASIS. CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM ARISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA CATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere, Send to Boston for 32 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal. In case of failure, dealers please refund the

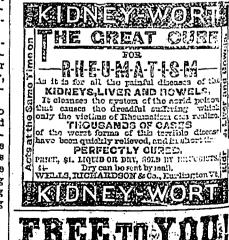


Is a Sur., I rompt and Effectual Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrheea, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect. Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. 22 Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Wagnette Medicine is sold by Drug, ists at 50 cents per hox, or 12 boxes for \$5, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,

Windsor, Ont., Canada. Sold in Montreal by B. E. MoGALE, St oseph street, and all Druggists everywhere. 0 128 G



FREETOYOU

if A Six Monthe' Subserbytion to a Valumble Paper and a Magnellecat Fremeium!. Wishing to introduce our great and magnellecat Fremeium!. Wishing to introduce our great Literary Aggioutural and Family Paper, The Burni Home Journal, intothousands of homes wheelt is not attready known we make the following unprecedented effer: To one, one substitute act and the transfer of the months of the parties of the parties of cour cost of season and the parties of the months of the parties of t

Consumption Cured.

SINCE 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his sid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula o that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and round so effective for the speedy and found so enecutive for the speedy and permanennt cure of Consump-tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Addiess me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wenderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in Ger-man, French or English.—W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 16-13eow

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA pas no equal for relieving pain, both interral and external. It cures Pain in the Sile ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain "It will most surely quicken the or Ache. Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," 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 s the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

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

J. Werts & Son, Freedomville, Ohio, writes :-

"This informs you that we have sold all those BANTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS you sent We sold the last three bottles to day. Two of our customers disputed about which should have the last bottle, and we decided the matter by promising to send for more at once. The BITTERS give universal satisfacto all who have tried them, Wo want you to send us twelve dozen forthwith."

BANTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS never fail to cure all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

DARING ATTEMPT TO CHLOROFORM AND ROB A FAMILY.

WOODSTOCK, N B, June 21 .- This morning atout two o'clock a villian entered the residence of Mrs. Geo H Connell, no doubt with the intention of robbery. He climb d upon the verandah by a ladder, and from that he entered the hodroom, where Mi-s Kate Connell and Mrs. Buck were sleeping. He attempted to chloroform them, and they were pearly under its influence, when Mrs. Con-nell was arouse i by their heavy breathing, perpetrators.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Holloway's Pills.—No Mystery.—Whenever the blood is impure or the general health is impaired, the human body is predisposed to attacks of any prevailing epidemic. The first indications of faulty action, the first which will cleanse all corrupt and reduce all animal or vegetable matter, and remove all tendency to bowel complaints, biliousness, and the host of annoying symptoms arising from foul stomachs. The fruit season is especially prone to produce irritation of the bowels and disorders of the digestive organs; both of which dangerous conditions can be completely removed by Holloway's corrective

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN CELEBRA-TION AT COHOES.

ALEANY, N. Y., June 22 .- The members of Le Lanadien Snowshoe Club, with the St. Jean Baptiste delegates and their band, arrived in Cohoes at 2 a. m. They were met at St. Albans and Troy by their American confreres, and were welcomed at Cohoes by Dr. Pelletier, who deserves high praise. As the procession was going along White street Mr. Beauvals, the President of the Club, was presented with a very handsome bouquet by two little girls. Some of the visitors are leaving for Troy, Albany, New York, etc. The procession takes place to-day, and promises to be a very imposing spectacle.

CIVIL WAR IN ZULULAND.

Durban, June 20 .- A civil war has commenced in Zululaud. A large army under Dabuko, brother of Cetewaye, defeated Chiefs Usibebu and Oham. It is expected Dabuko will attack John Dunn

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. tural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected core in the has provided our breakfast tables w delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins († 1b. and 1b.) labelled... JAMES EPPS & 7 Co., Homosopathic Chemists London, Eng-Also makers of Eppe's CHOCOLATE

11.

The control of the state of the

Essence for afternoon use.

CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

A MODEL SPANISH GRANDEE.

(London Truth, June 8.) The Duke of Osuna, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an oldfashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for a Spanish grandeeship can be inherited through the female line. He was a singusisted that the Empress Eugenie owed her throne to him, as the Emperor Na-poleon would never have married her had he not feared that if he delayed she might become Duchess of Osuna. Among other vagaries, he wished to be loved for himselfa contingency in the highest degree improbable—and he proposed once to me to go with him to Scotland, and to introduce him under a feigned name to the pauper chief of some ancient family, who was blessed with a beau-tiful and high-sorn daughter. This damsel, he anticipated would fall in love with him, and only then would be reveal his real name. I did not happen to know just then of such a damsel, or I would have gratified him, in which case I should have given a private hint to the daughter of the pauper

larly stupid and a singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates. For years be contemplated marriage but never could bring himself up to the proposing point. Even-tually he married a Gorman lady, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always inchief, which probably would have facilitated matters. For some years yeara he was Spanish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, but he always refused to draw his salary, as to do so was beneath the dignity of an Osuna. His notions of hospitality were of the grandest. In Madrid open house was kept in one of his palaces, whether he was there or not. One day a lady told him that she was going to some town in Spain, and presuming he had a palace there, he begged her to use it, but finding that he was mistaken, he at once ordered one to be bought and furnished in order that the invitation should stand good. It was difficult to praise anything in his presence, for he at once insisted upon the person who praised it accepting it. One of his estates in Spain was so large that it supported a band of robbers, who respectfully called themselves "the robbers of the Duke of Osuna." Of this he was exceedingly proud.

HAUNTED ME.

A workingman says: "Dobt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and com-menced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."-Christian Advocate.

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN TELE-GRAPH COMPANY.

