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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 52.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 10, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THOS. W. CROKE

VISITED AT HIS HOME

IN TIPPERARY

A LEADER of THE PEOPLE.

HIS VIEWS ON THE LAND BILL AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEERS.

Schemes of Federation

(From N. I'. Herald.)

DUBLIN, July 16, 1881. lmagine a tall, erect and perfectly proportioned stately figure, clad in a Catholic Archhishop's robes, a face handsome, fresh, frank, determined and genial, and you have the outlines of a picture for Dr. Thomas W. Croke, the tamous Archbishop of Cashel, a man for progressive, and even democratic. He has many years endeared to the people, not only of his own diocese, but of all Ireland, because his love of country followed closely after his love of the Almighty, and because he was never afraid to brave his superiors and his Government for the benefit of those who looked to him for advice. Many have wondcred how Parnell-cold, methodical, unmagnetic; alike ignorant of and untouched by the poetry, the battles, the heroes and adventures by flood and field which fill the pages of Irish history and appeal so strongly to Irish imagination-could ever have found so warm a place in the breasts of his countrymen. The man whom all Ireland would have selected for a leader is their favorite Archbishop, fitted by nature and education to

direct the people, to control their passions while arousing them to energy and action, and to appeal to their noblest feelings. Tipperary has been a national county as long back as living memory can travel. The late John B. Dillon, a rebel of '48, was its proud representative; the present John Dillon is a "fighting" member, and has given his liberty for his opinions; P. J. Smyth, another rebel of '48, is Dillon's fellow member. What wonder, then, that Tipperary has an Archbishop in sympathy with its people, and what could be better in the interests of humanity than that an ardent populace be led and controlled by one in whom they have absolute confidence, but who knows that the national cause may best be served by peaceful means? In the present crisis he has sprung to a power perhaps possessed before, but not before so fully recognized, and he skilfully checked a rising storm of violence without sacrificing the affections of the people nor yet commending himself to the praise of English

look at present for guidance and instruc-A POPULAR WELCOME.

authorities-to do which may be considered

the unpardonable sin in Ireland-and it is to

him equally with Parnell that the people

When I arrived in the south of Ireland a few weeks ago I found his name on every tongue; all his movements were topics of public interest. At Tipperary, when going to a great public demonstration, I followed in his track and found the roadways erched at intervals for miles with floral emblems of devotion to him, the trees hung with mottoes of welcome, and flowers strewn along his path, which was lined by thousands of cheering people. Wherever I went nothing could exceed his popularity, no character in tomance was ever the hero of more incidents creditable alike to head and heart. Sporred by curiosity I ventured to visit Thurles, the seat of the Archbishops of Cashel, a Sunday or two since, and finding a crowd making its way to "The Palace," as the residences of the Bishops of Ireland are somewhat fancifully called, I followed in its wake and soon found myself on a velvety lawn before a house which, if not actually a palace, is a large, beautiful and exceedingly comfortable and

deputation from Waterford, they had been presenting him with an address which testified to their devotion to him and to their approval of his recent actions. After they had gone His Grace treated me cordially and invited me into the house, the interior of which offered numerous evidences of the tastes, the travels and the popularity of its occupant. It was replete with every comfort, the tables covered with books and the walls with rare pictures. The numerous illuminated addresses from town corporations and societies are an interesting feature of the dining room, and curiosities characteristic of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and the Continent are in every room. Perhaps the importation most highly valued in the palace at Thurles is a restless, scared looking little dog from the Fiji Islands, which accompanies the Archbishop wherever he goes, will take his dinner from no other hand and goes frequently to church, where he is as quiet as a monk.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The opening words of this letter sufficiently describe Archbishop Croke's personal appearance. His age I do not know. A personal acquaintance of His Lordship assured me that he was sixty. Another gentleman who also "knew" informed me, with implicit confidence in his own information, that the Archbishop was forty-eight. I did not personally ask

the fate of a man who had allowed his curiosity to outweigh his discretion. "Have any objection to telling me your age, My Lord?" asked this bold in-dividual. "I have, sir," replied the Archbishop with mock severity; "the next thing I know you may be asking me what my income is." I can, however, safely hazard this much. If Dr. Croke be sixty time has dealt not allow them to alter the measure materi-kindly with him. If he be forty-eight he ally for the worse without a struggle. Should bears his honors and his youth with the dig- he, however, suffer them to have their way, nity and seriousness of one much older. His hair is just tinged with silver, his blue eyes are bright and piercing, his face has not a mark of age, his step is firm and the grip of his hand warm and earnest.

From this time I had several opportunities of conversing with his Lordship, and found him a remarkably entertaining and fascinating talker, with original ideas and easy, graceful ways of expressing them. He has travelled more than most men, seen many countries and many great men. Combining the experience gained by education and many years residence in one of the oldest civilizations—Italy—with several years' life in one of the newest-New Zeeland-his mind is naturally broad, liberal and unbiassed. He is fond of the impressive ceremonial displays in the conduct of the service of his Church, and I could almost believe I was in some old Romish or Parisian Church at eventide when I wandered into the aisles of the really magnificent Thurles Cathedral, saw the kneeling multitude by the dim lights around the far off altar, heard the low chantin his travels been a close observer. He likes to talk over his experience in various parts of the world. His memory of places is remarkable, and even to the details of streets and names of minor people he is never at a loss. He remembers with pleasure his visit to the United States, and particularly to New York and San Francisco, and has many stories, serious and amusing, illustrative of American character and of the unbounded hospitality

he met with there. POLITICAL ATTITUDE.

The attitude of Archbishop Croke has during the progress of the land agitation been noteworthy and creditable alike to his principles and good sense, though to be sure he has not escaped calumny. Appearing first as a firm defender of Parnell and the movement he leads, braving the admonishing voice of the Head of the Church, he has in some degree been forced to appear in the lists against the dictator, by advising the acceptance of the Land bill as an instalment of justice, though Parnell has openly stamped upon it the mark of his disapproval. That His Lordship is not at all sanguine as regards the effect of the Land Bill will be seen in his conversation below, but it was necessary six weeks ago to calm the people who were becoming riotous and exasperated. In April and May last there were signs of disturbance. The people were irritated at the increasing evictions, the victories of the Landlords' Protective committees, the arrest of a favorite priest, and the threatened arrest of others: they were without leaders, their chiefs being in Parliament or in jail, and the more reckless element of the League was showing itself. The rising could never have been serious. The country was full of military, sufficient to quell any disturbance, but it was desirous that there should not even be the slightest bloodshed. The resistance to authority had gone a step too far, the government showed its teeth, and a strong man and friend of the people was needed to draw the populace back to the line of satety. Archbishop Croke saw the position. It was a difficult one, but his genius was equal to it. In the latter part of May be made a tour of his diocese, during which time he delivered six or eight speeches, in all of which he discussed fully the state of public affairs. Those who watched his course were surprised to see the first address ringing with bold and bitter denunciation of the ruling class, offering no compromise but cheering the people on to further efforts in their own behalf and reminding them of the heroes of their history and the great deeds for liberty accomplished by Irishmen dead and gone; while the final speeches, though withdrawing nothing, advised the acceptance of the Land bill as a temporary measure, and cautioned them against resisting the authorities, who were goading them on to violence and resistance in order to put them in the wrong. The speeches all through had been becoming more and more moderate, and many thought His mansion. I found the Archbishop addressing Grace was recanting. No such thing. When the people, who turned cut to be he began the people were fully aroused; they had been overfed with strong words and national sentiments, and would listen to nothing else. Dr. Croke gave them what they wanted and having gained their complete attention he proceeded to temper his words with reasonable advice. I have heard it said that had

> INTERVIEWED. In the course of his conversations with me Dr. Croke expressed himself frankly as re-

> gards the situation in Ireland, and I have made note of some of his more important and interesting utterances, which are here given :-Correspondent-Do you think, My Lord,

> the Archbishop delivered his last speech first

he would have lost his case. Be this as it

may he retained and added to his tremendous

influence and yet restrained his countrymen

from excesses greater than any that had been

committed before.

that the Gladstone Land bill will settle the agrarian question in Ireland? Archbishop Croke-There is not the leas likelihood that it will. Rents under the new

measure will, I fear, be ever so much too high, and the landlords in many instances cannot and which sooner or later must, if persisted afford to lower them, while in other cases they will not consent to do so. Correspondent—Is not the Land Commis-

sion to settle disputes a good idea?

Archbishop Croke-The commission will him his age, because I had heard of at best be a very reoderate affair and no

striking effect will be produced by it in this matter.

Correspondent—Do you think the lords will tamper seriously with the Land Bill?

Archbishop Croke—I think the House of Lords will certainly attempt to mutilate the Land Bill and really do so; but I am at the same time of opinion that Mr. Gladstone will then the useless character of the Land Bill will be placed beyond a doubt.

Correspondent-What would be the feeling in the country if the bill was thrown out or

seriously mutilated by the Lords?

Archbishop Croke—There are many, I think, who would like to see the bill thrown out by the Lords or seriously injured by them. I know several among the best thinkers in the popular ranks who believe that the people alone can settle the land question, and that it will never be satisfactorily settled by British legislators. Let the people, they say, now stand to their guns, keep united, determinedly object to pay excessive rents, avoid land grabbers, refuse to bid for or take a tarm from which a man has been evicted for non-payment of a rack rent and continue the agitation for a year or two longer, and then landlords will have to come and ask terms from the tenants, who can thus settle Dillon Would Not Compromise! the land question on an equitable and " let live" basis. Speaking more generally, however, I am decidedly of opinion that the great bulk of our farming, and, indeed, shopkeeping classes, would be glad to see the present Land bill substantially passed into law, especially if fair provision be made in it for leaseholders and tenants in arrears, and still more so if the commissioners appointed by the government under the act be such as to inspire confi-

Correspondent—Do you think the resentful feeling of the populace would lead them into committing acts of violence?

Archbishop Croke-I think there may be desultory acts of violence here and there in Concluded on Eighth Page.

BRADLAUGH.

THE ENGLISH DANTON-A PHYSICAL STRUGGLE SOMETHING LESS THAN A MILLION MEN.

NEW YORK, August 3.-The Telegram's London special says :- When Bradlaugh approached the House of Commons this morning he looked pale and evidently suffered from suppressed excitement. His black dress heightened the effect of his pallor, and it was remarked he looked like an animated The arrangements to prevent corpse. Bradiaugh's entrance were most complete. At the door of the House stood either side by policemen picked for great bodily strength. A number of athletic Conservative members also stood close to the door, anxious to distinguish themselves as volunteers in suppressing the atheist. With a resolute stride the member from Northamp. ton made directly for the door, and so eager were the members to hear and see all that occurred that the rush nearly pushed him with the Deputy Sergoants-at-Arms into the sacred precincts. Erskine, however, barred the way, and informed Bradlaugh that, by the Speaker' orders, he was obliged to forbid him to pass. A parley ensued. Suddenly Bradlaugh seized Erskine and attempted to push him aside. Immediately the member from Northamnton was seized by deputies and policemen, who proceeded to drag him across the lobby towards the entrance. He struggled violently, and a most painful scene ensued. He was half pulled and shoved through the door by force, followed by a hundred members, principally Conservatives. Many indulged in libes. Down the broad stairway, struggling with might and main, with the risk of breaking his own and his captor's necks, Bradlaugh was dragged, until Palace Yard was reached. Then the door was swung to, and the expelled member released from the grip of confined to that House, in being obliged to his assailants. A number of delegates wit- accept the Bill to which so many had strong nessed the scene from beyond the line of fundamental objections. Universal power policemen, and cries of "shame, shame" rent he said is given these men of valuing rents the air as Bradlaugh was hurled out of the all over Ireland, which was eminently ridicudoor. These men made a rush to his aid. Umbrellas were brandished, and the angry cries of the spectators in Palace Yard were cularly attacked the provision enabling the taken up and echoed by the thousands who were shut out of the yard by a strong cordon of police. When Bradlaugh, who stood in the ants is holdings. This would only perpetucentre of a circle of policemen, recovered, he ate difficulties in Ireland. No people could said to Inspector Denning that he would return | prosper who, like many Irish tenants, had with a force that would compel his admission or arrest. Denning asked him how many would come with him? Bradlaugh replied "Something less than a million." Cheer after cheer was given for Bradiaugh by the people, but the police cleared the precincts of the House and Bradlaugh was left standing almost alone in the midst of the policemen. He remained for half an hour and then left heartily cheered by the crowd. When Bradlaugh was seized by the usher

he grappled with him flercely, shouting, " If any one dares to hinder me." He was hustled down the members' staircase, grappling with the police and members, but no blows were struck. The summonses against the police, applied for by Bradlaugh, were refused, but the magistrate advised him to prepare information in reference to the summonses and charge of assault.

Mr. Bradlaugh's case will be considered by a Cabinet Council. A Ministerialist stateclose of the session. The Daily News, discussing the Bradlaugh affair, says :- "We have always maintained, in accordance with the opinion of Lord Selborne, Law Officers of the Crown, late Attorney-General, and majority of lawyers, that the right claimed by the House of Commons is one which does not belong to it, which it never exercised before, in, bring it into serious conflict with the constituencies. Bradlaugh's own impudence cannot alter the fact that he has been treated with the grossest injustice, and that he represents a principle of the highest political im-

IN IRELAND

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The LAND BILL

WHAT THE "LORDS" ARE DOING.

WHAT THE IRISH PEOPLE ARE DOING

LETTER FROM MICHAEL DAVITT.

[By Cable.]

DUBLIN, August 2. At a meeting of the Land League it was announced that the League would hold a National Convention in Dublin on the 15th of September, to consider the best means to obtain Irish land for Irishmen. The suggestion was unanimously approved. Paruell advised the tenants not to trust to the Land Bill.

Parnell said it would be the duty of the League to select test cases, in different parts of Ireland, to see what the Land Commissioners were going to do, and how much they were going to lower the rents. That would be a test whereby the working of the bill would stand or fall.

There is a strong feeling among a number of Liberal members of Parliament in favor of amnesty to the Irish prisoners on passing of the Land Bill. Parnell's action on Monday checked this feeling, but it is likely to find formal expression before the House rises.

The Standard says the attitude of the Parnellites has become increasingly menacing. On Tuesday they were painfully critical of the estimates. There is reason to suppose that their tactics will develope to very combative proportions before the end of the week. Owing to this attitude, negotiations have been re-opened by the Government with the Oppurely technical or verbel, exceed fifty, but the really important ones number less than twenty.

DUBLIN, August 3 .- The Land Court has granted the application for liberty of substiutes service of writs in different parts of County Limerick, on the ground that service could not be effected in the usual way owing to the state of the country.

HOUSE OF LORDS. In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll Liberal) in an hour's speech attacked the Land Bill, to which, however, he said the Government appeared to be driven, as the Lords were also, by circumstances. He com-

pared the Government to a jelly fish. He advised the Government to tell the Irish that cious," he thought the charge against the they will henceforth support the decisions of the courts, and that poverty is no excuse for wrong. The Duke of Marlborough (Conservative) also spoke in condemnation of the

The Duke of Argyll, in his speech on the Land Bill to-day, said there was a feeling of bitterness and humiliation, which was not lous, and giving absolute right of sale to everybody was eminently unjust. He parti-Land Court to interfere in lesses. The effect of the bill was to retain a poor class of tenbeen pleading poverty as an excuse for fraud.

Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, said the Land Bill was fenced in with such safeguards as would prevent any undue interference with the rights of property. The bill would strengthen the moral power of the Government for the enforcement of law. Cairns (Conservative) said the fact that landlords were suffering by the present state of affairs was due to the Government's abnegation of its primary function and the encouragement it had given the agitation. but he was glad, under the circumstances, of the House not coming to an issue on the second reading, as important amendments in details of the Bill were necessary.

Earl Kimberley having replied to Cairns the second reading of the bill was adopted without division, and Kimberley expressed satisfaction at the general tone of the debate, showing the unanimous opinion that ment on the subject is expected before the degislation is necessary upon the lines of the Government's policy.

Denman (Liberal) announced that he would move the rejection of the bill on going into committee, which was fixed for Thursday next. of the Land Bill, on the House going into

The first amendment to the Land Bill. excluding from the operation of the bill parts of estates managed on the English system, was adopted without division. The amendment stood in the name of the Duke | universal rejoicing throughout Ireland.

Committee to-day, was rejected without di-

the right to compensation in case of the sale of a holding of which he had formerly bought up the tenant right. An amendment offered by Earl Donough-

more, a Conservative, limiting the compensation for disturbance to £250, which was opposed by the Government, was carried, 180 to 91. The Duke of Argyll voted with the minority.

Lord Salisbury's amendment that the words Court should have reference to interest of tenant and landlord respectively," be struck out, was carried, 184 to 93.

Earl Lansdowne's amendment to strike out the words, " prohibiting the Court from on- political nature. Mr. Dillon stated that he tertaining a proposal for the resumption of any part of a holding for any purpose other the last month his health had given way and than providing for laborers' cottages and gardens during the statutory term," was carried, 195 to 77.

London, August 4. - The News says: The obstruction of Liberal measures will continue as long as the constitution of the House of Lords secures the presence of an overwhelming Tory majority. Whatever may be the preponderance of liberal opinion in the country, the modification of the second chamber is a question which the Lords are rapidly bringing into the range of practical

London, Aug. 6 .- The Cabinet Council yesterday considered amendments made to the Irish Land bill by the House of Lords, and, with few minor exceptions, the Cabinet determined to offer uncompromising resistance to their insertions in the act.

The House of Lords to-night read the Land Bill a third time without division. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Replying to a question by Mr. Cowen (Radical) as to whether the Irish "suspects" would be released or granted a trial, Gladstone said the Government were bound from time to time to consider the circumstances under which they obtained exceptional powers, but his answer must not be considered as foreshadowing any decision.

Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary of the Admiralty, gave confirmation of the report that two torpedo boats had been built in the United States for the British Government.

Sir Charles Dilke said the Government was negotiating with Japan relative to the opium trade, and communicating with other Powers on the subject.

In the House of Commons last night on going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Parnell brought under review the suspension of Mr. O'Kelly, Home Ruler, some weeks ago for characterizing the statement of Earl Tottenham. Conservative, as lving and calumnious. Mr. Parnell argued that the standing order under which Mr. O'Kelly had been suspended was intended only to check persistent obstruction and not to punish the hasty use of language, and he blamed the Speaker for not giving him an opportunity of withdrawing the language he used in the first instance, when he was suspended by a vote of the House for persisting in spite of the Speaker's ruling in mising the question of the Irish political prisoners.

Mr. Gladstone commented very warmly on the liberty assumed by Mr. Parnell of appealing to the rules of the House one night and insulting them the next night, and he severely censured him for introducing the subject at a time when it was impossible for the House to pronounce judgment. Considering that Mr. O'Kelly had used the words immediately after Mr. T. P. O'Conner had been called to order for using the word "menda-Speaker had completely failed. The subject then dropped.

London, Aug. 8. - Mr. Forster stated that Mr. Dillon was released because of the report received that further confinement would endanger his life. The report upon investigation was confirmed by the physicians. Under these circumstances it was not thought necessary to ask Mr. Dillon to sign any conditions. Mr. Labouchere asked the Government's intentions regarding Mr. Bradlaugh t

Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government understood that the resolutions preventing Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the cath expired with the present session, and Mr. Bradiaugh could consequently, present himself at the next session and ask to have the oath administered to him. Meanwhile the Government would consider the matter.

In consequence of Mr. Gladstone's answer, Mr. Labouchere announced he would not proceed with a resolution enabling Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath despite the resolutions against him.

Mr. Ashley, Secretary of the Board of Trade, replying to the question as to the progress of negotiations for a Consular Convention with the United States, said the Board of Trade had taken initial steps by asking the Foreign Office to move in the matter.

London, Aug. 8 .- A Dublin correspondent says the time of the manufacturing and industrial classes is coming, and when the Land question is settled, other questions alrea 'y beginning to loom before the eyes of political observers will come to agitate the country as much as ever. The agitators will do their utmost to keep the country in a state of ferment. The release of Dillon was quite unexpected. The pastoral of Archbishop McCabe, which was read in the chapels on Sunday, chiefly deals with the prevalence of infidelity on the continent and the danger of its extending to Ireland. It described the Land Bill as a measure which competent

men will greatly approve.

The release of Dillon will be followed by the release of nearly all the other persons Lord Denman's motion for the rejection arrested and imprisoned under the Coercion Act, save those to whom the commission of actual crime is imputed.

Parnell's party have designated the newspapers The Flag of Ireland and the Irishman the official organs of the Land League. Dublin, Aug. 8 -The release of John Dillon

from Kilmsinham Jall has been the cause of of Argyll, as did also an amendment which At Brosna, I valend, yesterday, a man named 20 respectively.

was carried, 219 to 67, giving to the landlord | Murphy was arrested under the Coercion Ac Dunlin, Aug. 8. - Speaking of Mr. Dillon s release, the Freeman's Journal says: We trust this act of justice is as the dawn of the day of liberty to Michael Davitt, and to all John Dillou's fellow prisoners. No tenant could celebrate a Land Bill while the advocate of the tenant lingered in gaol. Mr. Dillon was arrested nominally for a speech at a Land League meeting, but really for the determined agitation against the tyranny which the Government itself has had to dethrone

The Herald correspondent saw Mr. Dillon tc-day. While ready to speak on personal matters he did not wish to say anything of a got on well for the first two months, but in caused great uneasiness to his triends. Dr. Kenny and the prison physician both recommended his discharge a week ago but on Saturday Mr. Dillon was informed that the first three months of his confinement had expired and that his term had been extended for three months longer. Dr. Kenny visited him on Sunday afternoon, but then had no idea that his patient would be repliment to Mr. Dillon, but he declined it. It is not likely that he will speak at the Lenous beief. He will or three days. He is receiving congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country and America. Reports are hourly arriving of boutires and rejoicings in all parts of Ireland.

The unexpected release of Mr. Dillon created almost as much excitement in Dublin to-day, as his arrest on the 3rd of May last. No reason, whatever, has been assigned for the step on the part of the Government. Mr. Dillo n is not in bad health as was at first reported. The statement that he has been released on this ground turns out to be a mere guess. The imprisoned "Suspect" was at his evening meal when the Governor of Kilmainham visited him and informed him that he was no longer under restraint. In less than 20 minutes Mr. Dillon was driving home. As he passed up Sackville street he did not even stop at the Land League's offices, although there were lights in the windows. The news of the release was accidentally made public by a reporter who called at an out-of-the-way detective station, but it was not credited until the reporters inquired at Mr. Dillon's house and found him in bed. In answer to inquiries he stated that his release was unconditional, and he had not the slightest expectation of his imprisonment being so suddenly curtailed.

A serious conflict between soldiers and civilians has taken place at New Ross.

London, Aug. 9 .- Indirect overtures to Dillon, that he should be released on conof going to Madeira or elsewher the climate was favorable for pulmonary disease, were firmly rejected by him. He also positively declined to make any conditions upon his release. In compliance with the urgent requests of Parnell and many Home Rule members of Parliament, he is to be present when the amendments in the House of Lords to the land bill are considered.

LONDON, August 9 .- It is stated that Davitt, now in Pertland prison, will probaby be released by Sept. 1st, on the condition hat he does not return to Ireland for 7 years.

LETTER FROM MICHAEL DAVITT.

Mr. Davitt writes as follows from Portland prison to his sister: Since my arrival here my general health has been tairly good. The onic atmosphere and sea breezes of the laland, though somewhat boisterous betimes. s an agreeable contrast to the damp, foggy climate of Dartmoor, of foggy memory, and as I am at the same time subject once more to those favoured disciplinary conditions of life by which health, wealth and wisdom are at least proverbially acquired, I am, you see, in want of nothing that goes in making sublunary happiness, if I except among a few other trifles those of liberty, the newspaper and some one to speak to.

SCOTCH NEWS.

A small yacht has been sunk of the coast of Buteshire, Scotland. Five persons were drowned, including three ladies. The new Cunard Liner Servia left the Clyde

on 13th July for the Mersey, where the official trials of the vessel will be made. The remains of the late Earl of Home were on 12th July interred in St. Bride's.

Douglas, the burial place of the Douglas family. Mr. Asher was on 13th July returned un-

opposed for the Elgin Burghs, in the room of Mr. Grant Duff, who has been appointed Governor of Madras. Mr. T. F. Callaghan, Governor of the

Bahamas, died suddenly on Sunday in New York, through which he was passing on his way to England in ill-health. Mr. Callaghan was appointed last year,

At a meeting of shareholders in Edinburgh, on 11th July, of the Forth Bridge Railway Company, it was agreed to approve of the withdrawal of the Forth Bridge Railway Abandonment Bill from the House of Lords. The construction of a continuous girder bridge

is contemplated. At at J. P. Court in Glasgow, on 14th July, John Gray, master of the SS. Thetis, was fined £100 for contravention of the Merchant Shipping Act in taking on board twenty seamen at Bordeaux without the consent of the British Consul, and discharging them at Glasgow without appearing before the shipping master.

The deaths registered in Glasgow for the week ending on Saturday last were equal to a rate of 23 per thousand of the population. as compared with 24 per thousand the preceding week. For the corresponding week last year the rate was 26 per thousand, and for the same period in 1879 and 1878 it was 24 and From Harper's Weekly.

She was a little frish maid,
With light brown hair and eyes of gray,
And she had left her native shore,
And of the light left her native shore,
And of the cean; to the land
Where waves the banner of the free,
And on her face a shadow lay,
For sick at heart for home was she.

When from the city's dust and heat,
And ceaseless noise, they took her where
The bids were singing in the trees,
And flower fragrance filled the air,
And there their leaf crowned heads upraised,
To greet the pretty grey eyed lass,
A million blossoms starred the road,
And grew among the waving grass.

"Why, here are deisies!" glad she cried,
And with hands clasped sank on her knees,
"Now God be praised, who east and west
Scatters such lovely things as these!
Around my mother's cabin door
In dear old Ireland they grow,
With hearts of gold, and slender leaves
As white as newly fallen snow."

Then up she sprang with smiling lips,
Though on her cheek there lay a tear,
"This isnd's not half so strange," she said.
"Since I have found the daistes here."

MARGARET EYTINGE.

TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

tion doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.
On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be

entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for

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

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

We wantactive intelligent agents throughout Canada and the No thern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business. The True Witness will be mailed to clergy-

men, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

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

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

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

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-41 By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any 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. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence

If the increase in the revenue were to be accounted fore sciely by increase in the quantity of imports, the facts would not be altogether displeasing; but it is wholly so when it is found to be due to increased taxation, falling heaviest on the poorest consumers, and to advance in the values of foreign goods, which adds to the volume of the ad valorem | in your dressing room. What are you going duties, -Halifax Chronicle.

for afternoon use.

CHARLIE STUART

AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

PART II.

CHAPTER XIV .- CONTINUED. "I will accompany her," said Sir Victor you had better return to our guests. They will begin to feel themselves neglected." Miss Catheron left the room. In five mi-

nutes she reappeared, closely veiled, as when he had met her on the stairs. The adieux were hastily made. He gave her his arm and led her down to the close brougham. As they passed before the drawing-room windows Miss Stuart uttered an exclamation:

"! I say! where is Sir Victor going in the rain, and who is the dismal-looking lady in

black? Edith, who is it? You ought to know." "I don't know," Edith answered briefly, not

looking up from her book.
"Hasn't Sir Victor told you?"

"I haven't asked Sir Victor. " Oh you haven't and he hasn't told? Well all I have to say is, that when I'm engaged I hope the object of my affection will keep no

secrets from me." "As if he could !" murmurs Captain Ham-

mond. "I declare, he is going off with her, Edith, do come and look. There! they are driving away together as fast as they can go." But Edith never stirred. If she felt the slightest curiosity on the subject, her face did

not show it. They drove rapidly through the rain, and barely caught the train at that. He placed her hurriedly in an empty carriage, a moment before it started. As it flew by he caught one last glimpse of a veiled face, and a hand waving farewell. Then the train and the woman were out of sight.

Like a man who walks in his sleep, Sir Victor Catheron turned, re-entered the brougham, and was driven home.

CHAPTER XV.

LADY HELENA'S BALL.

Three days after, on Thursday, the fifth of June, Lady Helena Powyss gave a very large dinner-party, followed by a ball in honour of her American guests. When it is your good fortune to number half a county among your friends, relatives and acquaintances, it is possible to be at once numerous and select. The creme de la creme of Cheshire assembled in Lady Helena's halls of dazzling light, to do honour to Sir Victor Catheron's bride elect.

For the engagement had been formally announced, and was the choice bit of gossip, with which the shire regaled itself. Sir Vicor Catheron was following in the footsteps of his father, and was about to bring to Catheron Royals one of the lower orders as it's mistress. It was the Dobb blood no doubt cropping up -these sort of mesaillances will tell. An American, too—a governess, a poor relation of some comon rich people from the States. The best county families, with daughters to marry shook their heads. It was very sad-very sad, to see a good old name and a good old family degenerated in this way. But there was always a taint of madness in the Catheron blood -that accounted for a good deal. Poor Sir Victor-and poor Lady Helenal

But everybody came. They might be deeply shocked and sorry, but still Sir Victor Cataeron was Sir Victor Catheron, the richest baronet in the county, and Catheron Royals always a pleasent house to visit—the reigning Lady Catheron always a desirable acquaint-ance on one's visiting-list. Nobody acknowledged, of course, they went from pure, downright curiosity, to see this manœuvring American girl, who had taken Sir Victor Catheron captive under the aristocratic noses of the best-born, best-bred, best-blooded young ladies n a circuit of twenty miles.

The eventful night came Edith's ordeal. Even Trix was a little nervous-only a little-is not perfect self posession the normal state of American young ladydom? Lady Helena was quite pale in her anxiety. The girl was handsome beyond dispute, thoroughbred as a young countess, despite her birth and her bringing up in a New England town and Yankes boarding-house, with pride enough for a princess of forty quarterings, but how would she come forth from the fiery furnace of all those pitiless eyes, sharpened to points to watch for gaucheries and solecisms of good breedingfrom the merciless tongues that would hang, draw, and quarter ber, the instant their own-

ers were out of the house. "Don't you feel nervous, Dithy?" askes Trix, almost out of patience at last with Edith's serene calm. "I do—horribly, and Lady Helena has get a fit of the fidgets that will bring her gray hairs to an early grave, if this day lasts much longer. Ain't you afraid--honour bright?"

Edith Darrell lifted her dark, disdainful eyes. She sat reading, while the afternoon wore on, and Trixy fussed and fluttered about the room.

" Afraid of the people who are coming here to-night-is that what you mean? Not a whit! I know, as well as you do, they are coming to inspect and find fault with Sir Victor Catheron's choice, to pity him and call me an adventuress. I know also that any one of these young ladies would have married him, and said, 'Thank you for asking,' if he had seen fit to choose them. I have my own pride and Sir Victor's good taste to uphold tonight, and I will uphold them. I think "she lifted her haughty, dark head, and glanced, with a half-conscious smile, in the pier-glass opposite-" I think I can bear comparison by lamplight with any of these daughter's of a hundred earl's, such as— Lady Gwehdoline Drexel for instance."

"By lamplight," Trix said, ignoring the rest of her speech, "Ah, yes, that's tho worst of it, Edith; you dark people always light up well. And Lady Gwendoline Drexel -I wonder what Lady Gwendoline will wear to-night? I should like to be the best dressed young lady at the ball. Do you know, Dith," spitefully this, "I think Charlie is quite struck with Lady Gwendoline. You noticed, I suppose, the attention he paid her the evening we met, and then he has been to Drexel Court by invitation. Pa is most anxious, I know. Money will be no object, you know, with Charlie, and really it would be nice to have a titled sister in law. 'My sister, Lady Gwendoline Stuart,' will sound very well in New York, won't it? It would be a

very suitable match for Charlie." "A most suitable match," Miss Darrell repeated; "age included. She is ten years his senior if a day; but where true love exists what does a trifle of years on either side signify? He has money—she has rank. He has youth and good looks-she has birth ' and a handle to her name. As you say, Trixy, a most suitable match!"

And then Miss Darrell went back to her book, but the slender, black brows were meeting in a frown, that quite spoiled her beautyno doubt at some hing displeasing in the

"But you mustn't sit here all day," broke in Trix again; "it's high time you were to wear, Dith?

"I have not decided yet. I'don't much care;

riedly, and moves off. edly, and moves off.
"Is Lady Gwendoline a pill or a sugarit doesn't much matter. I have desided to look my best in anything,"

She arose and sauntered out of the room, and was seen no more until the waxlights blazed from end to end of the great mansion, and the June duck had deepened into dewy night. Then, as the roll of carriages came without ceasing along the drive, she descended arrayed for battle, to find her impatient slave and adored awaiting her at the foot of white wastcoat, "be any reward for such serthe grand stairway. She smiled upon him vice, it is her's." her brightest, most beaming smile, a smile that intoxicated him at sight.

"Will I do, Sir Victor?" she asked.
Would she do? He looked at her as a man would look half dazed, at the sun. He could not have told you what she wore, pink and white clouds it seemed to him-he only knew two brown luminous laughing eyes were looking straight into his, and turning his brain with their spell.

"You are sure I will do? You are sure you will not be ashamed of me to-night?" her laughing voice asked again.

Ashamed of her-ashamed | He laughed aloud at the stupendous joke, as he drew her arm within his, and led her into the thronger rooms, as some favoured subject may once in his life lead in a queen.

Perhaps there was excuse for him. "I shall look my best in anything," she had said, in her disdain, and she had kept her word. She wore a dress that seemed alternately composed of white tulle, and blush-roses in her rich, dark hair, always beautifully worn, Sir Victor's diamond betrothal ring shone on her finger; round her arching throat she wore a slender line of yellow gold, a locket set with brilliants attached. The locket had been Lady Helena's gift, and held Sir Victor's portrait. That was her ball array, and she looked as though she were floating in her fleecy white draperies, her perfumery roses, and sparkling diamonds. The dark eyes outshone the diamonds, a soft flush warmed either cheek. Yes, she was beautiful; so beautiful that saner men than her accepted lover might have been pardoned if for a moment they lost their heads.

Lady Helena Powyss, in sweeping moire and jewels, receiving her guests, looked at ner and drew one long breath of great relief. She might have spared herselfall her anxious doubts and fears-low-born and penniless as she was, Sir Victor Catheron's bride would do Sir Victor Catheron honour to-night.

Trix was there—Trix resplendent in silk with a train half the length of the room, pearl silk, point lace, white-camelias, and Neapolitan corals and cameos, incrusted with diamonds-Trix, in all the finery six thousand dollars can buy, drew a long breath of deep and bitter envy.

"If one wore the Koh-i-noor and Coronation robes," thought Miss Stuart sadly, "she would shine one down. She is dazzling to-night. Captain Hammond," tapping that young warrior with her point-lace fan, "don't you think Edith is without exception the most beautiful and elegant girl in the rooms?'

And the gallant captain bows profoundly, and answers with a look that points the speech. "With one exception, Miss Beatrix, only

Oharlie is there, and perhaps there can be no doubt about it that Charlie is without exception, far and away the best looking man. Charlie gazes at his cousin for an instant on the arm of her proud and happy lover, radiant and smiling, the centre of all that is best in the room. She lifts her dark, laughing eyes as it chances, and brown and gray meet full. Then he turns away to a tall, languid, rather passive lady, who is talking

alowly by his side.
"Is Miss Darrell really his cousin! Real ly? How extremely handsome she is, and how perfectly infatuated Sir Victor seems. Poor Sir Victor ! What a pity there is insanity in the family—insanity is such a very shocking thing. How pretty Miss Stuart is looking this evening true-can Mr. Stuart inform her-are all American girls handsome?"

And Charlie-as Captain Hammond has done—bows, and looks, and replies: "I used to think so, Lady Gwendoline.

have seen English girls since, and think differently."

Oh, the imbecile falsehoods of society! He is thinking as he says it, bow pallid and faded poor Lady Gwendoline is looking, in her dingy green satin and white Brussels lace overdress, her emeralds and bright golden hair-most beautiful and most expensive shade to be had in London. He is thinking how the Blanc de Perle and rouge vegetal is showing on her three-and-thirty-year-old face, and what his life would be like if he listened to his tather and married her. He shudders inwardly and gives it up-" that way madness lies," and while there is a pistol left, wherewith to blow his brains out, he can still hope

to escape a worse fate. But Lady Gwendoline, freighted with eleven seasons' experience, and growing seedy and desperate, clings to him as the drowning cling to straws. She is the daughter of a peer, but there are five younger sisters, all plain and all portionless. Her elder sister, who chaperones her to-night, is the wife of rich and retired manufacturer, Lady Portia Hampton. The rich and retired manufacturer, has purchased Drexel court, and it is Lady Portia's painful duty to try and marry

her sisters off. The ball is a great success for Miss Edith Darrell. The men rave about her; the women may sneer, but they must do it covertly her beauty and her grace, her elegance and high-breeding, not the most envious dare dispute. Music swells and floats deliciouslyscores are suitors for her hand in the dance. The flush deepens on her dusk cheeks, the streaming light in her starry eyes-she is dangerously brilliant to night. Sir Victor follows in her train whenever his duties allow him; when he dances with others his eyes follow his heart, and go after her. There is but one in all those thronged rooms for him-one who is his idol-his darlingthe pride, the joy, the desire of life.

"My dear, I am proud of you to-night," Lady Helena whispered once. "You surpass yourself-you are lovely beyond com-You do us all credit.

And Edith Darrell's haughty eyes look up for a moment and they are flashing through tears. She lifts the lady's hand with exquisite grace, and kisses it. Then smiles chase the tears, and she is gone on the arm of some devoted cavalier. Once-only ouce, she dances with Charlie. She has striven to avoid him--it is he who has avoided her. She has seen him -- let her be surrounded by scores, she has seen him whispering with Lady Gwendoline, dancing with Lady Gwen, doline, fanning Lady Gwendoline, flirting with Lady Gwendoline. It is Lady Gwendoline he leads to supper, and it is after supper, with the enchanting strains of a Strauss waltz filling the air, that he comes up and

asks her for that dance. "I am sure I deserve it for my humility, he says plaintively. "I have stood in the background, humbly and affar off, and given declaration does you any good, Trix—I love you up to my betters. Surely, after all the bitter pills I have been swallowing. I de-

serve one sugar-plum." She laughs—glauces at Sir Victor, making | Rank and title are very well—nobody thinks | Victor."

his way toward her, takes his arm rather hur-

"I owe Lady Gwendoline my deepest thanks," he answered gravely. " Her efforts to keep me amused this evening, have been worthy of a better cause. If the deepest looking dreamily out on the sunlit prospect gratitude of a too-trusting heart," says Char. of lawn, and coppice, and woodland. "Here lie, laying his head on the left side of his it is; I love Charlie, but I love myself better.

They float away. To Edith it is the one dance of the night. She hardly knows whether she whirls in the air or on the waxed floor; she only knows thas it is like heaven, that the music is celestial, and that it is Charlie's arm that is clasping her close. Will she ever waltz with him again she wonders, and she feels in her inmost heart, that she is sinning against her affianced husband in waltzing with him now. But it is so delicious—what a pity most of the delicious things of earth should be wrong. If it could only last forever—forever! And while she thinks it,

it stops. "O Charlie! that was a waltz!" she says, leaning on him heavily, and panting; "no

one else has my step as you have it."

"Let us trust that Sir Victor will learn it," he responds coolly; "here he comes now. It was a charming waltz, Dithy, but charming things must end. Your lawful proprietor approaches; to your lawful proprietor 1 resign

He was perfectly unflushed, perfectly unexcited. He bows, smiles, yields her to Sir Vic- this." tor, and saunters away. Five seconds later he is bending over Lady Gwendoline's chair, whispering in the pink patrician ear resting against the glistening golden chignon. Edith looks once—in her heart she hates Lady Gwendoline-looks once, and looks no

And as the serene June morning dawns, and larks and thrushes pipe in the trees, Lady Helena's dear five hundred friends, sleepy and pallid, get into their carriages and go

CHAPTER XVI. "O MY COUSIN SHALLOW-REARTED!"

The middle of the day is past before one by one they struggle down. Breakfast awaits

each new-comer, hot and tempting. Trix eats hers with a relish. Trix possesses one of the chiefelements of perpetual human happiness—an appetite that never fails, a digestion that, in her own metaphorical American language, "never goes back on her." But wonde Edith looks tagged and spiritless. If people this?" are to be supernaturally brilliant and bright, dashing and fascinating all nightlong, people "I shouldn't mind much, and he might jilt must expect to pay the penalty next day,

when lassitude and reaction set in.
"My poor Edith!" Mr. Charles Stuart recheeks, and lustreless eyes, as he lights his after-breakfast cigar, "you do look most awfully used up. What a pity for their peace of mind, some of your frantic adorers of last night can't see you now. Let me recommend you back to bed and try an S. and B." "An 'S. and B?' "Edith repeats vague-

"Sods and Brandy. It's the thing, depend upon it, for such a case as yours. I've been seedy myself before now and know what I'm talking about. I'll mix it for you, if you

like.' There is a copy of Tennyson, in blue and gold, beside Miss Darrell, and Miss Darrell's and when the honeymoon is over-when reply is to fling it at Mr. Stuart's head. It poverty strikes in at the door and love flies is a last effort of expiring nature; she sinks out of the window—when we hate each other back exhausted among the cushions. Charlie as only ill-assorted wives and husbands ever departs to enjoy his Manilla out under the hate-let the thought that we have done the waving trees, and Sir Victor, looking fresh All for love, and the world well lost business and recuperated, strolls in and bends over her.

"My dear Edith," he says, "how pale you are this morning—how tired you look! If one ball is going to exhaust you like this, how will you stand the wear and tear of London easons in the blissful time to come She dose not blush-she turns a trifle im-

patiently away from him and looks out. She can see Charlie and Hammond smoking sociably together in the sunny distance.

"I will grow used to it, I dare say. cient unto the day is the evil thereof.'

"Have you had breakfast?" "I made an effort and failed. I watched Trix eat hers, however, and that refreshed me quite as well. It was invigorating only to look at her."

He smiles and bends lower, drawing one long brown silken tress of hair fondly through his fingers, feeling as though he would like to stoop and kiss the pale, weary face. But Trix is over yonder, pretending to read, and kissing is not to be thought of.

"I am going over to Catheron Royals." he whispered; "suppose you come-the walk will do you good. I am giving orders about the fitting up of the old place. Did I tell you the workmen came yesterday?" "Yes; you told me."

"Shall I ring for your hat and shawl? Do

come. Edith." "Excuse me, Sir Victor," Edith answered with an impatient motion. "I feel too tired -too lazy, whichever you like-to stir. Some other day I will go with pleasure—just now I feel like lying here and doing the dolce far niente. Don't let me detain you, how-

ever." He turns to leave her with a disappointed face. Edith closes her eyes and takes an easier position among the pillows. The door closes behind him; Trix flings down her book and bursts forth:

"Of all the heartless, cold-blooded animals it has ever been my good fortune to meet, commend me to Edith Darrell!"

The dark eyes unclose and look up at her. "My dear Trix! what's the matter with you now? What new enormity have I committed?"

"Oh, nothing new-nothing new at all, is Trixy's scornful response; "it is quite in keeping with the rest of your conduct. To be purely and entirely selfish is the normal to retain them until I have. Bir Victor will state of the future Lady Catheron! Poor Sir Victor! who has won you. Poor Charlie! who has lost you. I hardly know which I pity most."