TORONTO, June 21. - The regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company of Canada took place at their offices on Wellington street today. The following gentlemen were present:—Messis. Wm Gooderman, Richard Fuller, A S Irving and Jas Hedley, and the President. Mr. Erastus Wiman. Among other business transacted, the regular vote for the payment of the quarterly interest to the Montreal Telegraph Company and the Dom. inion Telegraph Company was passed in anticipation of the payment of the sums thus due on the first day of July. The property was reported in good condition. Contracts for extensions to the lines, reconstruction and other matters pertaining to the business were voted upon, and the board adjourned.

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction daily, oetween the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter. and entered the room. The miscreant im- of any person selling or dealing in any bogus mediately fled. The bed clothes were found counterfeit or imitation Hor Bir kas, especisaturated with chloroform. No clue to the sily litters or preparation. the word Hop or Hops in their name nnected therewith, that is intended __nislead and Clears out rate, mice, roaches, flies, ants | cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hor Bitters. The genuine have cluster of GBEEN Hers (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, sensations of deranged or diminished power and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of should be rectified by these purifying Pills, Hop Birrans published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever erring functions to order. These Pills deals in any but the genuine will be prose-counteract the subtle poisons in decaying

HOP BITTERS Mrg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisement

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COULT FOR LOWER CANADA. No. 5.

JOSEPH PAPINEAU, of the City and District of Montreal, Agent. Plantiff, vs. JOSEPH COUTURIER, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, gentleman, but now absent from this Province.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Roy & Boutillier, Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of J. Bie. Paradis, a Bailliff of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal; that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the Sule city called The True. Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment, as in a cause by default.

GEO. H. KERNICK.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEM PROVED
The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indi-cate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESTPATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (drug-grists recommend it) and it will speedily over-come the disease and restore healthy action.

come the disease and restore healthy action.

E Tor complaints peculiar and the second and weaknesses, Ridney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will not promptly and safely.

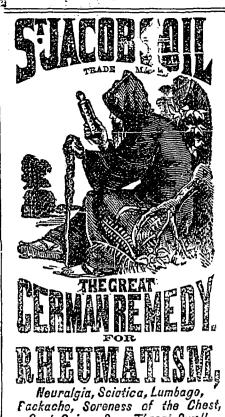
Either Sex. Innontinence, retention of urino, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all spoedily yield to its curative power.

43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Frice \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

CCHOOL TEACHER WANTED For School No. 3, Township of Lowe, Que.
Aprilcants will please state salary expected,
and address,
Or JAMES KEALY, Commissioner,
Or JAMES MARTIN.
Sec.-Treas. School Commissioners, Lowe.
45 8

Medical.



Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frested Feet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacons Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively riffing outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof or its claims.

aims. Directions in Eleven Languages. 20LD BY ALL DRUGGISOUS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOCELER & CO.

Baltin ore. Mc. J. A. A.

HEALTH FOR ALL I HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This trout Properties medicine thanks Atmongst the Landing Necessiries of Life.

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

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, everry and vigor to these creat MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Fernales of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Cheut, as salt into meat, it Cares SORE THROAT, Brouchlits. Coughs, Cokis, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fall.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Profosion Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boyes and sots, at its. 14d. 2s. 4s. 6d., 11a., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine yendots throughout the civilized world.

OPE FOR DEAF

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING on i perform the work of the Natural Bruint clears in position, but lawisible to others. Il Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those ucing them. Send for rescriptive circular with testimonials. Address, I.P.K. PECK & CO., 853 Broadway, New York.

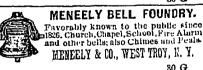
STAMMERING

Over 500 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, &c., free. Address Stammering Institute, London, Ont. Testimonial.—i have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Student, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G

Bells, &c.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. tells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, chools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY VARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.



CLINTON H. MENEELY PELL CO ..

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. For Illustrated Catalogue sent free. 25 Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

SUCCESSOR TO

PROVINCE OF QUESEO. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 830. Danne Marie D Poulin. milliner, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Ezzear Riendeau, of the same place, butcher, Plaintiff, vs. the said Elizear Riendeau, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has this day be-n instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 12th June, 1882.

O. AUGE, Plaintiff s Attorney.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 917. Dame Mulvina Fortin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Charles Desiardins, of the same place, hatter and furrier. Plaintiff, vs. the said Charles Desjardins, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 16th June, 1882.

O. AUGE,

O. AUGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 896. Marie Edwidge Dubois, wife of Narcisse Martin, saddler, both of the Village of Laprairie in the District of Montreal. Plaintiff, ve. the said Narcisse Martin, Defendant, and Pierre Martin, of the same place, merchant, Tiers Saisis. An action en separation de corps et de biens has this day been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 2nd June, 1882.

O. AUGE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Professional Cards.

R. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

Marble Working

NOTICE:

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS.

HEAD STONES.

TABLETS, &c., &c. Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices defy competition.

MARBLE and LIMESTONE POSTS, for enclosing lots, always on hand. Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work guaranteed,

CUNNINGHAM BROS. BLEURY STREET.

Dye Works.

WE RECOGNIZE IN THE increasing patronage we are receiving that we have been successful in doing the BEST OF WORK in Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' and Gent's Goods, such as Coats, Fants, Dresses, Suawis, Curtains, Table and Finno Covers, &c., and we shall endeavor to keep pace with the times in all the newest colors the art of dyeing can produce.

ROYAL DYE WORKS,

706 CRAIG STREET. N.B .-- We have no Branches or Agencies in the city. Established 1870.

Provisions, &c.

McGRAIL & WALSH.

COMMISSIONMERCHANTS & DEALERS FRUIT & PROVISIONS, 341 & 343 Commissioner Street,

MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of

Pork, Lard, Bams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Pointoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 34tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. WITH

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE 5 Per Cent. Imp. Austrian 100 fl. Gov-

erument Bond.