"I don't see that you need to waste your verfectly unmoved by Miss Stuart's vituperation; "keep it for me I shall make Sir Victor a very good wife as wives go, and for and I'll give you a ruby pin with Sir Victor Charlie-well, Lady Gwendoline is left to console him."

"Yes, of course, there is Lady Gwendoline. O Edith! Edith! what are you made of? Flesh and blood like other people, or waxwork, with a stone for a heart? How can you sell yourself, as you are going to do? Sir Victor Catheron is no more to you than his hall-porter, and yet you persist in marrying him. You love my brother, and yet you hand him over to Lady Gwendoline. Come, Edith, be honest for once; you love Charlie, don't you?"

"It is rather late in the day for such tender coniessions as that," Edith replies, with

"And you give him up! Miss Darrell, I give you up as a conundrum I can't solve.

more of them than I do; but if I loved a man," cried Trix, with kindling eyes and glowing cheeks, "I'd marry him! Yes, I

plum ?" she asks. "You certainly seem to would, though he were a beggar, have had an overdose of her." Edith looked up at her kind Edith looked up at her kindly, with a smothered sigh. ..

"I believe you, Trix; but then you are different from me." She half-raised herself, O Trix, child, don't let us talk about it; I am tired, and my head aches." She pushed back the heavy, dark hair wearily off her temples with both hands. I am what you call me, a selfish wretch-a heartless little brute-and am going to marry Sir Victor Catheron. Pity him, if you like poor fellow! for he loves me with his whole heart, and he is a brave and hardly know whether I love or despise for loyal gentleman. But don't pity your brother, my dear; believe me, he dosen't need it. He's a good fellow Charlie, and he likes me. but he won't break his heart or commit suicide while he has a cigar left."

"Here he comes," exclaimed Trix, "and I believe he has heard us."

"Let him come," Edith replies, lying listlessly back among her cushions once more. "It doesn't matter if he has. It will be no news to him." "It is a pity you should miss each other.

though," Trix says sarcastically, as she turns to go; "such thorough philosophers both: I believe you were made for each other, and as far as easy-going selfishness is concerned, there is little to choose between you. It's a thousand pities Sir Victor can't hear all

"He might if he liked," is Edith's answer. "I shouldn't care. Charlie!" as Charlie comes in and Trix goes out, " have you been eavesdropping? Don't deny it, sir, if you have ?"

Charlie takes a position in an easy-chair some yards distant, and looks at her lying

there, languid and lovely. "I have been eavesdropping—I never deny my small vices. Hammond left me to go to the stables, and, strolling under the window, I overheard you and Trix. Open confession is beneficial no doubt; but, my dear cousin, you really shouldn't make it in so audible a tone. It might have been Sir Victor instead of me."

She says nothing. The sombre look he has learned to know is in her dark eyes, on her dark colorless face.

"Poor Sir Victor!" he goes on; "he loves you—not a doubt of that, Dithy—to the lepths of idiocy, where you know so well how to cast your victims; but hard hit as he is, I wonder what he would say if he heard all

"You might tell him, Charlie," Edith says. me-who can tell? I think it would do us both good. You could say, Look bere; don't marry Edith Darrell, Sir Victor; she marks," compassionately, glancing at the wan | isn't worthy of you or any good man. She is full of pride, vanity, ambition, selfishness, illtemper, cynicism, and all uncharitableness. She is blase at nineteen—think what she will be at twenty.

She doesn't love you-I know her well enough to be sure she never will, partly because a heart was left out in her hard anatomy partly because-because all the liking she ever had to give, went long ago to some body else. Charlie, I think he would give me up, and I'd respect him for it, it he knew that. Tell him, if you have the courage, and when he casts me off, come to me and make me marry you. You can do it, you know;

to the bitter end, console us." She laughs recklessly, she feels reckless enough to say anything, do anything, this morning. Love, ambition rank, wealth—what empty baubles they all look, seen through tired eyes the day after a ball!

He sits silent watching her thoughtfully "I don't understand you, Edith," he says. "I feel like asking you the same question Trix did. Why do you marry Sir Victor?"

"Why do I marry him?" she repeated. Well-a little because of his handsome face and stately bearing, and the triumph of carrying off a prize, for which your Lady Gwendoline and half a score more have battled. A little because he pleads so eloquently, and loves me as no other mortal man did, or ever will; and oh! Charley, a great deal because he is Sir Victor Catheron, of Catheron Royals with a rent-roll of twenty thousand a year and more, and a name that is older than Magna Charta. If there be any virtue in truth, there -you have it, plain, unvarnished. I like him—who could help it?—but love him—no!" She clasped her hands above her head, and gazed dreamily out at the sparkling sunlit scene. "I shall be very fond of him, and proud of him when I am his wife-that I know. He will enter Parliament, and make speeches, and write political pamphlets, and redress the wrongs of the people. He's the sort of man politicians are made of—the sort of man a wife can be proud of. And on my wedding day, or perhaps a day or two before, you and I shall shake hands, sir, and see each

other no more." "No more?" he repeats. "Well, for a year or two at least, until all the folly of the past can be remembered only as a thing to be laughed at. Or until there is a tall, handsome Mrs. Stuart, or, more like, a Lady Gwendoline Stuart. And Charlie,' speaking hurriedly now, and not meeting the deep gray eyes she knows are fixed upon her. the locket with my picture and the letters -yon won't want them then-suppose you let me have them back."

"I won't want them then certainly. Charlie responds, "If by 'then' you mean when I am the husband of the tall, fascinating Mrs. Stuart or Lady Gwendoline. But as I have not that happiness yet, suppose you allow me never know, and he would not mind much if he did. We are cousins, are we not? and what more natural than that cousins should keep each other's pictures? By-the-bye, I see you still wear that little trumpery pearl and precious pity on either," auswered Edith turquoise brooch I gave you, with my photo verfectly unmoved by Miss Stuart's vitupera- on the back. Give it to me, Edie; turquoise does not become your brown skin, my dear, instead. Perhaps, as turquoise does become her. Lady Gwendoline will receive this as love's first timid offering. The rubies will

do twice as well for you." He stretched out his hand to unfasteu it She sprang back, her cheks flushing at his

touch. "You shall not have it! Neither Lady Gwendoline nor any one else shall wear it, and, married or single, I shall keep it, to my dying day If I choose. Charlie-what do you mean, sir! How dare you! Let me

For he had risen suddenly and caught her in his arms, looking steadily down into her dark eyes, with a gaze she could not meet. Whilst he held her, whilst he looked at her, he was her master, and he knew it.
"Charlie, let me go!" she pleaded. "If

any one came in; the servante, or-or-Sir last letter he alluded to it."

He laughed contemptuously, and held

still. "Yes Edith; suppose Sir Victor came and saw his bride elect with a sacrilegion arm about her waist? Suppose I told bin the truth—that you are mine, not his; min by the love that alone makes marriage holy his for his title and his rent-roll-bought and sold. By Heaven 1 half wish he would!"
Was this Charlie—Charlie Stuart.?

She caught her breath-her pride and h insolence dropping from her-only a girl in the grasp of the man she loves. In that mo ment, if he had willed it he could have made her forego her plight, and pledge herself to be his wholly, and he knew it.

"Edith," he said, "as I stand and look at you, in your beauty and your selfishness, most. I could make you marry me-make you, mind--but you are not worth it. Gor He opened his arms contemptuously and re leased her. "You'll not be a bad wife for Sir Victor, I dare say, as fashionable wives go You'll be that ornament of society a married flirt, but you'll never run away with his dear est friend, and make a case for the D. C. All for love, and the world well lost, is no motto of yours, my handsome cousin. Aweek ago envied Sir Victor with all my heart-to day I pity him with all my soul!"

He turned to go, for once in his life tho. roughly aroused, passionate love, passionate rage at war within him. She had sunk back upon the sofa, her face hidden in her hands, humbled as in all her proud life she had never been humbled before. Her silence and humbled touched him. He heard a stifled sob and all his hot anger died out in pained remorse.

"Oh forgive me, Edith!" he said, "forgive me. It may be cruel, but I had to speak. It is the first, it will be the last time. I am selfish, too, or I would never have pained you better never hear the truth than that the hearing should make you miserable. Don't cry, Edith; I can't bear it. Forgive me, my cocsin—they are the last tears I will ever make you shed."

The words he meant to soothe her, hur more deeply than the words he meant to wound. "They are the last tears I will ever make you shed!" An eternal farewell was in the words. She heard the door open, heard it close, and knew that her love and her life had parted in that instant for ever.

CHAPTER XVII. " FOR EVER AND EVER."

Two weeks later, as June's golden days wer drawing to a close, five of Lady Helenas guests departed from Powyss-place. One re-mained behind. The Stuart family, with the devoted Captain Hammond in Trixy's train went up to London; Miss Edith Darrell stay. ed behind.

Since the memorable day following the ball the bride elect of Sir Victor Catheron had dwelt in a sort of earthly purgatory, had lived stretched on a sort of daily rack. "How blessings brighten as they take their flight. She had given up Charlie—had cast him of had bartered herself in cold blood—for title and an income. And now that he held he at her true value, that his love had died a na tural death in contempt and scorn, her whole heart, her whole soul went to him with a sick longing that was like death. It was her daily fortune and penance to see him, to speak to him, and note the cold scorn of his gray tranquil eyes. Jealousy had been added to her other torments; he was ever by Lady Gwerdoline's side of late-ever at Drexel Court. His father had set his heart upon the match; she was graceful and highbred; it would end in a marriage, no doubt. There were times when she woke from her jealous anger to rage at herself.

"What a dog in the manger I grow," the said, with a bitter laugh. I won't have him myself, and I can't bear that any one else should have him. If he would only go away—if he only would—I cannot endure this much longer."

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Truly she could not. She was losing fles and color, waxing wan as a shadow. Sir Vic-tor was full of concern, full of wonder and alarm. Lady Helena said little, but (being a woman) her sharp old eyes saw all. "The sooner my guests go the better," sh thought; "the sooner she sees the last of this

young man, the sooner health and strength will return." Perhaps Charlie saw too-the gray, tran quil eyes were very penetrating. It was he,

at all events, who urged the exedus to London. "Let us see a little London life in the sea son, governor," he said. "Lady Portia Hampton, and that lot, are going. They'll introduce us to some nice people—so will Hammond. Rustic lanes and hawthorn hedge are all very pretty, but there is a possibility of their palling on depraved New York minds I pine for stone and mortar, and the fog and smoke of London."

Whatever he may have felt, he bore it easily to all outward seeming, as the men who fee deepest mostly do. He could not be said actually avoid her, but certainly since the afternoon in the drawing-room, they had neve been five seconds alone.

Mr. Stuart, senior, had agreed, with almost feverish eagerness, to the proposed change. Life had been very pleasant in Cheshire, with picnics, water-parties down the Dee, drives to show-places, lawn billiards, and croquet, but a month of it was enough. Sir Victor was immersed in his building projects and his lady-love; Lady Helena, ever since the coming and going of the lady in black, had not been the same. Powyss-place was a pleasant house, but enough was enough. They were ready to say good-bye and be off to "freel fields and pastures new."

"And, my dear child," said Lady Helena Edith, when the departure was fixed, " I think you had much better remain behind."

There was an emphasis in her tone, a mean ing glance in her eye, that brought the conscious blood to the girl's cheek. Her eye fell---her lips quivered for an instant-she made no reply.

"Certainly Edith will remain," Sir Victor

interposed impetuously. "As if we could survive down here without her! And, o course, just at present it is impossible for me to leave. They don't need her half as much as we do-Miss Stuart has Hammond, Prince Charlie has Gwendoline Drexel; Edith would

only be in the way!" "It is settled then?" said Lady Helena again, watching Edith with a curiously intent look. "You remain!"

"I will remain," Edith answered, very lowly and without lifting her eyes. "My own idea is," went on the young baronet confidentially, to his lady love, that they are glad to be gone. Something seems to be the matter with Stuart pere under a cloud-

rather, just at present. Has it struck you Dithy? He had caught the way of calling her by the pet name Trix and Charlie used. She lifted her eyes abstractedly now, as he asked

the question. "Mr. Stuart! What did you say, Sir Vic tor? Oh-under a cloud. Well, yes, I have noticed it. I think it is something connected with his business in New York. In papa's

(Continued on Third Page.)

"In papa's last letter," Mr. Frederick Darall had said this: "One of their great financial crisis, they all me, is approaching in New York, mony failures and immense loss. One of the most de-ply involved, it is whispered, will be James Stuart. I have the start the train of the train the heard however, this may be exaggerated. Once hope, now the would be a fine thing, a brilliant match, if my Edith married James Stuart's How much hetter Providence has arranged it! Once more, my dearest daughter, rangeo is large you on the brilliant vista open-I congision you. Your step-mother, who desires ing best love, never wearies of spreading the her personner that our little Eddie is soon wonderful news that our little Eddie is soon who the bride of a great English baronet." Miss Darrell's straight black brows met in fowning line as she perused this parenthand pious epistle. The next instant it

torn into minute atoms, and scattered to the four winds of heaven. There seemed to be some foundation for the news. Letters without end kept coming or Mr. Stuart : little boys bearing the ominors orange envelopes of the telegraph compay came almost daily to Powysz-place. liter the letters and cable messages the gloom on Mr. Stuart's face deepened and dikened. He lost sleep, he lost appetite; ome great and secret fear seemed to be preying upon him. What was it? His family noticed it, and enquired about his health. He rebuffed them impatiently; he was quite well-he wanted to be let alone-why the unmentionable-to-ears-polite need they badger him with questions? They held their peace and let him alone. That it in any way concemed commercial failure they never dreamed; to them the wealth of the husband and father was something illimitable—a golden river flowing from the golden ocean.
That ruin could approach them never entered gelr wildest dreams.

He had gone to Edith one day and offered her a thousand dollar cheque. "For your trousseau, my dear," he said.

"It isn't what I expected to give you-what I would give you, if-" He gulped and pansed. Things have changed with me lately. You will accept this, Edie-it will at hast buy your wedding-d ess."

She had shrunk back and refused-not oroudly or angrily--very humbly, but very irmly. From Charlie's father she could never take a farthing now.

"No," she said, "I can't take it. Dear Mr. Smart, I thank you all the same; you have given me more already than I deserve or can ever repay. I cannot take this-Sir Victor Catheron takes me as I am-poor, penniless. Lady Helena will give me a white silk dress and veil to be married in. For the rest, after my wedding day, whatever my life may lack, it will not lack dresses."

He had replaced his cheque in his pocketbook, inwardly thankful, parhaps, that it had not been accepted. The day was past when sthousand dollars would have been but as a drop in the ocean to him.

The time of departure was fixed at length ; and the moment it was fixed, Trix flew upstairs, and into Edith's room, with the news. "Oh, let us be joyful," sang Miss Stuart, valizing in psalm time up and down the nom; "we're off at last, the day after to-morrow, Dithy; so go pack up at once. It's been very jolly, and all that, down here, for the past four weeks, and you've had a good time, I know; but I, for one, will be glad to hear the bustle and din of city life once more. One grows tired doing the pastoraland tooralooral-I mean truly rural-and craves for shops, and gaslight, and glitter, and crowds of human beings once more. Our rooms are taken at Langham's, Edie; and that blessed darling, Captain Hammond, goes with us. Lady Portia, Lady Gwendoline, and Lady Laura are coming also, and I mean to plunge headlong into the giddy whirl of dissipation and mingle with the bloated aristocracy. Why don't you laugh? What are you look-

ing so sulky about? king culby ?" Edith soid with faint smile, "I don't feel sulky. I sincerely hope you may enjoy yourself even more than you anticipate."

"Oh-you do!" said Trix, opening her eyes; "and how about yourself-don't you expect to enjoy yourself at all?

"I would, no doubt, only-I am not go-"Not going!" Thunderstruck, Trix re-

peats the words. "No; it has been decided that I remain here. You won't miss me, Trix, you have Captain Hammond."

"Captain Hammond may go hang himself. I want you, and you I mean to have. Let us sit down and reason this thing out. Now, what new crotchet has got into your head? May I ask what your ladyship elect means to

"To semain quietly here until-until-you

"Oh, I know?" with indescribable scorn: "until you are raised to the sublime dignity of a baronet's wife. And you mean to mope away your existence down here for the next two months listening to love-making you don't care that about. Oh, no need to fire up; I know how much you care about it. And I say you shan't. Why, you are fading away to a shadow now under it. You shall come up to London with us and recuperate. Charlie shall take you everywhere.'

She saw her wince--yes, that was where the vital place lay. Miss Stuart ran on: "The idea of living under the same roo for two mortal months with the young man you are going to marry? You're a great stickler for stiquette-1 hope you don't call that etiquette! Nobody ever heard of such a thing. I'm not sure but that it would be immoral. Of course, there's Ludy Helena to play propriety, and there's the improvements at Cath-ron Royals to amuse you, and there's Sir Victor's endless 'loving' to edify you, but still I say you shall come. You started with us, and you shall stay with us-you belong to us, not to him, until the nuptial knot is

out you. I should die of the dismals in a "What, Trix-with Captain Hammond?" "Bother Captain Hammo ! I want you. 0, Edie, do come !"

tled. I wouldn't give a fig for London with-

"I can't, Trix." She turned away with an impatient sigh. "I have promised. Sir Victor wishes it, Lady Helena wishes it. It i impossible."

"And Edith Darrell wishes it. Oh, say it out, Edith," Trix retorted bitterly, "Your faults are many, but fear of the truth used not to be among them. You have promised. Is it at they are afraid to trust you out of

Let me alone, Trix, I am tired and sick. I can't bear it."

She laid her face down upon her armtired, as she said—sick, soul and body. Every fibre of her heart was longing to go with thom-to be with him while she might, treason or no to Sir Victor; but if could not be. Trix stood and looked at her, pale with

I will let you alone, Miss Darrell. Morewill let you alone for the remainder of your

your turn for newer, grander friends-it is only the way of the world, and what one might expect from Miss Edith Darrell. But I didn't expect it -- I didn't think lugratitude was among your failings. I was a fool," cried Trix, with a burst. "I always was a fool and always will be. But I'll be fooled by you no longer. Stay here, Miss Darrell and when we say good-bye day after to-mor row, it shall be good-bye for ever."

And then Miss Stuart, very red in the face very flashing in the eyes, bounced out of the room, and Edith was left alone. Only another friend lost for ever. Well, she had Sir Victor Catheron left—he must

suffice for all now. All that day and most of the next she kept her room. It was no falsehood to say she was eyes open, her hands clasped over her head, looking blankly before her. To-morrow they must part, and after to-morrow---but her mind gave it up; she could not look beyond.

She was downstairs when to-morrow came to say farewell. The white wrapper she wore was not whiter than her face. Mr. Stuart ings with Ireland that he has arrested one shook hands in a nervous, hurried sort of a priest only out of hundreds who have spoken way that had grown habitual to him of late. Mrs. Stuart kissed her fondly, Miss Stuart just touched her lips formally to her cheek, and Mr. Charles Stuart held her cold fingers for two seconds in his warm clasp, looked, with his own easy, pleasant smile. straight into her eyes, and said good-bye precisely as he said it to Lady Helena. Then it was all over; they were gone; the wheels that bore them away crashed over the gravel. Edith Darrell felt as though they were crashing over her heart.

That night the Stuarts were established in

elegant apartments at Langham's Hotel. But alas for the frality of human hopes The splendid time" Trixy so confidently looked forward to never came. The very morning after their arrival came one of the boys in uniform with another sinister orange envelope for the head of the family. The head of the family chanced to be alone in his dressing-room. He took it with trembling hand and bloodshot eyes, and tore it open. A moment after there was a horrible cry like nothing human, then a heavy fall.

(To be continued.)

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The remedy that has stood the test of time is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Almost infallible to cure dysentery, cholera | that he was Captain Bell, of Dixon, Illinois, morbus, and all manner of fluxes, choice who had been a sharpshooter in our army cramps, cholera infantum, and every form of summer complaints.

THE SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

Madrid, August 4 .- King Alfonso with Christina and the rest of the royal family leave La Granja on Saturday for the Province of Stanander. On the northern coast the King and Queen purpose visiting the shrine of Pilyao, the Cave of Cavadonga, and the historic cities of Santiago and Lem. The main object of the trip is, however, the inspection of the arsenal of Ferrol and the barbor of Vigo, where considerable improvements have been and are to be made. The new Cabinet proposes to devote several hundred thousand dollars towards strengthening those two places. Eleven vessels are now being built in Spain land six more are ordered in foreign dock-yards, to form a fast, powerfully armed squadron of cruisers for colonial waters. The royal family will return to Madrid shout the end of this month. and early in September they will receive the visit of the King of Portugal, who, with King Alfonso, is to inaugurate the new railroad line between the two kingdoms in the Valley of the Dorero.

The Infanta Eulalia will shortly be married to an Austrian archduke, brother of Queen Christina. The princess Eulalia is barely seventeen, and her betrothed is still beard-

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

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

FROM BEDFORD, QUE.

MYSTERIOUS DROWNING CASE. BEDFORD, Que., August 3.-A party of five from Bedford started on a fishing expedition to Pike Biver. It is supposed they drank freely and got intoxicated. Two of the party went out in a boat to get home, the other three remaining on shore. They were gone some little time, when one of these on shore called for those that went in the boat. When he called he saw but one man in the hoat, who appeared to be sleeping. The man on shore called several times, and finally the man seemed to awake and made for the shore. The party who called asked where the missing man, Orris, was, the reply given was he had gone home, and he then said, "I have a log or a dead man on my line," and, on pulling the object on shore, it proved to be the man Orris, who went out with him. A party from Bedford, on learning of the accident, went down to the place to hear the particulars of the sad affair. They there found the unfortunate man lying, and, on examination, it was found that he had a very severe cut on the lips. The body is awaiting the Coroner's inquest.

NO GOOD PREACHING.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a a man running, or rather pacing—as near a patient, or write a good article when he feels | run as he could get; he seemed tired out, miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the | one sook on his left foot! He was covered attempt in such a condition when it can be with blood and dirt. As he passed me he was so easily and chesply removed by a little Hop Bitters .- Albany Times.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Weary of Life. Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmosphere, over-indulgence, or exhaustive excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pille, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties and revive the falling memory. By attentively studying the instructions of taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

GENERAL BOURKE ON INFERNAL

MACHINES. Gen. Bourke, one of the trustees of the Skirmishing Fund, is reported as saying: "I dou't know much about Orowe. He don't life. All the past has been bad enough. amount to much. What is the use of im-Your deceit to me, your heartlessness to mortalizing such an idiot? I have no sym- military, and the police officers understood it.

A WESTERNER IN IRELAND.

What he has Seen in his Travels.

LETTER FROM JAS. REDPATH

Dublin, July 19, 1881.

The English Delegation from the Democratic Federation more than confirm, in their public speeches, the pre-Raphaelite reports of the Northumberland and Durham Miners; ill-she was. She lay upon her bed, her dark but as some of them seem, to the unregenerated eye, to be protesting too much love for the Irish for the amount of service they are rendering them, and to be fonder of popularity than hard work. I shall pass them by with one remark only-that it illustrates the hypocrisy and cowardice of Gladstone's dealas boldly, and even more boldly, than Father Sheehy, while he has imprisoned every earnest advocate of peasant proprietorship who has given him the slightest pretext; that he has not dared to seize a Bishop or Archbishop although several bishops have spoken as " seditiously" (which, in Ireland, under an English 'liberal" administration, means as truthfully), as the incarcerated Stalwarts; and, furthermore that not one of the Suspects now in iail in apy part of Ireland has ever uttered such treasonable opinions and denounced the administration in such unguarded words as those roving Englishmen, now and recently in this country. Gladstone and Bright are afraid of English constituencies, for they know that the arrest of representative Englishmen, even of the working classes, would tear off their " Liberal" masks before the eyes of the English people, and reveal the fact that a "Liberal" in office does not differ from a Tory excepting in his brogue. So these Englishmen defy Quaker Forster's buckshot policy with impunity.

I saw in Sackville-street the other day tall, swarthy gentlemen who was making himself unconscientiously conspicuous by wearing a soft felt hat-the sacred emblem of our nationality abroad. I could not decide from his looks whether he was a Westerner or Southerner, and so I made his acquaintance, and found that both guesses were correct: while his father had been a Brigadier-General in the Southern army. He is a man of education and intelligence, and I learned that, like myself, he had been both a journalist and lecturer at home. He has been in ireland two months, travelling about all the time, mostly

on jaunting cars in the south and southwest He came to Ireland as I came at first, and as all the English deputations confess that they came-with a very scant supply of sympathy for the political uprisings of the Irish people, and with the feeling that while the Irish might have some wrongs, their English rulers were probably in no way responsible for them. But, like the rest of us, the scales have fallen from his eyes.

"What do you think of Irish landlordism, asked, "end English rule in Ireland now?" "I think injustice," he replied, "is a very mild name for it—the whole thing is based on crime. I could not believe that any people would endure such wrongs patiently. Talk about the clamor, the discontent, the impetuosity of the Irish: d-n it, no people on earth could be more submissive under such atrocious tyranny. These people, the real peasantry, are on the verge of starvation. None of them ever pretend to taste meat, or use their own butter or eggs, or any other marketable produce they may raise. Their food is sour milk and potatoes. Their huts are worse than the huts of the hottentots, and their clothes-well they are just a little better than our first payet these poor creatures are both at home and abroad, because they dare

even to complain!" "How about the lawlessness in Ireland what counties have you seen most of it in? "Well," replied Captain Bell, "I've been pretty well through the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Waterford, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary Galway, and Roscommon, and I only saw one act of violence on the part of the people — I only saw the finale of it, so to speak—and to offset it, I saw what I certainly regarded as a deliberate effort on the part of the Government troops to incite an insurrection, and such a provocation would have been sure to lead to the annibilation of the troops in any part of America. There is no reign of terror in Ire-land. Nowhere is life and property held more sacred. I felt as safe among these wild mountains of western Ireland as on my own farm near Dixon Illinois. Every reported crime or outrage, whether true or bogus, and whatever its cause, is not only grossly exaggerated, but attributed to political disaffection. If a careless boy shies a pebble at a window treason must be lurking about! If an old woman drope a stone from a window on a policeman the district must be proclained! If a drunken brawler gets into a row with a neighbour, in a personal difficulty, the country is overrnn with troops, and some Land Leaguer must be

marched to prison." "What was the act of violence you saw?" "I was at Blarney village, near Blarney Castle. I was walking out from Cork to see the castle, and I was quite near the village when I saw laboring men running down from the fields to the road, and heard shouts from the direction of the village; and then I saw and he was stark naked with the exception of panting and looked frightened to death-his look of terror reminded me of pictures of the dethroned fiends in Milton. He passed in

"I went ou to the village and found that he was a process server. He had used his power, they said, in a very insolent way, and suddenly the exasperated women attacked bim, literaly tore his clothes from him, and then whipped him with furse. He was surrounded by hundreds of furious women. The men took no part; they just stood aloof and shouted and laughed at the women. I understood afterwards that the landford com-

promised with those tenants." What about the troops?" "A Land League meeting was advertised to be held at Millstreet, a town of 7,000 inhabitants, about 30 or 40 miles from Cork. There had been no outrages in that district and there was no pretence that there was any danger of an outbreak. Yet the British Government, under Mr. Forster's advise, arbitrarily lions. prohibited the meeting two days before, or proclaimed' it as they call suppressing free speech in Ireland. The country people, of course, did not hear of the proclamation, and 20,000 or more came in. The streets were packed. The leaders did not intend to hold Charlie-this is the last drop in the cup. Four throwns over when you have served to have nothing to do with them."

I have no sympathy with the infernal machine men; I want or without asking the people to disperse, or without asking the leaders to tell them or without asking the leaders to tell them Canada, called them aborogoines.

to go home quietly, a company of 52 dragoons, armed with sabres, carbines and revolvers, supported on both sides by companies of regular infantry, came from within the walled enclosure of the barracks, rode and marched into the centre of the crowd in the most insolent fashlon, and formed in line of battle in the thickest part of the dense throng. It seemed to be deliberately intended to provoke the people. was heard nor an excuse given for a massacre, success. But the scowling faces of the people revealed their thoughts clearly enough.

"Did you hear of any landlord outrages?" "I consider all the evictions as landlord outrages. In every county I have travelled in I have heard tales of the cruelty and oppression of landlords which seem incredible: that I would not have believed if I had hear them in America; and that I would not have believed even here, if it had not been for the tangible evidences of ruin and poverty that lie scattered over the whole country."

"Give me an illustration or two?" " Well, take Bence Jones, who had been described as a martyr in England, and who has written a book in defence of the landlords. I heard so many stories of his cruelty that I wonder how he has ever been allowed to live at all. I will give you one, told by Mr. Hurley, at Clonakilty. One peasant family had occupied a tarm near Clonakilty for several generations. During the last famine the old people died of hardship and starvation. Before the surviving son was allowed to keep the little farm he had to pay a heavy fine-as the Irish call a bonusto Bence Jones for the privilege. Bence Jones, every one there says, not give a penny towards the relief fund in the time of the famine, or towards the relief of the tenants in any way. This poor fellow had to sell his little farm stock to pay this fine. He had a grown sister and two little orphan children, a brother and sister, I think, to support. These tender children yielded to the want and hardship of their lot, and sickened and died. During their sickness Bence Jones craftily asked the son how much it cost to support these children. The tenant said £10 a year. As soon as the children died Bence Jones raised the rent of the little farm £10 per annum, as he claimed that by their death the profits of the tenant would be increased to that amount.

"That's a sample," continued the captain "it is the deliberate policy of the Irish landlords to allow the tenant just enough to keep soul and body together-but to keep him too poor to educate his children, too poor to organize, too poor to fight, and too poor to run away!"

"Bence Jones' rents were all very high?" "Yes, very high. Mr. Hurley, who told me this story, said that it took all the products of his farm and a portion of the profits of shop to pay his rent."

"Why do the peasants pay such rents?" "They have no where else in God's world to go if they are turned out. Evictions mean death or starvation. Men like Hurley keep their farms even when they have a business, because their ancestors have always lived on them, and they hope by-and-bye to own them, I виррове."

Land Lansdowne in Kerry is another Irish laudlord, like Bence Jones, who has posed as a good landlord. Did you see any of his

"I travelled extensively in Kerry," said Captain Bell, "and I saw a good many of his tenants. While some of them spoke of him as a good landlord, I saw a great many cases of hardship and even cruelty."

"What did they mean by Lansdowne being a good landlord?"

"I find in Ireland, everywhere, that if the landlord simply allows them to live and doesn't evict them, the tenants talk of him as a good landloid. I have gone through the estates of these men who are called good landlords, and I have fully made up my mind that there is no such thing as a good landlord in Ireland. I found Langdowne's rente to be very high-out of all proportion to the productive capacity of the land. The intelligent people I met in Kerry charge him not only with giving nothing to the relief of his tenents during the famine, but with making money out of the Government advances."

Lomit Captain Bell's statement of Lansdowne's methods of turning Government advances intended for the tenantry to his own personal advantage, as I explained and exposed them in an elaborate series of letters published last summer in the New York Tribune. These letters were republished in the Counties Kerry and Mayo, and neither Lansdowne nor his agent Trench dared to deny their accuracy, although Lord Lansdowne, by trickery worthy of a Toomb's lawyer, undertook to impeach the statements of my first letter, which related to his infamous father and grandfather, by pretending that I wrote them about himself.

"I remember." continued Captain Bell, when in the mountain districts between Bantry and Kenmare, I was denouncing the wrongs of the peasantry that I had seen. The two young English gentlemen on the car with me were defending the landlords. They denied, sticks and stones. Ryan got a severe, with the usual arrogance of Englishmen, that such wrongs existed. I pointed to a miserable hovel on the mountain side as a specimen of the wretchedness of the people. The Englishmen said of course Corbally, arrested Patrick Shanny, aged 21, a there was no rent paid for that I challenged them to go up with me. We stopped the car and ascended. The cabin was so low that we had to stoop to get in; the door was | this afternoon before Mr. Jerome Counihan, not over four and a half feet high; there was no chimney-only a hole in the thatch; the floor was the earth; there were a few chickens and ducks in the dark cabin-for it had no window; it was wretched beyond my power to describe. I asked the woman if she paid any rent. She said indeed she did; that she had enriched her little plot of ground by carrying manure up the mountain side on her back, 'but now,' she said, bursting into tears, 'I have to leave it, as they've raised the rent and I cannot pay it.' She said she was one of Lord Landsdowne's tenants. The Englishmen went back in silence, greatly moved, and made no further defence of the Irish landlords."

Lord Landedowne has recently given notice of his intention to seek to defeat even Gladstone's petty scheme to give a few clumbs of justice to the peasantry of Ireland!

JAMES REDPATH.

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

The Daily News says it is believed we shall give bonds of cash in liquidation of our debts to America to the extent of fifteen mil-

The Dublin Freeman's Journal gives prominence to a revival of the report that Forster will resign the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland after the Land Bill has received the Royal Assent.

A brilliant young speaker in a town in Ontario, lately, when speaking of the natives of

Irish Mail News.

A LAND LEAGUE FAIR.

The Cork Examiner of 16th July says :-Yesterday a fair was held at Equiskeen, under the auspices of the Land League, in opposition to the usual fair held in the neighboring village of Ballineen, the landlord of which, it is alleged, has treated his tenants But the people understood it, and not a hiss | harshly. The tair appears to have been a

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A BAILIFF.

The correspondent of the Freeman, writing from Builieborough on 16th July last, says :-A sheriff's bailiff attempted suicide by cutting his throat rather than assist at three evictions in the neighborhood.

ABORTIVE SALE OF MEADOWING. The correspondent of the Irish Times, writ-

ing from Ennis on July 16th, says :— Yesterday about sixty acres of prime meadowing on the lands of the Craghrain, the property of George Stackpoole Mahon, Esq., were offered for sale. There was a large at tendance, but only three acres were sold to three different parties, at £4 an acre. Although they paid a deposit of half a sovereign they declined to take the hay. The intention was to to boycott the sale, because the agent, Mr. Richard Stackpoole, J.P., Edendale, had some difference with his tenants in trying to enforce payment of his rents.

A POLICEMAN'S MISTAKE.

The Cork Examiner of July 9th says :-At the Skibbereen petty sessions, yester-day, Charles O'Regan, bill poster, was summoned for assaulting the police in Skibbereen, on the 7th June last, when a party of constabulary were on their way to Ballydehob. Sub-constable Reilly, stationed in Bandon, swore that O'Regan picked up a stone in the street, and threw it in the direction of the head-constable; but three witnesses for the defence swore that O'Regan was not on the street at all at the time, and could not have thrown any stone without their seeing him. The bench dismissed the case without preju-

BOYCOTTING CATTLE SEIZED FOR RENT,

The Express of 18th July says !-The cattle seized for rent on the farm of John Power, Newtown, near Youghal-bridge, were driven into Dungarvan on Saturday evening in charge of six bailiffs and 150 police. Captain Power, whose yard has been used as a pound, now refused to allow the cattle in. Several other persons in town were applied to by the police and sheriff for the use of their yards, but with a similar result. The cattle were kept on the street for fully an hour in charge of the police. The bailiffs were booted and groaned at by the crowd, and some stones were thrown. The cattle were at length driven to the police barrack, where they are impounded at present. The cheriff has issued a notice announcing that the boycotted cattle will be sold in the courthouse on Monday next, no other place being available for the sale. The bailiffs will proceed against some of the persons by whom stones were thrown. Proceedings will also be taken against Cantain Power for refusing the use of his yard to the authorities.

A "GRAVE" WARNING.

The Express of 18th July says: -Two men were cutting hay on a farm adjacent to Lynagh on Fridcy, for Mr. Peter Blake, J. P, of Hollypark. The farm was lately sold by the sheriff and purchased by Mr. Blake, the landlord. On their arrival on Saturday morning they were surprised to find a grave dug, six feet long and three feet deen. in the meadow. A notice was also posted threatening the lives of the men if they continued to cut the hay. The men left, and at once communicated with the police.

RELIEVING A BOYCOTTED LANDLORD.

The Express of same date says :-On Saturday the Emergency Committee sent a party of five laborers to cut and save the bay of Mr. Henry D. Head, J. P., of Ballyguinane, near Nenagh. In reference to the above case, the . Nenagh Guardian says that one of the worst cases of " boy cotting " which has occurred in that part of the country has taken place within the last few days. Mr. Henry D. Head, J. P., Ballyquinane, being obliged to have writs served on five of his tenants on his Barnagore property for nonpayment of rent, has been subjected to the greatest persecution. Notices were extensively posted up through the district to Boycctt the tyrant!" The result has been that all his servants have left him, and that himself and his family have to perform all the menial duties necessary for his establishment, even to milking the cows. Mr. Head has also to go about guarded by police.

ATTACK ON A BAILIFF.

The correspondent of the Freeman, writing

from Limerick on 18th July, says:-Last evening, while a land bailift named Patrick Ryan, was going home from this city to where he temporarily resides at Corbally, he was set upon by a small party of men, who beat him with rough handling, and was beaten about the head with a loaded butt. The constabulary were apprised of the outrage, and at three o'clock this morning Constable Young, of small farmer's son, for being concerned in the

BOYCOTTING A CARGO.

The correspondent of the Freeman, writing

from Cork on Monday says :--A cargo of prepared timber for a new structure which is being erected by the Rev. Dr. Webster in the College road arrived this morning in Cork from England. A report went out that the timber was sent over by Mr. Bence Jones, and, the report being received as true, a determined attempt was made to boycott the cargo. The laborers engaged refused to work, and the carriers also declined to perform the service.

RELIEVING AN EVICTED TENANT. The Cork daily papers of 19th July say :-At the weekly meeting of the Lictowel Board of Guardians on Thursday Major H. M.

Sandes occupied the chair. Amongst the applicants for outdoor relief was a man named Michael Broderick, who

children as being in a very destitute condi-Chairman-Is this man the late guardian

for Gunsborough electoral division? Clerk-He is, sir. After some discussion, 10s per week was

allowed. MR. BENCE JONES' RENTS.

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner 58.Y8:--

Young Mr. Bence Jones and his compan-

ions left for England last week, having remained about three weeks at Lisselane. The 7th of December and the 7th of July were the gale days appointed by his paid most punctually at his residence, or if now been revived by the brutal murder of not proceedings taken against those who Mrs. McHugh by her husband.

failed to do so. The young gentleman waited on the 7th of the mouth to receive the rents, but no one put in an appearance. They then laft for England. A large number of tenants owe twelve moustand sent has March. Mr. Bence Jones writes to them that he will accept a half year's rent.

DOYCOTTING A LANDLORD IN LIMEBICK. The Cork Herald says :-

Yesterday Mr Michael Hartigan, auctioneer, George street, held an auction or 60 acres of mendowing at Ballingarde, for Mr. Henry Croker, J.P. An attempt at a sale made on a farm from which a farmer named O'Rourke was capriciously evicted some time since, about two years ago, and this circumstance seems not to have been forgotten, as the farmers refused to buy, and the sale was almost completely "boycotted." The farm is in trust for a minor, young Mr. Croker Monck. There was but one acre of meadowing bought at yesterday's sale, and this by a smith, it is said, who had his own reason for purchasing.

"TIM QUINLAN'S CASTLE" AGAIN.

Tuesday's papers have the following :-Another military expedition visited the neighborhood of Quinlan's Castle yesterday, in order to prevent bailiffs in evicting ten tenants on the property of Colonel Hare. The force consisted of 200 men of the 9th Regiment and 200 police. There was no disturbance.

BOYCOTTING MR. GODDARD. The Cork correspondent of the Irish Times

writing on Tuesday, says :--At the county Cork assizes yesterday, Mr. L. O'Gorman, owner of a hotel at Charleville, was placed in the dock on a charge of having

retused to entertain Mr. Norris Goddard and the members of the Property Defence Association at his hotel on March 15th. The accused pleaded not guilty. After a lengthy hearing the jury disagreed and were discharged. The London correspondent of the Dublin

Nation says :- In the midst of question time on Monday last, and while the House was listless, distracted, and noisy, the Prime Minister advanced to the table and commenced to make some statement. The first few words were not distinctly heard over the buzz of conversation, but suddenly the words "Irish Land Commissioners" were audible, and a roar of "Order, order," as a call for silence, went through the assembly. Everyone bent forward eagerly, every ear was strained. He might now have spokenin in a whisper. It was the great revelation of the whole debate; the names of the commissioners were to be announced. In the stillness of an anxious hush he read them out. "Mr. Sergeant O'Hagan; Mr. Edward Falconer Lytton, M. P.; and Mr. John E. Vernon." There was a deadlike silence of a moment unbroken by a single cheer. Then suddenly broke forth one of the most singular and startling demonstrations ever witnessed

in the House. A roar of groans—not more exclamations of "oh, oh," which is the strongest Parliamentary form of disapprobation, but downright groans -burst from the whole body of Irish members. What seemed most to impress the House was the manifest spontaneity of this strange ebullition. It was totally unpremediated. It seemed impulsive, instructive. No man had a moment to consult his neighbour. With a common thought, feeling, and purpose the whole body as one man groaned-groaned fiercely, vehemently-for fully three or four minutes, amidst the silent, uneasy wonderment of the House. I looked at the Prime Minister's face. It was deathly pale. He seemed utterly taken aback-completely stunned. I rarely saw such a sorrowful, woebegone expression on his countenance. Apparently he had looked for or been led to expect a burst of cheers instead of those fearful groans. Somebody had misled him. "Some one had blundered."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Mr. Crowe, of Peoria, is surely a scarecrow. La Patrie says Mr. Joseph Tasse, M. P., is

furious at Mr. Frechette's success. It is then easy to put Mr. Tasse in a rage. Mr. Phipps, who turned out the late Gov-

ernment, is not politically dead yet. He is now pitching into the "other fellows." The New York Freeman's Journal is grand this week. It abuses everything and every-

body. Go ahead, "Mr. McMaster, dear sir." Three officers of the Life Guards, in London, recently declined to join the ball given by that corps, because they could not afford

It is admitted that the "Royal Irish" received the greatest amount of approbation of all the regiments recently paraded before the Queen. In Edinburgh a shipowner of Glasgow has

accepted a tender of \$25,000 from the Caledonian Railway Company on account of in-juries received in a collision in September iast. An Iowa husband on going home found his wife carousing with four men. He adroitly got the five offenders into five separate rooms,

locked the doors, and then thrashed them soundly, one by one. There is trouble in the Methodist church at Hickey Point, Ill., because cigars were sold at the Sunday school festival to small boys, several of whom indulged in their first

smoke on that occasion. A dying thief was compassionately released from the Rhode Island State prison, and sent to pass his remaining days at home in Providence; but before his death he crawled out

and robbed seven houses. A sheep dairy for the manufacture of cheese has been started near Chattanooga. Sheep choese is a popular article of food in Austria. and this enterprise, beginning with 1,000 sheep, is under the management of an

Austrian. "The gutter mud of to-day," says a medical writer, "with its deadly septic organisms, becomes the dust of to-morrow, and in respiration is deposited upon the mucous membrane of of the respiratory passages of those

who breathe it." The Rev. Mr Thompson, addressing an Orange gathering at Johnstone, Scotland, on the glorious Twelfth, said :- " I have preachrepresented himself and his wife and five ed in Rome against the Pope. I see many men in this crowd who, if they only washed their faces, would be better looking than the

Pope." A writer in the Lublin Review says : " I remember seeing, a few days after the battle of Worth, a party of German infantry paraded tor guard duty. One of the men had his accoutrements out of order, upon which the inspecting officer slapped his face." And yet the men thus treated want to emigrate.