These Bonds are guaranteed by the Imperial Government of Austria, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semiannuary. It They are redeemed in two drawings annually, in which 100 large premiums of

60,000, 10,000, 5,000,

etc., Florius are drawn.
Every Austrian 5 rer cent. 100 fl. Bond which does not draw one of the large Premiums must be redeemen with at least

120 Florins.

The pext drawing takes place on

1st AUGUST, 1882.

and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of August, is entitled to the whole prem. that may be drawn thereon on that date. Country orders sent in Registered Letters and inclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds, good for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.S.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the True Witness.

NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE -- IS THE--

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and relain its virtues for a long period.

BETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on pa~kage.

CLASGOW DRUG HALL—
400 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe Diabetes Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters; supply just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HALL.
RIUHELIEU 'RENAL MINERAL WATER,
Nature's Remady for all diseases of the Bladder
and Kidneys. Uall or send for Pamphlet of
Analysis and Testimonials. Price 35 cents per Gallon.
HOMŒOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Books. Also. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS. Family Medicine Chests refilled.

J. A. HARTE, Country orders promptly filled.

Druggist.
38 tf

TRISH AMERICAN COLONI ZATION COMPANY

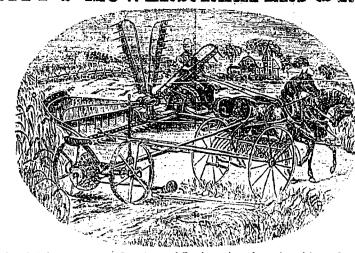
(LIMITED.

Farms of all sizes for sale in South Western Minnesota, on time contracts or for cash. HOUSES BUILT. Farm Implements and Goods at Wholesale

prices. Apply to RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND, St. Paul, Minnesots, Or to JOHN SWEETMAN, Manager, Currie, Murray Co., Minnesota,

Who will forward pamphlets on application. 16 DC \$66 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 outlit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Mowers and Reapers.

COSSITT'S MOWERS. REAPERS & RAKES



Over 10,000 farmers in the Province of Quebec alone have bought our Implements and are satisfied they are the best they could have. "Farmers, buy only the BEST." Buy at COSSITT'S OFFCE, SI MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL, H. J. LATHER, Manager. COSSITT'S OFFICE AT ST. SAUVEUR TOLL-BAR, ST. SAUVEUR, QUE,

P. T. LEGARE, Agent,

A Local Agent to be found in every Parish.

Liver Pills. MALARIA! MALARIA!!

THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THE KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM!

STOMACH. Below will be found a brief Summary of a Lecture upon the Liver, delivered before the Eclectic College of Medicine, by

DR. J. HAYDOCK.

The liver has been known as the great blood-maker and blood-partiter of the circuia-The Liver has been known as the great blood-maker and blood-partitler of the circulation. From its size and spongy structure, it plays a most important part in the animal economy, as regards assimilation and nutrition. Food taken in the mouth and acted upon by the digestive organs or the stomach is converted into Gincoso er Peptone, and in these forms enters the Portal vein. Here, by the action of the Liver, there substances are converted into a form of sugar and pass out of the Liver by a large vein, called the Hepatic vein, into the general circulation. The new material now formed serves two purposes, viz: the maintenance of heat in the body and assisting in the cell growth of the system.

Dr. Murchison says:—"The composition of bile and its secretion is very complex. It is constantly being secreted by the Liver, and, increasing suddenly before outing, gradually decreases as soon as the appetite is satisfied and feeding coases." New, it this most important organ of the body becomes torpid, or the passage of bile interfered with emaciation and disease custo. I note eight marked peculiarities that now occur, and which we all know of:

1. The patient complains of negling of weight mud fullness of the engastrium.

. The patient complains of a feeling of weight and fullness of the epigastrium. . Bistention of the Stomach and now is by wind.

2. Distention of the Stomach and now is by wind.
3. Reart-burn.
4. A feeling of weariness, pains in the limbs, and great sleepiness after meals.
5. A feeling of weariness, pains in the limbs, and great sleepiness after meals.
6. Considering in the morth, especially in the morning, and furred tongue.
7. Headache in front of head.
8. Depression of spirits and great melancholy, with lassitude and a disposition to leave everything for to-morrow.

All of the above symptoms go to show functional derangement of the Liver; and now comes the great importance of any error made as to the e-addition of the patient. He should immodately provide himself with a LIVER STAULANT, the most common form of which is a Pill. Daily experience shows that this, when the Pill is compounted properly, is the readist mode of inciting and promoting the action of the Liver, and can be almost always relied on. I have devoted many years of my life, as many of you now before me know, to compounding a Pill that will act readily and systematically as a Billow Remedy. I do not believe in great purgatives, and therefore have made a Pill, one of which is an active and thorough dose. I have called it

Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pill.

The People Know Them! The People Use Them! The People Praise Them! WHAT HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SAY FROM PAPIENTS ALL OVER

THE HABITABLE GLOBE. Dr. Haydock, your new Liver Pill has rid me | I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for of all billousness. The dear young thing got

of all billousness.

No more noxious doses for me o' five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.

Thanks Doctor. My headache has lett me. Send me another ylal to keep in the house. Our doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your new Liver Pills cured inc. I had no app tite: Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills cured the pills gave me hearty one.

Dr. Haydock nascueed my headache that was chronic.

For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills are a perfect cure. One pill will satisfy the most skeptical.

For Fermile Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Laustfude, Want of Appetite, and Stek Headache, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills will be found an Effectual

Remedy.