A society for the Promotion of Marriage was started two years ago in Cincinnati. An inaugural pionic was given, and one of the ceremonies was the marriage of James Mofather for receiving the September and Hugh and Belle Walker. The society died March rents, which were up to the present quietly soon afterward. Its memory has-

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE B PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

50 per cent on these rates.]

For August, 1881. THURSDAY, 11 .- Of the Octave of St. Lawrence. SS. Tiburtius and Susanns, Martyrs. Bp. Fenwick, Boston, died, 1846. FRIDAY, 12. -St. Clare, Virgin.

SATURDAY, 13 .- Of the Octave. SS. Hyppolyand Cassian, Martyrs. Vigil of the Assumption. Fast. Cons. Bp. Becker, Wilmington, 1868.

SUNDAY, 14.—Tenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. 1 Cor. xii. 2-11; Gosp. Luke xviii. 9-14. MONDAY, 15.—Assumption of the B. V. M.

Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 11-20; Gosp. x. 38-42. Cons. Bp. O'Connor, Omaha, 1876. TUESDAY, 16-St. Hyacinth, Confessor. WEDNESDAY, 17 .- Octave of St. Lawrence,

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

THE tax-payers of Longueuil held a meeting yesterday and agreed to give a bonus of \$20,000 towards the establishment of a car factory, which is to be constructed by a private company for the manufacture of cars for the South Eastern Railroad. Longueuil is evidently waking up to the importance of its position as a manufacturing centre, and it is about time.

THE release of Mr. John Dillon, M. P. for Tipperary, has, says the cablegram, created as much excitement almost as his arrest, and, it might add, as much astonishment also. He was imprisoned on the whim of a Government which is remarkable for its whims, and released likewise on a whim. But, then, any sort of an excuse does when the liberties of Irishmen are concerned.

On calm consideration the Government must realize they have made a mistake in the ironclad oath. It is an oath which those having an elastic conscience would take were it ten times as hard, but it is one which a strictly conscientious merchant will hesitate before he accepts. It is an oath which pledges the taker to what he does not and cannot know to be the truth. The sooner a more rational one is substituted the better. We are not all Bradlaugh's.

lr is remarkable that the man who so bitterly opposes the entrance of Bradlaugh to the House of Commons is Mr. Newdegate, the Venerable firebrand, who, during twenty years in his romance of the COMING RACE. of political life, in conjunction with the deceased Mr. Whalley, strove so hard to have an Act passed by Parliament authorizing the searching of convents and other Catholic institutions. It would be, in our estimation, difficult to decide between Bradlaugh and Newdegate, but if driven to a vote, we should the Liberal interest. We sincerely trust Mr. prefer the former.

MR. GLADSTONE is perfectly right in saying that the affairs of the Empire of Great Britain were almost too heavy for human strength to bear. It is time that some one should discover this and it is eminently proper that the discovery was made by such a tremendous found wanting, while on the other hand. Mr. worker as Gladstone himself. The present | Abbott was an acquisition to the legisla. state of affairs is due to the selfishness of the ture, and reflected credit on his oligarchy which has so long ruled the Empire. and who would persist in ruling it, and having the British would revolve round their precions selves, though by so doing everything but their own selfish interests went to wreck and ruin. If a reform is effected which allows the Irish to manage their own affairs it | did last year when we recommended the | knees in presence of the lords—his Radical will be found that the wheels of the Imperial Legislature will revolve more freely, and it teauguay. they reform or do away altogether with the House of Lords government becomes marvellously simple.

weather. Mr. Bradlaugh, the republican, enthusiastic in their welcome to the French be seen the new lines drawn between the struggled to get inside to take his place in men of war and their crews, do not intend one two parties, not between Liberals and Conthe Commons, but he was forcibly expelled bit of disloyalty to Canada. After all is servatives, but between aristocracy and demoby lackeys, policemen and Tory members | not the feeling a natural one? The cracy. The chances would be in favor of the And yet Bradlaugh has just as good French Canadians are descended from the former, though it is hard to express an a right to sit in the Commons as French who settled Canada of old, they are of opinion. At all events, no matter which any elegant atheist among them, and the blood of Duguesclin and Murat of France; party won, a strong and solid body of proit appears to most people he will yet sit they speak the language of Massillon, of nounced English republicans would be rethere is one of a Republican ministry. The Fenelon, of Mirabeau and of Thiers; their turned, who acting with the Home Rulers, people cheered him to the echo, not because traditions come from France, and their relihe is an infidel, but because he is a repub. | gion; they follow French movements: they lican. What care the majority of England's | read French literature; they take French population for religion? Not a thraneen, newspapers; they are French-Canadians, and, Poor old Gladstone is becoming senile. He as La Minerve says, "France is our mother." would like to see Bradlaugh admitted And yet the World should know that the bill and amending others by great majorities. but he is afraid of his own Whig following. French of this Province are the real, It is a regular field day. Even poor Lord It is a sorry plight for a Prime Minister to be the only Canadians, not only in name Emly (formerly Monsell of Tirvoe) a in surely, he assisting Northcote to exclude but in sentiment, notwithstanding the affect Liberal—save the mark—has taken courage Bradlaugh, and Bright, his colleague, shout- tion for France and the welcome given to to amend a clause and succeeded. But it is ing for his admission. This state of things French sailors. While the Irish are dis- said that Bright and Gladstone are not pleased cannot last; the next thing we shall hear of tracted from the entire love (but not the duty) at this clipping and pareing, and will send the is a Whig-Tory coalition, to be followed by a they owe their adopted country, owing to the bill back again to the Peers, when their Democratic Ministry.

"THE COMING RACE."

The New York Herald of Monday contained

were born, and the nationalities of the brides and grooms who were married. The figures are interesting, but too numerous and complicated for copying here. They show, however, that fifty-five per cent of the children were born of foreign parents. They show that the greatest number of marriages were between native Americans, next greatest the German element, and the next the Irish, but that the last had the greatest number of births to beir its. About three-fourths of the native American brides married native grooms, one-fifth German and the other fraction Irish, English, Canadians and Scotch in the order named as to numbers. And so with the grooms, who took wives in the same proportion almost, except that the Canadian comes immediately after the Irish. And thus does the commingling of races go on, not only in New York but all through the Republic and Canada, and thus will it go on, until in another century no man can talk with certainty as to the race on this North American continent, or whether it is the Celtic or the Teutonic which predominates. It is not difficult to point out the average Englishman, Irishman, or Frenchman born, it is possible, but more difficult, to mark the sons of such, but it is a fact that the grandson is lost in the crucible which is changing and transmuting the races and he comes out a pure American with nasal twang, aggressive character, easy assumption of superiority, and all the other attributes of the nation that whips creation. But take the perfect American and examine him, inspect his features the shape of his head, observe his quickness of apprehension and the power he has over his impulses, and it will not be hard to pronounce him three-fourths Celt and one-fourth Teuton or Anglo-Saxon, if you will. The hair of the average American is generally dark, so is that of the Celt, while that of the average Teuton, whether German or Anglo-Saxon is as generally fair. The Americans resemble Frenchmen in their facial configuration as well as in certain of their traits of character in many ways. An American feels more at home in Paris than in London, whether it be because of the mys. terious affinity of race or through the allattracting powers of the French, it is not easy to say. But America is at present neither Anglo-Saxon nor Teuton, though if the German emigration continues—and who can stop it? the Teutonic element may in time prevail. especially in the West. The Irish Celt and the Celto-Latin of Canada have left their imprint on North America for all time, nothing can obliterate this imprint in the future, no matter how large the smigration may be from Europe. But, in fact, as is shewn by the figures in the Herald, and still stronger by the features of the native American as they now are, it is safe to presume the Americans in time will be a race of themselves regal and conquering, such as the world has and pure, but he has not sayet been never seen before: a race created out of the best elements of old Europe, whether of England, Ireland, France or Germany, and which will yet govern the earth and so perfect itself compartment with him. A crime may through generation after generation, that, in | be excused the elegant friend of the fullness of time, they may have the Prince of Wales which could never some of the mighty powers we are told by be forgiven the profligate demagogue. The Lord Lytton were possessed by the Vril-yai,

THE nomination of candidates for Argenteuil County will take place to-morrow. The Conservative candidate is the old member the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and, we understand | near future, and they observe the com-Mr. Christie will oppose him once more in Abbott will be elected, and we believe be will, not because he is a Conservative but because he is infinitely the better man. We want such a man in Parliament, and though Mr. Christie may be an estimable gentleman, he is certainly no ornament to the general election. The general elections may House of Commons. He has been tried and | come on, too, unexpectedly. The lords are constituency. It is true Mr. Abbott was unseated owing to the action of his agents, but he himself was found free from stain. In advocating Mr. Abbot's candidature, we are entirely consistent as an independent journal; our policy is to support the best man, as we and he is famous for the weakness of his election of the Liberal, Mr. Holton, at Cha- following will most assuredly desert him,

THE Toronto World commenting on an editorial in La Minerve, "Why we are French" is not just. La Minerve or its confreres of the POLITICS are as hot in old England as the French Canadian press, when they grow appeal to the country. It is then would

are at all times ready to go into convulsions over the arrival of some Princeling of the House of Brunswick, while the Scotch are statistics showing the number of births, marprouder of their race and of their nationality riages and deaths of the great city for the than of Canada, the French Canadian past year, the nationalities of those who died, the nationality of the parents of those who alone—the Canadian par excellence—looks to this as his native land, his true country, and while he watches the land of his forefathers with natural interest, he gives his whole allegiance to Canada. Were it not for the French element Canada would now be a State in the Union, though that would not be the greatest misfortune which could happen her. If the World and other houest and independent journals like it are really desirous of building up a free Canadian nation they should be more anxious than they are of cultivating and conciliating the French. They have their faults as well as men of other nationalities; they have their customs and habits, but they have not degenerated, and they furnish Canada with their proportion-if not more-of it greatest men.

IMPERIAL POLITICS

tegration of parties is taking place in

England. There had nearly been another

Cave of Adullam a few weeks since, and it

was not the fault of the Whigs proper if the

Gladstone Government was not defeated on Mr. Henage's amendment to the Land Bill. But there is time enough yet for its overthrow, the Parliament is still young, and although Mr. Gladstone may be able to tide over this February. It is every day becoming more apparent that there are now three parties in the Imperial House of Commons, without reckoning the Home Rulers. They are the Conservatives, the Whigs and the Radicals. It is also apparent that a rapprochment is taking place between the Whigs and the Conservatives, as why should there not, the difference between them being merely one of convenience. Great Conservative families fatten on state pensions, so do the Whigs, and both are for retaining abuses, although the latter pretend to much liberality. We see the Whigs and Tories unite against the admission of the notorious Bradlaugh, not because he is an infidel, but because he is a Republican and has a notice of motion on the papers enquiring into the origin of certain pensions. We see them also joining hands, not this time against Home Rulers, but in shouting down John Bright, a Cabinet Minister, and stranger still we see Gladstone leaning somewhat towards the Conservatives in the stand they have taken. If true Liberals really supposed that the Whigs and Tories were actuated by pure motives in their hostility to Bradlaugh they should rejoice, but when they see the same parties open wide their salons. where their wives and daughters and sisters congregate, to the infamous Sir Valentine Baker they understand what it all means, they realize that it is not love of religion that guides them, but an intense desire to retain their immense class privileges. Bradlaugh is a bad man, an immoral man, one to be avoided by the good sentenced to a year's imprisonment for attempting to violate a young lady who had the Whigs are sick of the land bill but they are determined they will close the door against republicanism, and Gladstone himself looks mon their conduct with a lenient eye. The Radicals or democrats are exasperated. They see how matters stand. They penetrate the ing change and disruption of parties. They know that unless the County franchise bill is carried in the next session their chances of supremacy are small indeed, and carried it will, in all probability, not be. It is not likely the Whigs will allow themselves to be swamped in the constituencies at the next amending the land bill by overwhelming majorities to such an extent that even Gladstone will scargely stand it. They are striking out the clauses that were of any benefit to the tenant and are particularly careful in nullifying the seventh clause, which is the piece de resistance of the measure of relief. If Gladstone accept those amendmentsand among them are ministers such as Bright, Chamberlain, Dilke and Fawcett while if he rejects them, and if the lords continue obstinate, nothing is left but a dissolution of Parliament, and an might be in a position to bring about great reforms and grave changes.

THE Lords are having a grand old time of it at present throwing out clauses of the Land state of their motherland, while the English | Lordships will either have to swallow the | making plans so ridiculous that they all containing accommodation for a peal of bells. | and (the clerical papers say) "Throw him

leek with what grace they may or put their aristocratic house in danger of tumbling around their care. This latter would be decidedly wrong as the bill is not worth the sacrifice. Still something must be gained over the skrimmage. When knaves fall out,

La Pairie takes its political confrere, the Herald, to task for its attack upon Mr. Oui. met, M.P. for Laval, on account of his speech at a lunch given to the French naval officers. Mr. Onimet spoke of the future independence of Canada, which, in the eyes of the Herald, is man is not thinking of it, and as if every coterie is not discussing it. La Patrie says :-

"If he spoke of the future independence of the country he did nothing but express a general opinion, and the Herald will find it no easy matter to prove that it would be desirable for our country to be folever condemned to a colonial regime. The French-Canadians have always been loyal, but true loyalty, as true charity, begins at home, and this is the sentiment not only of French-Canadians, but with all those who have not abdicated all patriotism for the sake of a high It is pretty evident to the intelligent sounding term which has value, but which it student of current history that a disinbehooves us to well understand."

The real cause of the Herald's attack is that Mr. Ouimet is a Conservative. If he was a Liberal, like the Hon. Mr. Huntington, the Herald would let him talk independence forever without chiding him.

THE IRISH CONGRESS IN CHICAGO. That there is a Congress of Irish-Americans assembled at Chicago there can be no session his real troubles will meet him next | doubt; that is a very important one is pretty certain, but that outsiders know anything about the proceedings inside is rather doubtful. It is evident that all the Irish societies are represented, whether under the name of Fenian Brotherhood, the Clan.na-Gael, or any other title, and we would not be surprised even if delegates from the Land League were present, though this is not probable. It is also evident that all forms of opinion are represented, and that the constitutional action of Parnell has a voice as well as the advanced ideas of O'Donovan Rossa! What we do not believe is that Canada is represented in the Congress but, then that also is possible. What convinces us that there is something like a constitutional party at the Chicago convention is the fact that there are advocates for calling a Parliament of Irishmen from all parts of the world for 1882, or the anniversary of Grattan's national proclamation of Irish needom. It is a noteworthy fact that the chairman of the Congress is the Revd. Dr. Betts, a Protestant clergyman of St. Louis. As a matter of course the spies of England swarm as thick as flies round the building at Chicago containing the delegates, and we are told Mr.

West, the Secretary, is in the pay of the British Government. Indeed, if it turned out that this is so, it should not excite much surprise, for history tells us that there are few bodies of Irishmen in existence looking to the liberation of their country to which one of those gentry does not gain admission, less, however, now than formerly. Certain newspapers may attempt to ridicule the Chicago Congress and they may succeed, but they must confess that its session should furnish no cause for surprise. Our own opinion is. that it is the most formidable meeting of misfortune of travelling in the same railway Irishmen-we mean formidable towards England—held since the Confederation of Kilkenny. Exile a few millions of people to a land where they can obtain education and grow rich, and keep their native land still in abject slavery and you have enemies ready made. We refuse to telieve that the Chicago Convention is composed of a lot of enthusiasts who think dyna-

mite the only panacea for the ills of Ireland ; on the contrary, judging from some of the names O'Donovan Rosa's opinions will not obtain much consideration, and although it is pretty certain the great majority will urge active measures there will be nothing hasty in such action, and above all there will be no idle vaporing. The Congress owes it to its own dignity, as well as to the dignity of the ancient nation it represents, that nothing shall be said or done which savours of bravado or of a threat which cannot be carried out, but above all if any delegate is mad enough or knavish enough to talk of an invasion of Canada he all intents and purposes an independent country, owing but nominal allegiance to the British Crown, and Canada never hurt Ire-

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

land, but, on the contrary, assisted her and

sympathized with her in her misfortunes.

"The notorious Gavazzi, who caused the Chalmer's church riots in Quebec in 1852. is in Canada again abusing Catholics. He appeared in Toronto last Sunday and took up the whole cry. The apostate wants money. and there is little doubt he will find plenty of dupes to help his collections, so long as he pitches into the Pope and the Catholics."— Whitby Chronicle.

The Military College at Kingston costs this country some \$60,000 a year, besides the cost of buildings, etc, and about a dozen young men graduate there every year, after baving received a very good education, we believe, in military and civil engineering, mathematics, etc., at a cost to each of several thousand dollars. Many persons regard this as a most foolish and unjustifiable expenditure, about 250 members, shows only half-a-dozen and this feeling has been strengthened by the fact that about one half of the graduates have gone to the United States .- St. John Free.

Ireland's truthful story has won her the sympathy of all classes, but especially that of the United States. England fears the effect of that moral condemnation which the history of her terrible misrule of Ireland creates, and would ward it off by such in. Irish ranks, while they would not be above injuring British interests would never consent to the shipment of dynamite in crowded passenger vessels, nor stultify themselves by

miscarry. England's falsification in this matter is only another and cowardly way in which she seeks to defeat the Land League, but while she attempted to "betray" Ireland, she has only succeeded in "betraying" her. self, which fact, inasmuch as men like Harcourt felt obliged to resort to it, may be taken as a happy omen of the success of the frish people.—Providence Visitor.

In this country and every other where Railway carriages are built sensibly for the accommodation of the public, crimes are unknown and never attempted. But the Englishman is wedded to his narrow notions of exclusiveness—wants a carriage to himself. and wants this, that and the other one shut out. The consequence is that every now and as grave an offence, as if every intelligent | then a frightful murder takes place, and then comes a Valentine Baker incident, where a young female is attempted to be outraged. But there is no likelihood of a change. The average Englishman would willingly run his chance of being murdered rather than give up his unconquerable fondness for exclusion. -The Acadian Recorder.

The Duke of Argyle was unquestionably in the right when he termed Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill a "revolutionary measure." Its passage by the House of Commons is a triumph of the principles which, among others, Mr. Henry George has so eloquently and so forcibly advocated. It is not a mere reconstruction and modification of the relations between landlord and tenant, by which the power of the former to plunder the latter is limited and conditioned; it is the first authoritative recognition of that incontrovertible proposition that the soil owes a living to every human being who labors; that "the earth is the Lord's." and not the prescriptive inheritance of the favored few .- Brooklyn Eagle.

Spelling reform is going ahead quietly but surely. Active societies are at work both in England and in the United States, and they are meeting with much encouragement. A large list of changes has been drawn up, and they are gradually working their way into the public prints. Influential papers like the that you have 700 children. If Chicago Tribune have adopted many of them. A phonetic spelling would throw one-sixth of all the printers and papermakers out of employment, but the public would be the gainer. The change, however, will be gradually brought about. The dropping of useless silent letters is the first task the British and American societies have taken up. -To-

ronto World. A snobbish Boston paper taunts James Redpath with abusing the privileges of American citizenship in saying that his Government would protect him against arbitrary arrest, and says he is ungrateful for the benefits he has enjoyed so long as a citizen of this country. James Redpath is not a good instance to select of a foreigner who has a balance to his credit on the account of citizenship. His anti-slavery services and sufferings have placed America in his debt, and it will require something more than the measure of protection which the country owes its native or adopted citizens to balance such an account. But then the paper which abuses him was not opposed to slavery when Redpath was.—Boston Pilot.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Pope held a consistory last week at which twenty-two Cardinals were present. THE citizens of Longueuil intend building

new Catholic Church, to cost \$100.000. THE St. Mary's Church (Montreal) soiree, neld last Monday week, realized some \$300.

Some 400 Longueuil ladies left Tuesday week on a pilgrimage to Ste Aune de Varennes.

His Grace the Archbishop, Mgr. Racine, and Vicar-General Legare, left for Chicoutimi this day week. It is now stated that it is Dr. Bourque and

ot Dr. Trudel who will accompany Mgr.

testaments as Pontiff.

The Rev. Father Thibault, cure of Longueil, will not retire from active ministry, as has been rumored. The Pope is indisposed, but not seriously,

so his physicians have been requested not to leave his room at night. The Rev. Father Hudon, who has just been

named Superior of the Jesuits of North America, is a native of Riviere Ouelle. Dr. Landry, of Quebec, has been named

commander of the Pontificial Order of St. Gregory, by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. The departure of the Rev. Mr. Dumesnil for Rome has been postponed until Saturday

when he will accompany Mgr. Bourget and Dr. Trudel. The police in Rome have seized several newspapers for publishing a speech made at the meeting to-day containing offensive allu-

sions to the Pope. In England there is not a single Catholic member of Parliament, nor is there a single Catholic Irish or Scotch representative peer in the House of Lords.

The consecration of Dr. McMullen, of enough to talk of an invasion of Canada he Chicago, as Bishop of Davenport took place may be at once frowned down. Canada is to in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago, on Monday, the 25th inst.

> Of the eight Jesuit Fathers who arrived in Quebec from Europe, three of them have come to Montreal. They are the Rev. Fathers Moore, Delaney and Desjardins.

> The R. C. Bishop Duhamel left Mattawan, where he has been engaged in mission work for a week, Tuseday week, and has since been engaged on the Abbittibi missions.

Raphael have been named to conduct the the left hand side of the Bascilica. The car new branch of their Order about being established at Lake St. John.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed to the priests and faithful a pastoral on the recent riots in Rome, couched in even more used to be hung from the Logia of violent terms than his recent letter to the St. Peter's when the Papal benediction

ROME, Aug., 6 .- The text of the Pope's allocution is published. The Pope comments with great warmth upon the responsibility of the Government for the recent disturbances in Rome.

The Royal Kalendar for 1801, in its list of the English House of Peers, then numbering and left; the houses at the end and sides of Catholics among them. Their names are: Lord Shrewsbury, Stourton, Petre, Arundell, lights winding through the crowd made a Dormer and Clifford, of Chudleigh. Just 44 years before (1757) the list was exactly double, and rau thus : The Duke of Norfolk. Lords Shrewsbury, Montagu, Stafford, Audley, Stourton, Petre, Arundell, Dormer, Teynham, Langdale and Clifford.

Sr. Jonn's Chunch, Quenc. - The architect for the new plans of this church has almost famous stories as these. The best men in the completed his work, The new edifice will be constructed on a large portion of the old foundations, but the chancel will be almost semi-circular in form, and one very ornamental tower and steeple will be built instead of two, "Viva l'Italia "" "Down with the priests!" tower and steeple will be built instead of two,

The style of the new church will be between the Gothic and the Roman, partaking more of the character of the latter. It will be constructed of both rough and dressed stone.

Somerime ago the "Deaf-Mute Leader" advocated an extension of the Catholic school for mutes at Mile-End, and it now says that the Director, Rev. Father Belanger, suc. ceeded in procuring a new building to be built opposite the school. Rev. Father Belanger and Bev. Br. T. M. Charest worked very hard to find some cheap first-class builders and masons. The building will cost about \$3,000 or \$4,000, and it will be some what larger than the present building. Hon, J. Chapleau, Prime Minister, promised to erect a new building for the school next

A blitter quarrel has sprung up between Lord Bute and the Presbytery of Rothessy, which is likely to be fought out in the law courts. More than a century ago the first Lord Bute built a chapel in the grounds of Mount Stewart, which for two generations was used as the parish church, and the "worship" was always maintained there until the present Marquis became a Roman Catholic, when it was closed. It is now proposed to reopen the chapel as a Roman Catholic school, and the whole island is aflame at the notion of such a sacrilege. The authorities of the Scotch Church dispute the right of the Marquis to appropriate an edifice which was so ong under their control to any such pur-

Monsignor Seron, of Jersey City, is report. ed by the New York Sun to have said in his sermon Sunday week: "I will tell you what is forbidden by the Bishop of the Diocese, by the Archbishops of the United States, assem. bled in Plenary Council at Baltimore; forbidden by the Sovereign Pontiff, the Pope; It is forbidden to build a \$100,000 church and a magnificent residence for the pastor, and to have no Catholic schools in the parish.

When I came to this parish I found a good school, with 400 children. I thank God I have been able to raise it up so lived in a magnificent priest's house, opposite a \$100,000 un-paid for church, and nad no Catholic school in that parish, I would go with my two curates and hire three little rooms, and I would turn my palatial priest's residence into a Catholic school, You see the little brick house where your three priests live. Every high wind that blows shakes that tottering brick house. We have been urged to build a better one. Why have we a good school? Because the Bishop of the Diocese has said there should be a Catholic school in every parish; because the Bishops and Archbishops of the United States, in Plenary Council assembled, have said: 'Let there be a Catholic school in every parish; because the head of the Catholic Church, Our Holy Sovereign Pontiff the Pope, has told us that there should be a Catholic school in every parish."

OBSEQUIES OF MONSIGNOR DESAU-TELS AT VARENNES. The obsequies of Mgr. Desautels took

place yesterday at Varennes, in the presence of a large concourse of the members of the clergy and of the faithful, who had come to pay a last tribute of respect and affection to the lamented priest. The former numbered over one hundred, and among them could be remarked His Grace the Archbishop of Martianopolis and the Bishop of Three Rivers. The parish church of Varennes, over which Mgr. Desautels presided during 27 years, was clad in the deepest of mourning; significant inscriptions were hung on the various pillars, telling of the good done by the departed one. In the centre aisle an imposing catafalque had been raised; it was richly ornamented and was covered with burning tapers, which surrounded the remains of the dead. In the sanctuary were the representatives of the Society of St. Sulpice, the Jesuits, the Oblats, the Priests of the Holy Cross and of the St. Viateur. funeral service was sung by a nephew The Pope has lately made a will disposing of Mgr. Desautels, Rev. Mr. Charlebois, of his private property and has prepared two Director of Rigand College; Rev. Fr. Rimeau, Cure of Boucherville, and Bev. Fr. Gaudette acted as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The choir was very numerous, and sang the Requiem Mass in a very impressive manner. The funeral cration was delivered by His Lordship Mgr. Lafleche. He spoke of the virtues and learning of the deceased and of his zeal for the glory of God either as curate, episcopal delegate or as Parish Priest.

At the conclusion of the oration Mgr. Bourget gave the absolution, while a solemn Libera was being rendered on the organ.

The mortal remains of Mgr. Desautels were placed under the High Altar of the Parish Church of Varennes.

THE RIOTOUS BURIAL OF THE LATE POPE.

THE SCENES IN ROME DURING THE REMOTAL OF THE REMAINS OF PIUS THE NINTH.

(From the St. James Gazette.)

ROME. July 16. -At this time of year, when

the night is the best part of the day, when the moon is bright and the night breeze fresh, the announcement of a spectacle such as the transport at midnight through the streets of

Rome of the remains of a Pope, and that Pope Pio Nono, would have been quite sufficent to keep all Rome in the streets and squares through which the procession was to pass, apart from any religious or anti-religious interest in the ceremony. In old times the ceremonial was far more ceremonious. Just before midnight torch bearers belonging to the different Catholic associations began to form a double line from the sacristy

door toward the Piazza, and at five minutes past the hour the funeral car, containing all that remains of Pius IX., issued from under The Rev. Mothers St. Henri and St. the arch leading to the Piazza Santa Marta, ou was drawn by four black horses, the first pair ridden by a postilion in cocked hat, and had a lamp at each of its four corners? "Over it was thrown the red velvet cloth that was given thence at Easter. It dates from the time of Innocent III., about the yest 1200. Beside the car walked priests bearing candles, and behind it followed carriages of church dignitaries, the first containing Monsignor Folicaldi, Archbishop of Ephesus, who had pronounced the absolution. And then the torch bearers fell into the line from right the Piazza illuminated. The light on the faded red velvet cover and the long line of very picturesque ensemble, as seen from the steps before St. Peter's; and even at this early stage there was some confusion. As there were no police or troops to keep the line, casual cabs forced their way among the carriages following the bler; and at the angle of Castel S. Angelo a diegraceful scene began, which was unfortunately continued at intervals up to the very door of S. Lerenzo. A group, which at first certainly did not number more than fifty or sixty, pushed

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of the gif Thornton Board he liberality from the crowd, ceased operations.

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Here, however, they were finally dispersed. The coffin was then taken into dispersed. The country was vision taken into falletta, Mertel, and Simeoni, executors of Opinions differ very much as to who is opinions this disgraceful exhibithen of feeling. The Liberals try to excuse themselves by saying they received provocamemserves by saying they received provocaanys before the ceremony began, who had sidently come with no other intention than make a row. Then they say that either the business should have been done really in geret, or else that the clericals should have sked the Government for troops to keep nder, instead of adopting a middle course, or that they should have removed the Pope's remains by day. To the latter objection traditional custom is opposed, to say nothing of the intense heat of the sun in the nidds hours. To the former objection there is the answer that the hour chosen was one the streets are usually most empty. Thus Pio None made his last journey through giarbulent a scene as any he lived in. He now rests at S. Lorenzo, under a very simple monument, which by his will was not to cost more than 2,000 francs, and which bears the simple inscription: "Ossa et Cineres Pii Papa IX. Orate pro Eo." OBITUARY.

Last week we had to publish in our obifusty columns the sad news of the death of Mr. J. A. Byrne, of Dublin, Ireland, who had lately arrived among us with his young wife and children to make this Canada of ours his home. He had been here some ten years ago and married a Miss Mercille, daughter of the popular paying tiller in the Banque His father dying suddenly he was called home to take charge of his business, which was conducted under the name of J. J. Byrne & Sons, an extensive forniture and real estate firm in Dublin. He gave up all here and returned to the land of his birth, but his heart yearned for the new heme he left, and he came back full of life and promise only too soon to find a home in the Cometery behind our lovely Mount Royal. He had the consolation of all that the Catholic religion or the good Ladies of the Hotel Dien could do for him, and was surrounded at the last moment by his wife and children, as well as his sorrowing friends.

It is with regret that we have at any time

to chronicle the death of any useful member

of society, and more particularly when that

member is a young one endowed with those

rate good qualities of mind and heart which

endeared him to all those who came within

his genial influence.

RICHMOND ITEMS. On Saturday evening about 8.30 the G.T.R. Constable received a telegram from Point Levi, asking him to arrest a man named Cook on board the emigrant special arriving here about 9 p.m. On arrival of the train, Constable Dyron easily discovered his man, who was in company with a young woman named Guyes, who it seems passed off for his wife while in Quebec. On the prisoner being arrested he seemed very much astonished, as he said he could not guess the cause for such attention. He gave his name as R. W. Cook, an officer in the English army, who came to this country last June, and purchased some 600 acres of wild land in the vicinity of Lake Megantic, had been around in Quebec for the purpose, he said, of disposing of some timber and was then on his way back. This seemed a very satisfactory statement, as he had in his possession two fowling pieces, which he said he was going to use duck hunting. Mr. Shaw arrived by the night express from Point Levi accompanied by a constable. It seems Cook was wanted at Quebec to answer several tharges of receiving goods under false pretences. Cook it seems has been passing himseli off on the people of Quebec for an English gentleman of some note, and by some means or other he became acquainted with some of the most respectable families in the town, and on the strength of such respectable acquaintance, several of the leading merchants accepted his cheque in payment for clothing and several other article. Mr. Shaw who made the arrest was swindled to the amount of \$106. On presenting the cheque, which Cook had given him, at the Montreal Bank, it was found that Mr. Cook was not known, and the particulars were immediately given into the hands of the police, with the result as stated. It would seem from the circumstances of the case that he is one of them sharpers who has been playing off on the good citizens of Quebec, but whose career was cut short by the promptness of the authorities.

This morning a youth of 13 years named Langavin, of respectable parents, residing in St. Hyacinthe, after getting possession of about \$200 of his father's cash, started to seek his fortune at St. Johnsbury, Vt., but quietly station, and was by him returned to his parents, who intend to confine him in the reformatory for some time. CARR.

Before Sheriff Balfour on 16th of July, at Glasgow, a man named John Hunter was charged with contravening the Army Disicipline and Regulation Act, 1870, by knowingly and falsely representing before a Justice of the Peace that he had never before been in the army, while the fact was that he served for some years in Her Majesty's 72ud Regiment, being discharged from it in March last. Hunter, who gave a false name, pleaded guilty, and the Sheriff sent him 30 days to prison.

A meeting of the directors of the High School was held on 13th July, Provost Brownlee in thechair. A letter was read from Mr. Thornton, solicitor, and from Mr. Harris, setting forth that Mr Harris had, with the view of ending the dispute with the School Board as to the ownership of the High School and aiding higher education, granted £20,000 to High School and £10,000 to the School Board, the latter sum to be expended in providing a secondary school. Mr . Thomas referred at some length to the disagreeable proceedings in which both Boards had been involved, and to their hap-Py deliverance from them by the munificence of Bailie Harris. He moved the acceptance of the gift on the conditions stipulated in Mr Thornton's letter, and that the thanks of the Board he accorded to Mr. Harris for his great | the number of about 300, and was most enthuliberality. The motion was seconded by Bailie Low and unanimously agreed to

City and Suburban News.

A little boy named Robert Brown has been missing from his home since yesterday. THE Council of Arts and Manufactures bolds its semi-arnual meeting to-day at

Granty. THE new St. Gabriel Locks' gates were launched yesterday preparatory to being placed in position.

A MAN named Power in the employ of Mr. Sims, the shirtmaker, cut his wrist severely yesterday. The wound was attended to at the General Hospital. THE population of the villages surrounding

Montreal numbers 35,000, which if annexed to that of Montreal would make the respectable figure of 175,000. THE Mayor has received a letter from Pat-

rick Cunningham, dated Ukiah, California, asking for information of the writer's brother, a former resident of this city. MR. BUCHANAN, Treasurer of the Montreal Land League, forwarded on Saturday the sum

of \$600 to Mr. Egan, at Paris; \$302 of this amount was obtained through the columns of THE POST, and the balance was furnished from the funds of the League proper. AT a meeting of the St. Gabriel Total Abstinence and Benefit Society held last Sunday, a vote of thanks was tendered to the

young ladies who so materially aided in the success of the late excursion by their attendance at the refreshment tables.... In our report of the excursion of the Society, held last Thursday, we omitted to mention the names of the following gentlemen representatives of their respective societies: -Mr. Donaldson, St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit; Mr. Burns, St. Patrick's Benevolent; and Mr. Emerson, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.

A CAR FACTORY AT LONGUEUIL.

Yesterday afternoon at Longueuil, a public meeting was called by the Mayor of that Municipality, Captain C. Bourdon, to take under consideration a proposal to establish, within the limits of that town, a car factory. The Mayor called upon Jean Benoit, Esq.,

to act as Chairman, and upon Capt. Jedoin as Captain Bournon briefly explained the ob-

ject of the meeting, and insisted upon the absolute necessity for the citizens to do something to bring back the prosperity which they enjoyed a few years ago. Mr. BENOIT followed in the same sense.

and introduced Mr. Francis A. Quinn, of Montreal, advocate, who, he said, because of the large property at Longueuil owned by his family, had every reason to forward the prosperity of the town. Mr. Quinn began by referring to the interest

which all had in promoting manufactures in their midst, the laborer would find work and good wages, the owner of houses and property could either rent or sell at fair prices. Impressed with that idea he had communicated with a number of capitalists, for the purpose of getting up a Car factory at Longueuil. He had met with gratifying success, and might say that practically a company was formed with a capital of \$100,000. As we were now in an era of railways, if he might so express it, the company would find a ready market for its products. This ought to prompt taxpayers to give to the company every possible aid. This could be done either by the town giving a bonus simply, or by its giving a bonus and also taking stock. By the latter mode the dividend to be received on the stock would go far, and, probably, would fully contribute to pay off any obligations incurred by reason of the bonus and the stock. He should contribute a bonus of \$10,000 and take \$10,000 in the stock of the company. Atter the establishment of the company the population of the town would considerably increase, as from 150 to 300 men would be he was afraid an odd sovereign would roll iven employment. The Mayor had told them that each family contributed at least \$15 per annum to the water tux and to the city assessments; they would, therefore, receive additional contributions to the extent of from Vanderbilt carry a hundredth, aye, a \$2,250 to \$4,500; this, with the present as-\$2,250 to \$4,500; this, with the present assessment and taxes, would more than meet all hard pushed? I repeat it, almost any man Municipality. He continued by giving turther explanations, and concluded, amidst applause, by expressing the hope that the tax-payers would approve of his proposals.

In answer to loud calls. the Longueuil Navigation Company said that he was in full accord with Mr. Quinn, having assisted at some of the interviews which that gentleman bad had with the capitalists who were to supply the money. He reminded his hearers of the efforts he himself had made to induce the Springfield Car Co. to establish themselves at Longueuil. He regretted that he had not succeeded. Nobody could do otherwise than approve of the present proposals; he saw in them the means of adding to the wealth of Lougueuil, and, after going over the details of the scheme, he strongly urged upon his hearers to give it the closest attention and approval.

Hardly had the applause ceased until the President, according to the wishes of the audience, introduced L. E. Morin, Esq., a large property holder of Longueuil, Fish Inspector,

of Montreal. Mr. Morry referred to the opposition he had displayed to the giving of a bonus of \$20,000 to the boot and shoe factory which it was proposed to start in Longueuil; if he was warmly opposed to that proposition, he was no less warmly in favor of the present scheme. There was now only a question of fell into the hands of Constable Dyron of this a bonus of \$10,000, with the taking of \$10,-000 stock in the capital of the company. This latter feature would give that control of their property which, as business men, they should insist upon preserving; they would have on the Board a director to represent them. They were asked pay the bonus only when the company would have expended a sufficient amount to give them a full guarantee for their money; and they had, judging from the general prosperity of the country and from the fine, but not as fine as in Old England, and two out of the 27 are not themselves immense numbers of cars now required, every reason to calculate that the dividends upon their stock would meet any engagments they would make in this matter. He was strongly in favor of the scheme and he hoped that the citizens would give it their support. He proposed, seconded by Adolphe Trudeau,

> "That this meeting, composed of the property holders of Longueuil, having heard the explanations given by Mesers. Quinn and Dufresne, concerning the proposal to establish a car manufacturing company in this town, requests the Mayor and Councillors to take all the steps necessary to secure such establishment within the limits of this Municipality, by giving such bonus and taking such stock as may be deemed just and reasonable under the guarantees usual in such cases."

> The motion was carried unanimously. The meeting comprised almost about all the property holders of the Municipality, to

slastic in its support of the measure. The proposals will shortly be submitted in

regular form to the Council; if the latter be favorable, it will be atterwards laid before a public meeting, where it may be adopted at once, or referred to a public vote. Let us hope that the good people of Longueuil will see their way to adopting the scheme.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN. DEAR SIR, -- My second letter to THE Post vas rejected, for what reason I know not, and was so angry at the slight that for a time it seemed to me as if I should wite no more. But my sense of dignity is much less than my love for the spread of esthetics and true culture, and I, therefore, smothaw my wesentment and make another attempt to weach the Philistine public through the medium-awof your valuable journal. Perhaps it will be asked of me what esthetics are, as also what is phillistinism. I shall enlighten you. Esthetics mean a perception of the truly beautiful. When you stand at the St. Lawrence Hall and see a lovely maiden pass you with eyes either cast down or raised to heaven (perish their color) with hair cropped close, except a few tufts allowed to straggle over the temples, with parasol, dress (no overskirts allowed by astnetics), dress, I say, of the same as the parasol, with sleeves going little further down than the elbow and the shape of the maiden something like a poker tagged out in teguments, that is the absolute perfection of utterness, according to the school of philosophy I belong to. Phillistinism (in my estimation) is its antithesis. A Philistine comes along with round cheeks, sparkling eyes, blushes, swelling chest-like Nora Creena, you know,indulations of shape, waving of hair, and sinuosities of outline, so to speak. To sum up a telegraph pole is sublimely wathetic, while a parrel is Phillistine. I don't think think Montreal will ever amount to anything in the way of cultaw, although it may emerge from its present state of barbarism. You have no idea of beauty, you have no singing saloons, no free lunch rooms, no nothing where one can sit leisurely and cheaply down to examine the beautiful in art. A fellow goes into a public place in this city and if he goes out again without leaving money behind him, a scowl follows him through the door. There was a time when Montreal had its cheap and innocent amusements, and would have them to-day only for the tyranny and envy of a Phillistine Corporation, who grudged the people their open air recreations. When I sojourned in Montreal four years ago, you could not turn a corner without coming on top of a French man with one or more legs leading a bear, the man singing Le Marseillaise, and the bear looking sad and solemn as Napoleon III. after Sedan. I used love to look at those bears, they bore themselves so heroically in captivity. A bear is esthetic in the highest degree. Where are the bears now, and where are their masters? Where are the ten thousand dollars voted to St. John? Where are your millions of taxes? Ask the tyrant City Council.

An asthetic philosopher may put up with

poverty, but he cannot stand ignorance. A water-cross and a crust of bread does him for breakfast, with a pound of beefsteak thrown Still it is not necessary to be poor in. _I mean utterly poor-for a few hundred thousand dollars cannot destroy one's taste. I rather like money myself. It is so funny to have your pockets well fined while other fellows are running round with fire in their eyes to get a note discounted before noon. A fellow running round in that way cannot cultivate the beautiful with any great success. Or a man wanting a square meal. I have heard and read of misers literally rolling themselves in wealth. I have known a man myself cash a cheque for a thousand pounds, lay the sovereigns would propose that the town of Longueu I in rows of thirty-three, and then roll himself over them. I saw nothing in this of which a man need feel ushamed. I offered him a shilling for a roll, but he refused. He was afraid (I was then protty seedy and greasy); into my pocket. I fancy that man was a thy. Can Jay Gould eat his securities, or the obligations, present and future, of the cau grow wealthy. Suppose you have only a thousand dollars a year; what then? You can call it a hundred thou-and cents as easy as you please, or make it a million mills and pose as a millionaire. What more can any one demand? I was much grieved to see Mr. Ovide Dufresne, Managing Director of the Tam O'Shauter cap of last year go out of fashion. I have not seen a lady strong minded enough to wear it this summer. And yet they were very beautiful. I wonder what have the owners done with them, and where they have stowed them away, or if they will ever come into fashion again. Still I must confess they did not become all females, those for instance with the nes retrousse, or with a swivel eye. Lucies having those little eccentricities of feature should wear deep sombereros which throw a shadow over the countenance, and preserve harmony of expression. (This is an re-thetic expression) The great objection I have against Montreal girls is that they are too prone to gush, to ready to fall into ecstacies. Of course this is only right and proper when in the presence of a British aristocrat, such as I confess I am, but I would advise that under ordinary circumstances they should keep cool and adopt the principle of nil admirari. They should be cold, severe, analytical and hypercritical. There should be a school in Montreal for the teaching of those necessary qualities. When they go to Europe they are easily known as barbarians before The French girls here are as a rule as the absentee and corporate land-Montreal have been Freuch. But they speak French in an awful fashion; use a patois you | Freeman's Journal recently issued to the reknow which no fellah can understand who has learned classic French in an English college. This cannot be remedied in the present generation, but it may in the next. Some to be assigned by the Government Land Bill. ot your public buildings are-aw-deucedly 16 out of the 27 are Protestants. Only them inside, such pictures, such carpets, such what you consider bric-a-brac. Your igno- it is said that the character of his land deciwell dressed drawing room requires as as land judge under the new Act. In Armagh,

> have learned how to place things as regards color. You should send your children to England at least once every two years to have this colonial rust taken off them. Your premind of an mathete.