They are universal in their effects, and a curo can almost always be guaranteed, as there are no BLANKS, and every Bond must Each Vial Contains Twenty Pills-One Pill is a Dose. Price Twenty-

five Cents. For Sale by all Druggists.

TETE Every PHI is Sugar-Coated. If your druggist does not keep thom, we will mall them free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Five vials for \$1. BUY AT ONCE. DO NOT DELAY.

HAYDOCK & CO., New York. Caution !- Druggists are desired to notice that the name of J. H. Francis, sole agent, is written across each doz. packages of Haydock's Liver Pills. All without this are counterfeits.

Musical Instruments, &c.



THE WEBER BABY CRAND. RECEIVED HOME.

"THE WEBER PIANO"

Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyric Stage. Its tones are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism. place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weber" Piano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States; but since the Philadelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented.

The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like

a good painting, will always command its price. NEW YORK PIANO CO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SEND FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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, Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

DANTEL SHANKS.

DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon,

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Portland Maine. Address Stinson & Co., 15-G

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT No. 103. No. 103.

Dame Malvina Roy, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Elzear Augs, Joiner, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

J. A. DAVID, Attorneyfor Plaintiff, Montreal, 5th May, 382.

PEGI SE ODT

30,000

125,000 00

18.645 62

651,228 87

THE ELECTIONS.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

PORTNEUF.

QUEEEC, June 21.—It now appears that there is a tie in Portneul between Vallee, Conservative, and St. George, Liberal, who was at first reported as baving a mejority of

SHEFFORD. Auger defeated Hon. L. S. Huntington by

CARLETON.

Corrected returns in the county are as follows :- Sir John, 1,200; Bronson, 600; May, 621; Sir John's majority 579. NORTH BRUCE.

TARA, Ont., June 21.-McNeil, Conservative, elected for North Bruce.

Dr. Hickey's (Conservative) majority is 91.

GREY (EAST.) Sproule, Conservative, elected. WEST ONTABIC.

Wheler, Reform, elected. LEEDS AND GRENVILLE. Dr. Ferguson, Conservative, elected.

LENNOX. NAPANEE, Ont., Jule 21 .- Sir John A. Macdenald's majority is now given at 196. MIDDLESEX (SOUTH).

Armstrong, Opposition, elected. NORTHUMBERLAND (EAST). Cochrane, Conservative, elected.

Sixteen places to hear from. O'Brien, Conservative, has a majority so far of 12. It will be very close.

PETERBORO (EAST). Burnham, Conservative, has a majority of 190 as far as heard from.

EAST SINCOE. Cook, Reform, elected.

SOUTH SIMCOE . Tyrwhitt, Conservative, majority 15.

NORTH WENTWORTH. HAMILTON, June 21.-The Conservative candidate for North Wentworth, who has been defeated by a majority of two, will demand a recount and contest the election. In one polling place it is said nine ballots were marked for Mr. McKechnie at the left of his name on the paper and were thrown out.

LOSSES AND GAINS IN THE FIVE PROVINCES. Ontario.

Although the Conservatives have succeeded in carrying the Province of Ontario they have not done so without experiencing a considerable loss, the outcome in this Province being as follows :-

Gains.—South Grenville, West Hastings, North Lauark, Muskoks, East Northumber-

Losses .- East Bruce, East Elgin, North Grey, South Grey, Halton, South Norfolk, Peel, Prince Edward, South Renfrew, South Waterloo, North Wellington, North York,

Of the new constituencies created under the Redistribution bill, the Government have carried only South Essex and have lost West Bruce, South Huron, East Lambton, South Middlesex and West Ontario. Ontario, including the additional seats, has therefore given the Government five gains and eighteen losses, making s net loss of thirteen seats, and giving the Conservatives a majority of about ten seats in the whole Province.

The official returns of the vote in the County of Carleton election are: -Sir John Macdonald, 1,185; May 629; Bronson 617. M. K. Dickinson's official majority in Russell is 309.

Gains. - Kamouraska, Megantic, Quebec

Centre, Rimouski, Shefford. Losses .- Brome, Napierville, St. Hyacinthe.

In this Province the Government expected

to leave the Liberals only four seats out of the twenty-one, but they have managed to secure at least 6 and probably 7. As compared with the representation in the late House, the results show for the Conservatives: Gams.—Annapolis, Inverness, King's, Richmond, Victoria, Yarmouth.

Losses.—Dlgby, Guyaborough.

New Brunswick. The Government before the elections had

but four out of the sixteen seats in New Brunswick. Since Tuesday, however, they have doubled that number, having made four gains and no losses.

Gains—Gloucester, Northumberland, Restiguche, Westmoreland.

P. E. Island. The Island is the only Province which did not give the Government a majority. Of the six constituencies which make up the Island there were five Conservatives and one Liberal in the late House, but in the next there will we only two Ministerial and four Opposition members. The Government, on the whole, have secured, so far, a majority of about sixty, which will be increased by the elections in Manitoba and British Columbia;

NOVA SCOTIA LOCAL ELECTIONS. HALIFAN, N.S., June 21.—As far as can be ascertained at present, the local elections Opposition. Government

	G Ober Miller	
Hants	Spence	. Haley.
King'a	Harris	.Doge.
Annapolis		J W Longley. Munro.
		20.111
Digby		McNeil.
Yarmouth	. Corning	Gayton.
Chalbarno		{ A T Johnson. { McCoy.
Queen'a		Cook.
		Mack.
Lunenburg		Ross
	Blair	(, 110201
Colchester	Patterson	
Cumberland	Townsend	Pipes.
- Pictou	Bell	• •
Pictou	Hockin	••
	Munro	•••
Antigonish	Thompson	• • •
	mcullivary	(Weeks
Guysboro		Wrnser.
Guysboro Inverness	. Campbell	.Dr Campbell
Richmond	McEas	.Leblanc.
Victoria		McCurdy.
Cape Breton	.*Būchanan	White.
-		

Halifax will give at least one for Opposi- Mr. Weir was elected tion. Local doubt is without doubt defeated. mond Vice President.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS. MST. JOHN, N.B., June 22 .- The local election took place to-day. In St. John city one Government candidate, the Attorney-General, Mr. McLeod and one Opposition candidate, Mr. John V. Ellis, editor of the Globe, were returned. Mr. Ellis led the poll by over 100 over the Attorney-General, who was 58 ahead of the second Opposition candidate. The second defeated candidate was Hon. Robert Mitchell, a member of the executive without office.