> > ADOLPHUS U. BETTE.

But I had forgotten; you have neither;

upholsterer and your clothes with a pitch-

you are pretty nearly all-aw-upstarts

who have lately acquired a little wealth with-

out the taste to dispose of it in a proper man-

ner. You should always begin with a few

Landlords, Land Agents, Land Courts and Land Labourers.

LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH.

Dublin, July 21, 1881.

THE TENANTS OF LORD KENMARE. Captain Bell visited the estates of Lord Kenmare in Kerry. Kenmare is a Catholic landlord. He holds office under Gladstone. His religious faith has served to shield him cutside of Kerry from the obloquy that has ustly been thrown on Lord Lansdowne; but, n Kerry, among the peasantry, it has caused him to be hated even more, because more leniency was expected from him. Kenmare is as harsh and exacting as Lansdowne, and his agent, Mr. Hussey, rivals of the famous agent of Lansdowne, Mr. Trench, in the detestation of the tenantry. Kenmare has evicted at least thirty families since my last visit to Ireland. Captain Bell told me two

instances of Kenmare's cruelty.
One tenant, David Byrne, held a farm between Castleisland and Killarney. The farm had been occupied by his family for generations. The government valuation of it was This valuation, it should always be borne in mind, is based on the reclamations and improvements made at the sole expense of the tenant, and on the houses and other buildings that he has erected at his own cost. Griffith's valuation, therefore, is a tax on the tenant's industry and improvements. Kenmare charged Byrne £36. Byrne ran behind six months in his rent. The indebtedness of the famine year had almost ruined him. Kenmare demanded payment. Byrne did not refuse, nor even ask for a reduction : he only pleaded for a little time and offered security. Kenmare evicted him. This farm was placed in charge of the Emergency men who pastured Kenmare's cattle in the cornfields. Byrne used every means to borrow money to get back the farm. He succeeded and offered the amount due. Kenmare refused to reinstate him unless he he should pay los, a day for the services of the Emergency men! When Byrne was trying to raise this money the Emergency men pulled down his house. By this device Kenmare secured, without giving any compensation for them, the reclamations and improvements made by this family for generations. This is not confiscation, you know, it is one of "the Rights of Property" under Victoria the Evictor.

John Connin is another of Kenmare's tenants. He was one year in arrear. He offered 50 per cent. over Griffith's valuation. Kenmare refused it. He was thrown into the roadside with his wife and ten children. As he was so poor a man and had such a "long family," the Land League of Tralee tried to raise the full amount in order to reinstate him. Connin was suddenly arrested under the Coercion Act, "reasonably suspected" of having "destroyed the fence," and allowed his cattle to go into a pasture field of the farm from which he had been evicted. He had built this fence himself and reclaimed the land. If it had been proved that Connin did let his cattle into the the field, the offence, at the worst, was an act of trespass only; yet one of Gladstone's own associates uses a political coercion act to punish a personal grievance—precisely as the old French noblesse used the lettres de cachet !

RULES OF THE ESTATE.

Lord Ormathawaithe is a landlord near Listowel, in Kerry. His agent, George Sands, is reported to be a small edition of Lord Leitrim in his social relations-a constant terror and menace to the families of the peasantry. One of the "Rules of the true wor-hipper of the beautiful. What, after | Estate" of Ormathwaithe is that no tenant all, is wealth? Any man may become weal- | shall marry without the consent of the lord or his agent. lu most parts of Ireland this custom, once almost universal, was abolished, not by Act of Parliament, but by acts of

assassination. Landlords were shot so often for interfering between lovers that they allowed this ancient privilege of their order to fall into disuse. Ormathwaithe still exercises it. Captain Bell was informed by the clergy at Listowel, that one John Galvin applied for permission to marry his sweetheart, who had a fortune of £300. Sands refused to allow him to marry her unless Galvin should give him £200! Galvin remains unmarried.

EVICTIONS THIS YEAR.

In my first letter I gave the total number of persons evicted in Ireland during the first three months of the present year, as 1,732. During the last three months, ending July 31, according to a recent parliamentary return, there have been evicted in Ulster, 3,028 persons; in Leinster, 750 persons; in Connaught, 1,570; and in Munster, 914 personsin all 5,262 persons: or, for the last six months, 6,994 human beings consigned under Gladstone in office to a fate that Gladstone out of office declared to be "a sentence of death!"

LAND BILLS AND LAND COURTS. No Land Bill that does not provide for the rapid extinction of Irish landlordism (corporate, absentee, and resident, alike and equally), and for the speedy establishment of peasant proprietorsbip, will be of any permanent value to the Irish prople. Many of the large farmers of the East and North of they are five minutes in good company. Ireland are as barsh to their laborers very ugly, but when one is pretty she lords of the West and South of Ireland is beautiful as well, and indeed the are cruel to their tenants. Besides, the Irish only handsome girls I have yet seen in courts are composed of landlords, inspired with the must fanatical spirit of caste. The presentative men of 27 countles a table of inquiries relative to the character of the county court judges, to whom responsible duties are the pity is you don't know how to furnish tandlords, and one of these two is them inside, such pictures, such carpets, such connected with landlords by marriage. In a base confusion and throwing together of Antrim, of the chairman of the county court rance is astounding. When will you learn sions has been unfavorable to tenants, and that that profusion is not elegance, and that a the people would have no confidence in him much real art as a well dressed woman. the people, it is reported, would have more But 1 had forgotten: you have neither; confidence in a court than in their chairman. your furniture is flung together by the The Donegal chairman is "distrusted as a friend of the laudlords." In Down, the fork. I know you cannot help this as chairman's decisions have been "in favor of the landlords;" in Londonderry, "always in favor of the landlords;" in Carlow, "suspicious;" in Kildare, "not trusted by tenants;" in King's, "leaning to landlords:" chairs and then go on increasing until you | Meath, "most unsatisfactory;" in Westmeath, "not satisfactory;" in Wexford, "not in favor of tenants;" in sent arrangements are simply revolting to the appeal;" and in Galway, " prejudicial to ten-

people." Yet, among these "impartial" chairmen is P. J. Blake, of Fermanagh, whose brutal conduct, quite recently, in boisterously defying the Land League on the bench, astonished even a people with whom judicial dignity is neither a fact nor a tradition - who have been accustomed for generations to blackguards in ermine, and prosecuting attorneys wearing the judge's robes. The overwhelming verdict is that the people would have no confidence, in the great majority of the counties, in these county court judges as adjudicators between landlord and tenant. Bre-and-bre, when a howl is raised in England against the unreasonableness of the Irish people in scorning the Land Bill-in not taking a stone when they asked for bread -let this verdict on the character of the chairmen of the county courts, by name, be

remembered as their vindication. The Land Commission appointed to adjudicate between landlord and tenant in Ireland is composed of a large landlord, a large land agent, and a conspicuous type of a class universally despised here-those rampant patriots of 1848 who became recreants to their patriotic creed, and sought and accepted government office! Not one representative of the tenant interest has been placed on the Commission, although every body admits that the Bill will be useless unless both classes have confidence in

IRISH FARM LABORERS

An attempt was made by the landed interest to array the farm hands against the Land League, because it pleaded the cause of the tenant-farmers only, and not of the laborers. Peasant Proprietorship, such as exists in France, would make these farm-laborers landowners; but the cersation of the agitation for peasant proprietorship-it is rarely named here now-made this device seem formidable. A priest who went with a deputation of farm laborers to see Mr. Forster, stated that their homes usually consisted of one apartment only, in which the family slept, lived and eat their meals—a state of things prejudicial both to health and morals. During last winter he had seen men breaking stones during storms and hail for 4s. a week-less than one dollar for six days' hard work on the roadside for twelve hours a day! One laborer told the Home Secretary that his average wages, taking one day with another, all the year round, was ninepence or tenpence a day. This man said he lived in a small cabin that "was ten or twelve feet square. He had five children and his wife, they all living in one room, and sleeping on a sop of straw on the floor which served them for a bed. Even if he had room he had never enrned the price of a second bed. The cottage was made of mud, and there were only a few sticks preventing the roof from falling

There was no garden attached to this hovel: the tenant had to keep it in repair himself; but the owner of the land exacts 18s. a year as ground rent.

As a proof of the tyranny of some of the large farmers, a contract between one of them and a laborer was handed to the Home Secretary. By this agreement the poor laborer undertook to pay £4 a year for one acre of ground, "a part of the rent to be paid in work.

"Under this agreement the farmer was entitled to 52 days' work in the year from the laborer, at 7d a day. The farmer had the power to select the days, and he always selects those times when labor is dear, and then he pays this laborer 7d a day, while he has to pay the others perhaps 2s."

It is too late in the nineteenth century for a compromise with such a cruel system If the Irish landlords cannot be driven out of Ireland, the Irish people should make an exodus from their worse than Egyptian despotism.

LAND LEAGUE NOTES

Contributions continue to pour into the treasury of the Land League from America. Australia, a liberal donor to is beginning to be equally liberal to the League. But it is not pleasant to hear, officially, and every week, that the tenant-far mers of Ireland are contributing next to nothing, and that their subscriptions, hitherto insignificant enough are steadily becoming less, although they are only class thus far that have been benefited by the movement, and although, it is claimed, the agitation has already saved them at least fifteen millions of dollars in abatements of rent. On the arrest of Mr. Dillon, his colleague in Parliament. Mr. Sexton, was appointed by Mr. Parnell as the virtual leader of the Land League in Ireland. Mr. Sexton has twice called public attention to this selfish policy at two consecutive weekly sessions of the Land League. He did not hesitate to hint that, if this conduct was continued, America could not be expected to help a class that would not help themselves, and that, sooner or later, they would be forced to rely on their own resources. Another prominent and influential member, Mr. Dennelly, renewed the complaint at the Land League yesterday. He spoke in terms of just indignation of the well-to-do farmers who had been benefited by the League, and who were able to confirme, but who refused or neglected to support it. Last Sunday Miss Anna Parnell is reported to have ridiculed the theory that had been advanced. that "America would contribute all the money that was needed." The contributions from the Irish in Great

Britain are quite small. As a class, they are The number of applications for the relief of

evicted families is decreasing. The Irishman has been bought by the Land League. It was the last of the exponents of Nationalism in Ireland. Its American correspondent was O'Donovan Rossa. It will be the official organ of the Land League. JAMES REDPATH.

The London Daily News thus describes the relative positions of two parties in England: "Sir Stafford Northcote nominally governs the opposition; the fourth party governs Sir Stafford, and Lord Randolph Churchill governs the tourth party." The Dublin governs the tourth party." Freeman's Journal, on reading this statement, remarks: If this be so, Heaven help her Majesty's opposition."

A Liverpool despatch says:—At the trial of McGrath and McKevitt to-day the prisoners pleaded not guilty to the indictment, charging them with having attempted to: blow up the Town Hall. Counsel for the prosecution stated that there was strong evidence that the prisoners were connected with a band of notorious conspirators in the United States. He announced that the prisoners would not be arraigned for attempted murder, as the evi dence on that count in the indictment was insufficient. The jury, after hearing evidence, found both of the prisoners guilty of placing explosives against the Town Hail, thereby endangering life. A fresh jury was sworn, who Wicklow, "doubtful;" in Kerry, "in dangering life. A fresh jury was sworn, who savor of landlords"—often reversed on found McGrath guilty as an accessory before the fact, in connection with the explosion at chairman's decisions are pronounced to have sentenced to penal servitude for life, and been "impartial;" in two counties only, McKevitt for fifteen years.

Leitrim and Roscommon, "in favor of the ORIGIN OF THE SHAMROCK. BY F. D. DALY. I.

The rese it is a beauteous flower, but then it has The thistle has for its defence a host of pigmy horns, And justly celebrated they in history's solemn page. But Shamrock has its legend of a grander, older ago.

II. History says that *Leoghaire, King of Ireland at the time, Did hold a high convention, and St. Patrick the divine,
Was there invited to expound the Holy Trinity,
How three in one could be contained these great
men could not see.

Then Patrick, great Apostie, in profound and solomn thought,
Cast down his glance upon the grass, and instantly it caught
A sight that caused his face to glow with
glorious light divine.
It was a little three-leav'd plant, the Shamrock
of our time.

He stoop'd and pulled the little plant, and held he stoop a and pulled the little plant, and held
it towards the King,
Ard Righ of Erin do t thou see and not believe
this thing;
So Thomas said unto His Lord, and thou hast
got thy sight,
Believe, oh King, assuch this plant are Three in
One this night.

Five hundred noble chleftains and the King were thunderstruck, So slient were that from a far came murmurs of the brook;
When, lo! some grand mysterious force brought
all upon their knees, To worship that Great Trinity their inspiration

And then arose Erin's high King, and these the And then arose Erin's nigh King, and these the words he said.

"We know thou art a man of God, and come to give us aid,

"I, King of Erin, doth decree that Patrick preach and pray.

"For Patrick's Christ is Leoghaire's now, and Erin's God this day."

Before night fell a mighty host, including King Belore night iell a mighty host, including King and all.

Were brought by Patrick to the fold in great Emania's hall;

And King and lords to celebrate that truly glorious day.

Had bards to sing the Shamrock's praise in a

right noble way. · Pronounced Leary.

ROUND THE WORLD

Avoob Khan is making preparations to acvance on Cabul.

Large numbers of Russian troops are being sent to Bessarabia. The crop situation in Indiana is alarming

owing to the drougth. The French intend to occupy all the forts in the vicinity of the city of Tunis.

Guiteau intends to make a profound impression upon his trial by a display of legal ability.

Much interest is felt in London in the Irish meeting at Chicago, though little information on the subject is at hand. The Ancient Order of Hibernians have de-

clined to have anything to do with the Fenian convention in session at Chicago. The quarterly returns of the Board of

Trade show an increase of £159,000 in exports, and a decrease of £1,200,000 in imports. The threatening letters received by B's-

marck are said to have so affected him as to seriously retard his recovery from his recent illnoss. A convict was released from the Iowa peni-

tentiary on a pardon forged by himself, which he sent to his wife for presentation to the warden. The London Conundrum and Panning Com-

pany (limited) has discovered what to do with the national debt. It's idea is to leave it a loan. Johan Lauretz Johanson, a shipowner of

Glasgow, bus received \$25,000 for injuries received in a railway collision in Scotland in Sentember last. A new trial has been granted in the Clarke-

Bradlaugh case, in which the latter was fined £500 for voting in Parliament without having qualified.

The value of exports from the port of Prescott for July amounted to \$22,135, and imports \$16,481. The Inland Revenue collections for Prescott division were \$6,827.

A magistrate asked a prisoner if he were married. "No," replied the man. "Then," rejoined his worship, amid peals of laughter, "It is a good thing for your wife."

A man who was induced, after much persussion, to try some canned meat, brought it back, showing the marks of his teeth on the can, and indignautly denying that it was good to eat.

Many American clergymen are now doing service in Europe; in a majority of instances their churches are closed. They seem to have forgotten that the devil never closes shop.

"Ah!' exclaimed the hurglar with a sigh, as he gazed through the bars of his cell at his "there is a grate difference late pal outside, between you and me, Jim," and yet he got only six months.

One of the old settlers of the Isles of Shoals seeing the name Psyche on the hull of a yacht the other day, spelled it out slowly, and then exclaimed, "Well, if that ain't the duradest way to spell fish!"

Eight members of Parliament say that Mr. Healy, the M.P., for Wexford, has made his mark in the House of Commons. His knowledge of the details of the Land Bill astonished every body.

A meeting was held in London on Friday, at which the Marquis of Exeter presided and Sir John A. Macdonald was present, in connection with the holding of an international fisheries exhibition in 1883.

In England any one offering a reward for stolen property, saying that "no questions is liable to a forfeit of \$250 will be asked," for every such offence, to any common informer who chooses to sue for it.

About 3,000 pounds of roses are required to produce one pound of the attar of roses. This delightful perfume is chiefly produced In Bulgaria, where the value of the yield in 1880 was estimated at \$5,000,000.

Lt. Gordon, Deputy Superintendent of the Meteorological Service of Canada, has gone to the Maritime Provinces, and on his way there will make arrangements for opening new stations in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

Scented camelias have been produced yb an Italian gardener, who has been engaged on the experiment for years past. Only those flowers of a pale rose bue possess this perfume, the white flowers remaining perfectly scentless.

Under the new Khedivial decree establishing slavery in Egypt, domestic slavery in future will be rendered impossible. Families ants." In Fermanagh, Cork and Mayo, the the Police Office in May last. McGrath was possessing slaves now are not to be deprived of their property in them, but no new slaves are to be admitted.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The writer of the annexed, which we copy from the Dublin Irishman, 1860, is a journeyman cooper in the city of Cork.]

So you're coming, Royal Lady with the childre and Prince Consort,
With Old Pam, and Little Johnny, and your piper, I'll go bail.
And your best of German gervants, and your "tigers" (all of one sort),
"Pon me" sowl," ma'am, but 'tis queer of you to come to Innisfall.

Ye "rough, rug-headed kerns!" ye hill men of Tipperary!
Ye septs of old Tyr-Owen, and Tyr-Connell, too. I ween! Ye clansmen of old Desmond, from Bears to Dunleary,
Come forth and strew "green rushes" on the
pathway of your Queen!

But the Celtic heart is noble! though its deeptoned feelings get not From the base and brutal Saxon, but the everlasting strife.

From sire to son bequenthed; yet, lady we forget not What is due to a fond mother, loving daugh-ter, faithful wife!

For these qualities we'll greet thee (beldier-shinn, O Queen of Britain. Oude, Zealand, Saint Helena (with its mem-ories calm and mild). And of many other places which "the sun can .ll whose people worship lovingly your father's darling child.

So, now then, Royal Lady, as the mist is cleared -a little, (Common sense is like the sun, you know, and will the truth unmask)
One plain question—by permission (though you'll answer not a tittle)—
"What gratitude from Irishmen do you expect?" I ask.

Machree! masthore, poor Erin! how my memory is rushing,
Quick'ning pulses, steeling sinews, boiling
red-hot through my brain.
Screw my teeth on mutter'd curses—o'er my
pale brow comes a nushing,
When I think upon the million graves, where
sleep your" Famine Slain."

We but asked for "leave to live"—and ye sent us troops and horses.
And "Arms Acis" and "Rate in Aid," "Commissioners" a rquad,
And their track was marked, O lady! yea, by many times more corses
Than strew'd the path of Mahund or Attila,
scourge of God!"

The grey old wrongs of Erin, for the present, I'll not touch on, or "confiscations," "pitch caps," "gib-Nor bits" "murders," will I name,
But of Cellic maidens, dying, and young reapers, and as such on ur teeming Land had perished, when your hell-planned "Famine" came.

I'm told you're fond of Pictures. Such taste becomes your station, I have one for your inspection; it is to nature It will move as you gaze on it-quite a dioramic presentation—
Or to "F:enchify" the notion, call it Vivants
Tableaux!

See this ghastly, fleshless spectre! This was once an Irlsh Mother
In her eye there's hunger's madness, and her lips are black as ink;
Her left hand grasps the Baby sho's been gnawing! and the other
Holds a skull filled with her Husband's blood
—" Drink, come, sister, drink!"

She was once the village beauty-light of heart, her step was bounding.

Her eye outshone in lustrouspers your Indian "Wohinger"

"Koh-i-noor."

Oh! her laugh a silver bell was! when the piper's chanter sounding,. Called the swains and rustic maidens to the dance and fun "galore."

Starved was piper! Starved were dancers! Starved the urchins and schoolmaster! Starved the smith, and hushed the laughter of the evening's merry tale!

Starved was ploughman! Starved was reaper!

And she, when woe did blast her,

Tore the fiesh of her dead darling, for the horrid fina! meal.

teen years younger,
Bright vour smile was at "The Drawing Room," and the brilliant regal ball,
With what care you led your lap dog whilst the "Celts" dropped dead with hunger.
And the Times, your demon prophet, sneered and gibed at "Paddy's" fall.

'Mid the gardens of Al Raschid, in 'The City of the Caliphs,"
The Tartar tyrant Timour raised a pyramid of skulis—
t your "Deputies," your "Justices," your
"Landlords" and their "bailiffs,"
Juilt a monument of "Glory," fore which
the Mongul's duils,

So all the heirs of the O'Briens and O'Neills go forth to meet the ?—
Will the hearts of the "MoMahons" and
"O'Donnells" cease to pain?
Will the men of Partry, Skibbereen, and Skull.
with bright smiles greet thee?—
Shalt thou gilde in regal splendor midst "The
Children of the Slain?"

No! Across "The waste of waters," o'er th' At-No! Across "The waste of waters," o'er th' At-lantic's billows bounding,
The mingled sighs and curses of the Irish Exiles boom,
No! Two million graves are yawning! and high o'er all resounding,
Shrieks the heiress of McCormac, from her Bridal bed—the Tomb,

O'er my soul a prophet feeling, true as Daniel's now is stealing, Mark my words, and ponder deeply—look:-"The finger's on the wall?"—

This is true, whatever happen in America or Europe—
Whether "North" or "South" be winner,
whether Turk gives Russ a chance—
Whether Italy's "united," and the Pope robbed
(which is your hope)—
Whether Bourbon, or Orleans, or Napoleon
rule in France.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NAME GRAHAM.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-I have much pleasure in stating that the information asked for by your carrespondent "Antiquary," in Friday's Post, re the name Graham, will be found in O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, vol. 1, pages 205, 229 and 249.

The Grahams of Ireland are descended

from Heremon. There were two clans from whom those bearing the modern name of "Graham" in Ireland are descended, viz : one located in

Kerry and the other in Fermanagh. The tribe name of the Kerry clan was Mc-Creham, now Anglicised "Graham" and Gree-The tribe name of the Fermanagh clan was O'Creechain, some of whose descendants Anglicise the name Graham, Grehan and Greehan.

There are many families of the name of Grahain to be found in Leinster as well as in the South and West of Ireland.