In the county the four Opposition candidates were elected. Dominion politics largely entered into the canvass in Westmoreland, and four Government candidates were elected.

For Northumberland County, the representatives elected for the Provincial Assembly are Hon M Adams, W A Park, T G Gillespie and J P Burchill.

For Restigouche County, J C Barberle and Charles H Labillois.

In Charlotte County, Messrs McAdam, Liznott, Mitchell and Douglas were elected. There were fourteen candidates of all shades

In Albert, Messrs Lewis and Turner, both fovernment supporters, were elected.

In York, Hon Mr Colter and Wetmore, deaving a balance to the credit of Profit and Loss. Government supporters, were elected.

Government, Blair, Opposition, and Wilson

were elected in Northumberland West.

Two Government and two Opposition candidates were returned in Sunbury. It is said two Opposition members were chosen in Kings. The old members were returned.

THE RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

London, June 25.—The agreement between the Grand Trunk and Great Western, which has been signed by the presidents, will be submitted to a meeting on the 29th instant. The united company will assume the name of the Grand Trunk. The Board includes all Grand Trunk and Great Western directors, except Mr. Plunkett, M.P., who succeeds Mr. John Swift. The terms of agreement provide that if 30 per cent of the net earnings appropriated to the Western share of capital be insufficient to pay a dividend of five per cent on preference, and six per cent on remainder of capital, then the amount reon remainder of capital, then the amount required to make up the deficiency shall be taken from the 70 per cent of the Grand Trunk carnings if the net earnings do not yield the per cent. The dividend which remains is a cumulative deficiency which shall be a first charge, payable out of the earnings of subsequent years, as additional security for regular payment of 3 per cent dividend on Great Western stock and the protection of the 70 per cent appropriated to the Grand Trunk, when a deficiency occurs in the 30 per cent accruing, the Great Western united company will be at liberty to apply such portion as may be necessary to make the deficiency from the present reserve fund of the Great Western.

The Boot and Shoemakers' Union of San Francisco copyrighted a "white labor stamp" for use in factories where no Chinamen were employed. A large majority of the public would thereafter buy no boots or shoes that did not bear this stamp. But the discovery has been made that, through the connivance of white wholesale dealers, the entire product of several Chinese shops has been stamped for the market.

BANQI E VILLE MARIE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Banque Ville Marle took place yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. Weir, President, in the chair. Mr. Garand, the cashier, acted as secretary.

The CHAIRMAN read the annual report which showed that the balance at credit of profit and loss account on 31st May, 1881, after payment of two per cent. for the five The Government has made five gains and provision for bad and doubtful debts was The Government has made five gains and three losses in Quebec, which run as fol- 31st May last, after deducting cost of administration, interests one on deposits, and making a lowance for bad and doubtful derts, \$30,877.93, making altogether \$49,542.91, Losses.—Brome, Napierville, St. Hyacinthe.
The division of the representation will from which have been taken a dividend of 2½ per cent. 1st December, 1881, S11, 549.97, a dividend of 2½ per cent. 1st June 1882, S11,606. Written off real estate, \$223,175, \$25,387.72, leaving at credit of profit and loss account, \$24,155.19. The general state—and the state of the profit and loss account, \$24,155.19. The general state—and the state of the profit and loss account, \$24,155.19. The general state—and the state of ment shows a marked increase in the business of the Bank, while the amount of overdue debts has been considerably diminished, and the directors hope that by constant attention this item will have almost entirely disappeared before the annual meeting.

The general statement was as follows :-ABBETS.

Specie\$

Dominion bills.....

Bills and cheques on other

banks banks	46,421	59
Balances due by the banks in Canada	6,614	99
Balances due by the banks at New York	5,831	87
Loans on demand, secured by stocks	16,350	00
\$	115,950	08
Loans to Corporations Loans to Municipal Corpora-	2,657	41
tions	2,400	00
Bills discounted current	687,607	07
Bills due and not specially se-		
cured	26,141	
Bills due and secured	10,126	34
\$	728,931	82
Real Estate	80,366	12
others	24,237	93
Badk Building	36,000	
Other Assets	226,457	94
LIABILITIES.		
Capital subscribed, \$500,000;		
peid	464,240	00
Bank notes in circulation	339,703	00
Government deposits payable		
on demand	23,437	67
Government deposits on notice	25,000	00
\$	48,437	67
Other deposits on demand\$	86,055	18
Other deposits on notice	231,575	65
Other debts, including the divi- dend of 2½ per cent. payable	1	
the 1st of June, 1882	17,777	
Profits and losses	24 155	20

with the following result:—W Weir, J G Guiments should not fail to procure the BEST, mond, J G Davies, C F Vinet, and Hon H H which by all is conceded to be "WEBER."

Paquet.

His Instruments confer lasting pleasure At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Weir was elected President, and Mr. Gul-

The reports were unanimously adopted.

After votes of thanks to the Directors and officers the election of directors took place,

Profits and losses.....

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

The Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the Jacques Cartier Bank was held on Wednesday, 21st inst., Mr. A. Desjardins, President, in the chair. Mr. De Martigny acted as Secretary.

The annual report was then presented,

Balance remaining to the credit of Profit and Loss on the list May, 1881 Profits realized (including mofits on sale of real estate) and reduction made in the expenses of administration; also an amount amply sufficient to cover profitable leaves to the 21th May losses to the 31st May,

\$ 165.563 25

12 590 17,500

\$ 135,563 25

The Directors were happy to be able, with the profits of the year added to the contingent fund aiready accumulated, to create a reserve fund, the amount of which equals 25 per cent. of the capital.

ALPH. DESJARDINS. (Signed) President. Montreal, 15th June, 1882. Statement of the Jucques Cartier Bank to the 31st May, 1882:— LIABILITIES.

or 181 June, 1882...... 17,500 00 Unclaimed Dividend.... 1,185 61

1,794,524 74 \$2,448,753 61 ASSETS. not specially secured. 5,414 82
Bills discounted, due and secured. 164,951 12
Real estate 85,647 14

\$2,448,753 61

A. DE MARTIGNY, Cashier. (Signed) The report was adopted unanimously.

Ald. GREATER said that if the Bank continued to be worked as ably as it had been for the past year he had no doubt that at the end of the ensuing year stock would certainly rise 50 per cent. above par. The shareholders expressed themselves satis-

fled with the satisfactory results of the year's business and hoped that a like administration would be continued during the coming year. The election of directors resulted as follows -Messrs J L Cassidy, SSt Onge, L Monat, L Huot, J O Gravel, A Desjardins and A S

WHICH PIANO SHALL WE BUY?"

This is a question often asked in the family which contemplates purchasing a plano. Be-wildered by the pressing claims of numerous agents and dealers they cannot always decide the question themselves, and frequently are misdirected in their choice by interested advisers.

It is a fact that the price of the New York Weber plane (universally admitted to be the finest instrument in the world) as sold by the New York Plano Co.
is very little more than the price asked
for other planos not costing one-half so much to manufacture, or possessing anything like the exquisite tone of the " Weber." The reporter of the New York Musical Trade Review, who investigated the subject, etates that the wages paid by the house of Weber was ten per cent, higher than that paid by any other manufacturer in America, and nearly double the price paid by the leading manufacturers in Europe. In an interview with Mr. Wm. Steinway, says the Review, it was admitted "that the wages paid by Weber for skilled labor exceeded that paid by any other plane house." The tuners and regulators in Weber's establishment are required to be skilled musicians, hence the great superiority of tone in his instruments. Through the influence of agents or other interested persons, purchasers are often induced to pay as much for a cheap plano, costing less than half what it takes to make the Weber. Planos, like nations and individuals, have their day; the Dunhams and Stodarts of thirty years ago were superseded by the Chickenings, and they in time by Steinway; now all have to give place to Weber which is undoubtedly the finest piano of this age. The N. Y. Tribune says, "it can hardly be said to have a rival;" in fact, he says, "the wealthy and fashionable people of America will have no other piano, and if Weber's instruments do not adorn their drawing rooms, as they have long adorned the concert rooms, it indicates in the owner of the mansion a lack of musical taste or of the means necessary to procure it." One remarkable fact regarding this Piano may be mentioned: Only one instance is known where it has been found necessary to dispose of a Weber Plano by public sale, though for pig iron, which is, however, beginning to there are hundreds of them in use in this get scarce here, buyers seeming to be holding city. This was at a sale in the house of a gentleman on Sherbrooke street, where the Weber piano, though a Square several years sympathy with the Liverpool market and in use, realized 5515, considerably above the price ever realized for the Steinway, or for cast nalls is fair at unaltered prices. any other plane, this shows the high estimation in which they are held by the public. They, however, are generally to \$21 50; Cambroe, \$21; Eglinton, \$21 to \$21 50; Cambroe, \$21 50. Bars per 100 17,777 20 public. They, however, are generally 24,155 19 hold by the wealthy classes, who are unyoung ladies are returning from school, the purchase of a plano is an important item in

the family history, and those parents or guar-dians who are on the look out for good instru-

His Instruments confer lasting pleasure

Unspeakable Tortures are experienced by the neuralgic, and these beset them upon \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00 the slightest occasion, particularly when they do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, catch a trifling cold. Until the attack passes 25c to 27c. Ingot Copper, 181c to 19c. off they are racked with pain and rendered helpless and miserable. Their sufferings are, however, altogether unnecessary, for that 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, pain-soothing specific, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, Oil, subdues the inflammation and tranquiled per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails: izes the tortured nerves in an inconceivably short space of time. This inexpensive, economic and effective preparation, which, unlike other oils, loses nothing by evapora-tion when applied outwardly, is also taken inwardly as a medicine. Used in both ways, it is a superiatively fine remedy for rheumatism, lameness, kidney troubles, piles, coughs, colds, bruises, burns, scalds, corns and other physical ailments. Elderly people who suffer from sore or weak backs, should by all means use it. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared only by Northrop & LYMAN, Toronto,

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, June 27, 1882.

Money lent on stocks at 5% to 6 per cent, and sterling was dull at 109 to 109 for bankers' 60-day bills. Considering the firmness of money, stocks held their own well and are expected to go much higher after the bolidays, when money is expected to be easier. Gas fell back I per cent to 1653 bid, which would seem to bear out the assertion of a morning paper, which states that the "big push" yesterday was "given to it by a few

manipulators." Ontario fell 2 per cent to 123 bid. The bid prices of stocks at noon were as follows:-Montreal, 208; Toronto, 180; Merchants', 127; Commerce, 142; Telegraph, 1301; Richelien, 754; St Paul & Manitoba, 134, and Oity Passenger, 145.

Morning Stock Sales. -31 Montreal 208; 75 do, 208\; 25 do, 208\; 28 Merchants 127\;; 100 Commerce 142\; 200 do 142; 256 Richelieu 75\;; 139 do 76; 25 do 75\;; 4 do 76; 50 Gas 167; 100 do 166; 154 do 165\;; 25 St

Paul 1341. Stocks were slightly easier this pm, Montreal, Ontario and Richelieu being fractionally lower.

The Merchants' Bank was reported this afternoon to have lost some \$2,000 on forged notes. The stock, already low, was not

Afternoon Sales .- 75 Montreal 208; 50 Toronto 181; 10 Merchants' 1271; 40 Montreal Telegraph 130½; 25 Gas 165¾; 120 Richelieu 76.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE PRICES.

As is usual at the between seasons period trade is quiet, but our manufactures are kept in a healthy state of briskness. The prices of nearly all staple commodities are comparatively low and regulated by the relations of supply and demand. Owing to the excitement over the elections travellers have found it impossible to secure the attention of country dealers, but some improvement is beginning to be experienced. Again, dealers do not care yet to close in bargains for their winter stocks, as they prefer to see what the season's crops will amount to, and those that are buying, having gained experience from last season, are purchasing very cautiously.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- There is but a small demand for goods for immediate supply, but an improvement is noted, and it is believed that stocks carried by country dealers have been fairly reduced. There is a prospect of a better fall business than last year, orders for fell goods coming in more than ordinarily satisfactorily. As is usual at this season of the year payments are not exactly satisfactory, but this is not felt as there are but a few inconsiderable bills falling due now. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff cong-ress, \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do prunella balmorais, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

GROCERIES.—Granulated and refined sugars are 16 higher, and the market as a whole is steady. The demand for tea has fallen off considerably and prices have an easier tendency. In coffee there is a slight drop in Mocha and Java, but other kinds are we quote: — Sugar. — Granulated, 9½c to per box; bananas, 10c; grocers' A 1, 9½c to 9½c; bright, 8½c to 9c; yellow, 7½c to 7½c. Fruits— Dainy ter, per 10c. Teas—Japan, com.non, 14½0 to 200; good common to medium, 22c to 201c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 43c; cholcest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 19c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 38c to 47c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 44c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, ooc to oo; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 35c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Southong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Spices quiet. Cassia, 130 to 18c. Black pepper, 15c to 17c. Rice is quoted at \$3.25

IRON AND HARDWARE. General hardware is as quiet as it is possible for it to be, and an improvement is not looked for yet. Bar iron is in fair demand, but the market is very quiet off for anticipated lower freights. The price of tin plates has been raised a little through 10s, \$2 to \$2 15; Canada plates, per box:
Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3 25;
Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 25 to \$5 50
Coke, IC, \$4.15 to \$4.40. Tinned Sheets,
No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25;
Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet

per lb, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, per 100 lbs, 25c to 27c. Ingot Copper, 181c to 19c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.60. LEATHER. -The market is exceptionally

dull, and the only demand is for prime plump sole leather which finds ready sale at firm figures. We quote: Hemolck Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 24c to 28c; ordinary, 22c to 24½c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 22½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 22c to 23½c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 31c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c 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, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

Funs.—There is absolutely nothing doing in this trade, but the pros-pects for the fall are brightening. Beaver, prime, per 1b, \$200 to 250; bear, per skin, \$6 00 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 4 00; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 25 to 1 40; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.25; mink, \$1 to 125; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 80c; muskrat 17c

HIDES AND TALLOW. - The demand for skins from tanners has increased, but prices remain unchanged, although the supply of city slaughter hides is weak. We quote green bides at \$8, \$7 and \$6 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firm at \$1.35 to 1.75; calfskins, 14c to 141c: lambskins, 30c to 40c; clipped 25c to 30c.

Rough tallow is at 51c. Wool-There is nothing new. Local trade continues quiet. Greasy Cape, 19½c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 31c to 34c; B super, 28c to 30c, and

unassorted, 26c to 28c. Oils.—The market is steady. Steam refined Seal oil is firm at 70c to 72½c per imperial gallon. Cod oil 57½c to 60c. PETROLEUM-The market is firm, and higher prices are anticipated. We quote : Car lots,

19 c here; broken lots, 20c; single barrels, SALT .- We quote 65c to 70c for elevens, and 721c to 75c for tens; factory filled, \$1 25 to \$1 30. Eureks, \$2 40.

The local market for breadstuffs is about steady with business slightly more active. The Produce Exchange will be closed for the holidays, from the 28th inst, until Wednes-

day, the 5th of July.

The sales reported on this market up to noon were as follows:-50 brls Superior Extra, \$6 20; 1,300 Extra Superfine, \$6 00; 125 Medium Bakers, \$6 25; 50 do, \$6 15 50 do, \$6 25; 250 Spring Extra, in bags \$2 90; 100 do, \$2 95; 100 Strong Bakers \$3 10; 100 Strong American Bakers, in sacks, \$8 per 196 lbs.

FLOUR-Superior extra, \$6 20 to \$6 25; extra superfine, \$5 95 to \$6 00; fancy, \$0 00; spring extra, \$5 95 to \$6 00; superfine, \$5 35 to \$5 40; Canada strong bakers', \$6 50 to \$6 75; American strong bakers', \$7 50 to 8 00.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- June 27.

The attendance of buyers was large and prices were firmly held. Fully 150 crates of fine strawberries arrived from Jordan and Toronto and sold at 19c to 20 c per quart. Lemons and oranges and all ments continue dear. Fine repacked orange, sold as high as \$14 per case, and lemons at \$11 per case There was a good supply of oats, peas and buckwheat for the season, and prices of such

were steady.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; buckwheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 60 to 2 70; cornmeal, do, \$2; moulle, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 25.

GRAIN—Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to 1 10; peas, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.10; beans, \$2; buckwheat, per bushel, 80c. VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, per bag, \$1 40 to

1 50; carrots, new, \$1 50 dez bundles; onions, per brl, \$7 00; Montreal cabbages, new, per brl, \$6 00; lettuce, per dozen, 300 to 50c Montreal turnips, per barrel, \$3 00; beets, per bushel; \$1 00; parsnips, \$1 25 per bush; artichokes, \$1 25 per bush; rl:uoarb, 30c to 50c per doz. bunches; cucumbers \$3 50 per box; asparagus, \$2 50 per doz. bunches.

Fault.—Apples per barrel, \$5 00 to 6 00; cranberries, \$1 per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; oranges, \$12 per case; lemons, \$10 per case; Florida tomatoer, \$1 25 per box; strawberries, 19c to 20c per quart; bananas, \$3 to \$5 50; pine apples, \$3 to 4 50

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, new, 19c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 17c to 19c.
POULTRY ANG GAME.—Fowls, por lb, 12c;
Spring chickens, 80c to \$1 per pair; turkeys,
per lb, 13c; geese, 10c.
MEATS.—Beef, per lb, trimmed, 15c to 20c;

mutton, 12c to 15c; lamb per quarter, \$2 50 to 3; veal, per lb, 10c to 15c; pork, per lb, 14c to 15c; hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb,

15c; sausages, per 1b, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$10 to \$10 50 per 100 lbs.

Fish.—Salmon, 40c to 50c per lb; lake trout, 12½c to 15c; smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike mid lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lb 12c; halibut, per lb, 15c to 20c; haddock and cod per lb, 6c to 7c; mackerel, per lb, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 12½c to

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The market was slightly more active this week, but is still far from brisk. The following American buyers were in town :---O H Horrs, R F Chase, Baldwin, Me; Joseph Girouard, Worcester, Mass; P Bovid, Union, Conn; A F Andrews, Norway, Me; W P Coffin, Portland, Me; Harney & Speciemar, Coblesville, Penn; A E Austin, Meriden, Conn; A N Bean, Lawrence, Mass; S Williams, R F Reeves, Oliphant, Mass.

The exports were as follows:-June 15th, 1 horse, \$200; 2 do, \$212; June 17th, 1 horse, \$500; June 19th, 3 do, \$303; 3 do, \$163; 1 do, \$85; 14 do, \$1,314; 2 do, \$280; 15 do, \$1,582 50; June 22nd, 10 do, \$1,095; 12 do, \$1,325; 2 do, \$202; 1 do, \$245.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.—June 26.

The yards to-day wore a deserted look in consequence of the St. Jean Baptiste celebraon the performer and be an honor to the owner, while the extra cost will be found but \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar were offered and sold slowly at 4\frac{2}{3}c to \$\frac{2}{3}c\$ per trifling.—Montreal Herald.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Books of Instruction and Devotion for the Month of June.

NOW READY

A New Book of Devotion to the

SACRED HEART,

A Flower for Each Day in the Month of June, By a Member of the Society of Jesus,

Paper Cover, 68 Pages, Beautifully Gotten Up, Price, 16cts)

Month of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Paper Manual of the Sodality of the Sacred

Cloth, gilt edges.... Manual of Devotion and Office of the Sacred Heart of Jesus..... Hours before the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Cloth, red edges Manual of the Sodality of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Scholar's Manual of the Sacred Heart of

Jesus. Cloth, red edges..... New Manual of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Cloth, red edges...... Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesu, by Rev. S. Franco, S.J..... Imitation of the Sacred Heart of Jesu.

by Rev. F. Arnold, S.J.... Glories of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by Cardinal Manning. Paper..... Calf, clasp and rims.....

SHEET PRAYERS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Act of Consecration to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. (Two page leaflet) 30c. Badge of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for distributing with scapular. (Two page leaflet)

Form of Admission into the Sodality of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, (Four Sacred Heart of Jesus. (Four page leaflet)..... Humble Offering to the Sacred

Heart of Jesus. (Four page leaslet) The Week Sanctified to the Sacred Heart. (Four page leaflet)..... Act of Atonement to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. (Four page leaflet.).... 50c.

ceipt of price, by

Any of the above sent free by mail on re

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS. BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS

Church Ornaments,

STATUARY & RELIGIOUS ARTICLES 275 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

AST WEEK OF JUNE!

SPECIAL BARGAINS! SPECIAL BARGAINS! SPECIAL BARGAINS!

IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS

NEW AND STYLISH PRINTS! NEW FRENCH GINGHAMS! NEW SATTEEN BROCADES! NEW OATMEAL CLOTHS!

All at closing prices next week. Carsley's black silks. Carsley's black silks. Carsley's black silks.

ARE EXTRA VALUE ARE EXTRA VALUE ARE EXTRA VALUE

CARSLEY'S COLORED SILKS. CARSLEY'S COLORED SILKS. CARSLEY'S COLORED SILKS.

ARE THE BEST AND CHRAPEST ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Carsley's is the right place for Silks of kinds.

CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.

BATHING TRUNKS!

A large lot of reduced Bathing Trunks. Bathing Trunks, only 10c, 16c, 24c to 60c. EEASIDE!

Regulation Seaside Bathing Sults; from to knee, from neck to ankle.

BICTCLE! Bicycle Stockings. Bicycle Jersey's. FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! Dominion Flags, from 180 to 85c.

BELTS! BELTS! Lacrosse, Cricket and Rowing Belts. S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.

BOYS' JERSEY SUITS!

UNEQUALLED IN Tone. Touch, Workmanship & Durad WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

Nos.204 & 206 West Baltimorest, Baltim No. 113 Fifth Avenue, New Tork