I would simply add that Mr. O'Hart is the best living authority on Irish names and their origin, and his invaluable work on Irish Pedigrees should be in the hands of every Irishman in Canada.

Yours, &c., E. M.

THE NAME GRAHAM—IS IT IRISH?

To the Editor of THE POST: Graham. Presuming that Mr. O'Hart's book

and O'Haras seem sufficiently natural; but if the Harts claim the honor of an O, I can only say that nobody—not even a deVere—is safe from the prefix. According to "E. M." the Irish McCreham became Anglicised "Graham" just as McGranuills assimilated to the English Reynolds; but I cannot help thinking that as Scotland would appear to be the cradle of the Graeme, the Graham he means is not the Graham I mean, and that the latter was not anciently Irish, as to my reading the abbe unpronounceable says nothing about

If men are Irish-honestly indigenous, or

honestly by adoption-so mote it be. In the olden time, however, it was a good about to make the most of the fine deal the fashion among men to adopt Ireland weather. The landlord's crops, however, as their country in a way not approved by the require gathering, and there he must natives, and certes of a kind that Erin would never have adopted as her children had she been consulted. By far the most screaming Hibernians I note are the bearers of English and Scottish patronymics—Warrington, Bently, Shaw, Graham et al. Ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores by all means; but it is amusing to hear them dilate, not on the evils of Erin alone, but on the wrongs of "our race." identified therewith. Like " the great Dominican," with the Norman name, their mothers may be Morianties; nevertheless the unpronounceable running through my head, I strongly suspect that some of them come from the captains who did gode servyse agaynste rere Kynges Iris enemee. Repentance in sacloth and ashes for the sins of their fathers if they will; the wrongs of Hibernia ad lib. if they like, but the "wrongs of our race" from a Roycroft, a Ridley, a Rutledge, as Irishmen, is just a little ridiculous.

Returning to the Grahams, a very early

one of them, having picked a hole through the wall of Severus, was obviously a Pict, mayhap a Celt, one of those troublesome scamps who caused "the brutal Saxon" to Grahams were requested! to leave Scotland for Ireland, which they accordingly did. If to traverse, and broke her leg. No commutation was sent to the tenant of the ever known to me 1 have forgotten it—and accident, and when applied to as to the actual cause of their expatriation was ever known to me 1 have forgotten it-and in fact I am not good at history-but do not think it was because the Grahams in question were unduly given to the erection of ought to have done no such accident would churches, nor by reason of their excessive have happened. No compensation was even zeal in the promotion of peace. Probably a paid for the loss of the cow, nor yet the paternal Government may have looked upon the green island as more congenial to their babits and aspirations, whatever they may have been. Earlier or later the Grahams took | fishermen had struck against duty part in that little matter mentioned in work. Innisturk is a long rocky little Haverty's Ristory as the Mullamast Massacre. | barren island. It is owned by one Berridge Still later, a Graham did so many things called attrocious on behalf of Episcopacy in Scot- rents the island for £40 a year to a man land that he is known there by the unpleasant named McDonough, who keeps all the good cognomen of Claverhouse the Bloody. Albeithe land in it for his own use. The smaller and died like a hero at Killieerankie; and it is rocky portion is sublet by McDonough to 21 only fair to the Grahams to say that if some families of poor fishermen, whose united of them were and still are "agin the Govern-ment" many good men, gallant men, great men, were of their name. Sir Richard slain at Kinsale; that Earl who fell on the field of Flodden; the illustrious Marquis Montrose, and that they shall gather and carry to his who suffered ignominious death for the sake of his Sovereign; and last, and not at all least, His (late) Lordship of Lynedoch, who defended | this double labor. Sea weed is necessary to

ANTIQUAY.

The Dawn of Democratic Fraternity.

Letter from James Redpath.

Dunlin, July 13 1881.

n the condition of the Irish pessantry of Galway, made by a deputation of Northumberland and Durham coal-miners. It is too valuable and too remarkable a publication to be confined to the North of England. Let

me make a few more extracts from it. In the Village of Barns, near the ancient City of Galway, they entered a peasant's cabin

that they thus described: "One of the smallest huts in the viliage, which could not in fact occupy an area of more than 7½ square feet, we found to be the habitation of a man, his wife, and seven children. They appeared to gain a subsistence by the rearing of poultry and selling the eggs; and cocks, hens, and ducks travelled about at will in their domicile. They also rented a plot of land, which the husband, a big, gaunt looking man, laboured upon, to wrench from it a scanty subsistence. All our informant told us, had never tasted a drop of strong drink, nor a drop of tea, nor a few potatoes, with the Indian-meal por-ridge made from the same, the only liquor ever passing their lips or moistening the food, besides a drop of buttermilk at rare intervals, being pure water. The quantity of butter-milk falling to his use had been, during the last six months, only two pennyworth, purchased from one more fortunate than he in the possession of a cow, so that the liquid was indeed a luxury. He had, like the farmer and his sons, fallen under the ban of the agent for non-payment of his rept, and the usual result had followed, in the shape of a notice to quit, which was hanging over the family when we visited them."

Thousands of these wretched tenants are the victims of evictions executed by the administration of Gladstone, Bright and Forster. These are the men who are accused by English journals and English "States. men," so-called, of "conspiring to defraud their landlords, although they are abund-antly able to fulfil their contracts."

What did the honest pitmen think of such

hovels? "Such places would not be allowed to exist on the face of the land in England, even for a pig to be put into them," said Mr. Bryson, they would have the inspector of nuisances down upon him, in no time, and if they committed no other offence they would be indicted as places to harbor disease, and they him, stood over the tenant armed with a would be swept away wholesale, or the owners would be called upon to put them in a proper lay on the back and shoulders of sanitary condition, whilst benevolent people the tenant if he showed any sign of would have their feelings outraged by the shirking his work. The exclamation imsanitary condition, whilst benevolent people mere thought that such places existed in their

country." "I heartly agree with his remarks," said such a system of slave-driving could exist. Mr. Patterson, "and I pictured to myself the burst of public indignation that would ensue on the newspapers announcing that such places were to be found in our North-County."

The Englishmen found that in the far-west of Ireland rack-tenting was not the only form shape of sundry bruises and discolorations of oppression that the peasantry endured at which he had received at the hands of the Sig,-Allow me through your columns to the hands of their landlords. They discoverexpress my best thanks for the interesting ed, as I discovered last year, that in information courteously afforded me by your addition to the extortionate taxainformation courteously afforded me by your addition to the extortionate taxa. Englishman to me correspondent "E. M." respecting the name tion by the landlords, in money-rents, the content you know!" peasantry were forced in certain districts to is not intended for Islammen exclusively I do "duty work"—that is to say, that sorf of the North of England and Scotch preach-shall endeavour to procure a copy if only to labour is still exacted in Ireland, although it ers, end their report with some reflections "by

The pitmen going from house to house and from barony to barony, were convinced that the rents every where were so high, that they swept away every available farthing that could be earned;" but that even these cruel exactions did not satisfy the lords wielded the right to select not one day of each week, but such days as suited his own convenience.

"Thus," says Mr. Patterson, "with weather equally as fickle as we have in England, a man sees his crop ready for gathering, and is go and work and only return to his own property, when the whole has been got inprobably to see his whole crop destroyed by the advent of bad weather. In fact, no matter what position his own affairs are in, he must go at the call of the agent, and his own affairs must take their chance after the demands of the agent have been satisfied. Should he fail to go, then down comes the agent upon him, and cow or heifer, or some other object—usually the most valuable property the tenant is possessed of-is distrained and marched off, and is only returned when the tenant has paid a heavy fine for his neglect of duty. This fine for neglecting a day's work is usually from 5s to 15s, when the animal is returned.

Does the reader understand that for these 52 days of "duty work" the labourer receives no wages and not even his food while he is working?

"The occupant of the village shop himself, last year," continued the pitmen "refused to go to the master's place to work, and on this refusal the bailiff at once took away the cow, valued at between £10 and £15. Later on Tytler tells how the Eu route to the farm of the landlord the poor brute stumbled over the rough stones she had the fate of the cow, the agent replied with a sneer that had he gone to work as he slightest regret expressed at the accident." In the Island of Innisturk, in the Atlantic, off the Galway coast, I found that the

who is said to be a London brewer. He rental is £42. In addition to this rent, McDonough exacts that each tenant (meaning thereby his whole family), shall give him six days, duty work a year, washed ashore, without any compensation for coax the wet cold, sterile, soil there to raise any crop. The landlord's half of the seaweed has to be gathered first, and it ofter happens that before his share is secured the ocean reclaims the ten-ant's portion. Nor is this all. The same island despot compels the tenants to sign a contract by which they are forced to bind themselves to work for him (in addition to the six days' duty work which is forced and unpaid labor), two days in each week of the year, if demanded, for 16 cents a day! Twelve hours work for 16 cents! These are examples of the "freedom of contract" ayay his money, pistol, and between landlord and tenant in the him covered with molasses. West of Ireland. The men refused to to answer a suit for damages, assessed at £5 | chance killed him on the spot. each for breach of contract! I have these summonses in my desk in New York. Why did the fishermen pay these rack reats, and submit to these despotic rules? Because they could not get a bit of rock or a rood of bog on which to build their cabins in all that country on any more favorable terms, and because, however exacting these forced contracts may be, the magistrates, who are all landlords or selected by them, rigorously enforce these Shylock bonds. For generations it has been useless to resist, for England, like that resplendent savage Thomas Carlyle, regarded the lowly Irish tollers of the sea, as only "reptiles in the path of the elephant," that it was her duty to "crush without pity." The families of these fishermen were clad in rags. the family were clothed in rags. This man, The men were dressed in flannel trouvers and flaunel shirts. They had no coats of any kind. Their hovels were dark and cheerless bit of fresh meat for two years—his sole food their diet was fish and potatoes and a little for himself and his family having been a Indian-meal. Of course they had been kept in compulsory ignorance for generations. And then when hungry and cold, with starving families, driven to despair by these petty despots, they made a frantic appeal to God and gunpowder—"crush them by heaven," said Carlyle, "crush them like vermin." Carlyle died without having uttered one such sentence against the English vermin in high life Yet he knew all about them. Why all his palaverings about the "verities" and shame, Carlyle, like his father, lived and died essenti-ally a Scotch peasant—that is a semi-serf, who mistook sycophancy to power for reverence

of nobility of character. No wonder that no poor man wept when this moral mastadon was buried. These poor English pitmen, by their feeble Davy lamp light, were led to the discovery of more truth in Ireland than Carlysle could ever find with all the illumination of his Everlasting Stars, and other epileptic literarymelodramatic stage properties.

After describing duty work at Barna, M.r Patterson says: "Mr. Bryson remarked, on the principle that a horse may be led to the well, yet be cannot be made to drink, that, after going to the landlord's place by compulsion, they need not work harder than they liked; but he was met by a retort from the men to the effect that the agent, or some one deputed by stout cudgel, which he did not fail to possible' broke out from us involuntarily, as we could not for one moment realize that Up jumped one of the men before us, a respectable looking man enough, who told us that if we had the slightest doubt on this matter of the stick, he would there and then strip to the skin and show us undeniable evidences of the beatings he had sustained in

bailiff." "These bloody Irish, you know," said an Englishman to me in London, "are never

The English pitmen, following the example of the North of England and Scotch preachhenr what he has to say for himself, and how has been abo'ished for centuries in Eng. way of application." I quote a couple of he came to add O to his name. O'Hares and land.

"The houses not fit for a heast much less a human being to exist in, the tremendous burdens imposed upon the dwellers in the shape of rent and service, their struggles with sterile land for which it almost appeared monstrong to ask them to pay rent at all-much of the soil. The landlords compelled less to raise their rent when, by the expendi-each tenant to give him 52 days' labor each ture of their little capital and their utmost layear, in addition to the rent, and he held and bour, they had caused it to give some appreciable return for their desperate struggles with it, the payment of rack rent under ordinary circumstances when to our gaze it seemed an impossibility

for a man to gain from the land for himself and family even at rent based upon Griffith's valuation—these were a combination of misfortunes the magnitude of which we had never believed to have been heaped upon the head of one unfortunate fellow creature in our lives. If the industry of the people were only allowed free scope, we had not the alightest doubt that, where a barren and stoney country exists, pastures and arable land would be seen; but, with the course pursued by the tyraut in raising the rent directly an improvement is seen to bear fruit, there can only be one result-the best and most skilful agriculturists can be driven away, probably out of the country altogether, whilst a veto will be most effectually placed upon the enterprise of those left behind."

These are solid chunks of good sense that the English pitmen have dag in Ireland! JAMES REDPATH.

CHOLERA INFANTIUM.

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

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The famous London night haunt, "Evans," is now the Falstaff Club.

An elephant belonging to a menagerie died of heat in an lows railroad car.

In the recent very hot weather a ton of ice daily kept the temperature of the House of Commons down to 750. An Ohio woman owed her hired man \$320

She married him to square the account and then for \$60 got a divorce, thus saving \$260. Eighty thousand acres of Arkansas land have been bought by the Catholic Coloniza. tion Society. The aim is to induce Irishmen

to become farmers. Lord Dudley, who is in bad health, has sublet Blackmount Forest, which he leases from Lord Breadalbane, to Alsopp, the brewer, for \$20,000 the season.

Virginia farmers in the neighborhood of batilefields are still able to gather up enough farm one-half of all the sea-weed that is old gun barrels to supply their blacksmiths with horseshoe iron.

> The San Francisco Chronicle gives a list of twenty-nine Comstock mines, not one of which has paid a dividend in the past six months. On twenty-four assessments were levied.

The one notorious Belle Boyd is now livng a quiet domestic life as Mrs. Hammond. She has been greatly annoyed by persons pretending to personate her turning up from time to time.

A constable volunteered to watch a store which was to be robbed at New Sharon, lowa. He slept at his post, and the burglars took ayay his money, pistol, and clothes, leaving A robber walked up to an open window of

submit to this slavery of duty work last a house at Franklin, Ind., and said to the In my last letter I quoted from the report | year; and, although they had all paid their | woman inside: "Your money or your life." rent they were each served with a summons | She fired a pistol without taking aim, and by

The recent Windsor review in England is regarded as the most memorable event in the history of the volunteer movement, which dates back some thirty years ago, and mainly owed its existence to the London Times.

The Irish peers are evidently alarmed for their position, as they have decided to elect a Liberal representative peer. They have (in common with the Scotch peers) hitherto been a close conservative corporation. Lord Milltown, whom they are now going to elect, has been for years agitating for some change in the representation of the Irish people.

A GEFERAL DEFEATED.

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

New Advertisements.

EDUCATIONAL

MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL & COLLEGIATE DEPART MENTS WITH SPECIALTIES.

PROF. T. RUSSELL, who was for many years Teacher of the Graduating Commercial Classes at St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, and the late Messen College, Terrebonne, added by a number of competent and experienced Professors, will open at No. 115 CADIEUX ST., (near Shertrooke street), on the 1st of September next, a Commercial and Collegiate Educational Institution for young men. and for boys who have completed their eleventh year. In addition at day pupils a limited number of boarders will be admitted, who will receive the care and comforts of home with the advantages arising from Collegiate discipline.

THE COURSE OF STUDIES,

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

Prof. Russell feels confident that his long experience in teaching in the public schools of the United States and Canada together with his varied experience in Commercial pursuits, will couble him to place at the disposition or his

comble him to place at the disposition or his pupils, not only a thorough preparatory course of instruction, but also the many advantages arising from combining THEORY and PRACTIOE in a business course.

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

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

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

For Prospectus, which gives fall information.

Wanted by the R. C. Trustees, Hemming-ford, two Female Teachers holding Elementary Diplomas for English and French, one for 11 months, commencing 1st August, and one for 11 months, commencing 1st September next. Balary \$12 per month. Address, P. CLANCY, Sec. Treas. Hemmingford, 20th July, 1881. rates.
For Prospectus, which gives full information, address, (after August 2nd) T. RUSSELL, Mount Royal College, 115 Cadleux Street, Montreal. In the meantime address,
T. BUSSELL,
19 123,30, A6,18,20&W
Et. Laurent, P.Q.

EXHIBITION.

1881

CANADA'S GRAND

MONTREAL,

to 23rd of SEPTEMBER! Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut, Governor of the Province of Ouebec.

\$25,000 IN PRIZES

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

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

OPEN TO THE WORLD With a view of affording increased accommodation, the Exhibition Grounds have

been extended, and the Buildings enlarged. Ample provision is made for the display of Machinery in motion, and for the Exhibiting of Processes of Manufacture.

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

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

DAIRY EXHIBIT GRAND

Among the numerous Attractions SPECIAL PRIZES

On a magnificent scale are offered by the Exhibition Committee and the Produce Merchants of Montreal, for Exhibits of BUTTER and CHEESE!

PRACTICAL WORKING DAIRY!

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

Grand Display of Horses and Cattle! Horses and Cattle will be shown in the Ring, between 2 and 5 p. m., each day commencing Friday, 10th September.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

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

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

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS AND FIREWORKS!

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

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION! HORSE-JUMPING!

Grand Athletic Tournaments!!!

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

Increased Facilities will be provided for Reaching the Grounds,

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

REDUCED RATES!

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

S. C. STEVENSON,

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

Provisions, &c.

McGRAIL & WALSH

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN FROIT & PROVISIONS,

341 & 343 Commissioner Street,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Consignments solicited for the sale of

Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches. &c.

Exhibition.

EXHIBITION !

THE

(During the second week of the Provincial Exhibition.)
Competition is open to the entire Province, and a Prize List is offered amounting to \$1.600. Entiries close Tuerday, 18th September Prize Lists and all further information furnished on

application to
484 HENRY S. EVANS, Sec. Treas,

SITUATION. VACANT.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. Sitt

GEO. LECLERC,

Sec. Agr'l Dept.,

68 ST. GABRIEL STREET.

REAL ISTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

It has a front of 6 acres by a depth of 40, 30 acres of it is good wood land. It has an orchard of 550 trees, some of them already bearing fruits, For the terms of sale apply to the business office of the Episcopal Corporation at the Palace. Palace.
Montreal July 18th, 1881.

Safes, Vault Doors, &c.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH, PIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

VAULTS.

Awarded First Prize at Toronto Exhibition. WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL,

No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET,

ALFRED BENN,

Manager.

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

Montreal Horticultural Society Will hold their usual Annual Exhibition in the VICTORIA SKATING RINK, On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd

Friday, 26th, 21 September next.

BE WISE AND HAPPY. If you will stop all your extravagant and group actions in doctoring yourself and fami-

lies with expensive doctors and hum bug cureals, that do harm always, and use only usture's simple remedies for all your ailments you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy tor this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it.—Press.

FRAGMENTS.

The O'Donoghue, M.P., for Tralee, has become bankrupt.

Mrs. Tremblay, of North Nation, has neched her 107th year, and is in possession

ofher mental faculties. There is reason to believe that the fatal illness of Dean Stanley originated in blood poisoning through inhaling noxious vapors. The dory Little Western, from London for New York, was spoken recently in latitude 43 north, longitude 36 west, by the steamer

The number of German emigrants who passed through Hamburg alone to America from the 1st of January to the 30th of June smounted to 74,633.

If an earthquake swallowed Ottawa to morrow the people as they went down might console themselves with the reflection that most of the Cabinet Ministers were out of town.

At an International Medical and Sanitary Embittion recently held in London, Sir James Paget, the eminent physician, declared that he who did not promote his own health fifeited his right to wealth, and was guilty of the "basest want of patriotism."

Mayfield and Adley lived in adjacent farm houses at Strayburn, Miss. One went out to call his cows at the same time that the other was calling his hands to dinner, and confusion resulted. Neither would wait until the other was through yelling, a fight followed, and Adley was killed.

A detective has been killed at a secret meeting of Nihilists at Kieff. He had been sent to the meeting to watch the proceedings. He was placed on a table, and his throat was cut. Similar murders abound in the provinces, whither the Nibilists have transferred their activity from the capital.

The London World says that the mode of volleying the ball practised by Renshaw, the lara tennis champion, has created quite a rerolution in the game of lawn tennis; and if things go on as they are doing the game will be ome too difficult for people to play unless they make a special study of it.

A gold mine, the Havilah, just placed on the London market, 18, according to the prospectus, mentioned in the Bible, reference being made to it in the eleventh and twelfth verses of the second chapter of Genesis. The passage in question reads as follows: "The name of the first is Pison; that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah where there is gold. And the gold of that land is

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

If so you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhæ1, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it.

The London Despatch offered a prize for the best parody on "God Save the Queen," and gave the prize to the author of the iol-

> God save our gracious Queen! Since we have got a Queen:
> God save our Queen!
> Her form we seldom see,
> But, loyal subjects, we And bless our Queen

Oft at her southern seat Or else her Scotch retreat, She hides away; She never comes to town; She lives on east renown; Minds, never wears, the crown, But draws her pay.

Roon may we hope to see Her Gracious Majesty No absent Queen; Then shall we have good cause To open wide our jaws, And sing with heart and voice, God save our Queen.

W. H. EDMUNDS.

TRIED AND TRUE!

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

REST AND COMPORT TO THE SUFFERING.

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the howels, 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 demale physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G26

Do you want your hair to become prematurely gray and dandruff to ruin the scalp? Do you want a beautiful perfumery on your tollet table? If the former don't, if the latter do use Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents a large bottle. This remedy restores gray hair to its natural color and beauty. 31

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

Why should not truth be acknowledged? These wonderful instruments are the discovery of the age, and people need no longer fear chest diseases until its very last stage. Read the following and see the wonderful

cures effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the seat

Montreal, January 13th, 1881.

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

Yours truly, C. Hill.

Montreal, January, 1881.

Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

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

Yours, respectfully, S. HILTON, Montreal.

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AN IRISH ARCHBISHOP.

connection with evictions or process serving and the like, but I am positively certain that no attempt at insurrection or even serious disturbance is to be anticipated in the event of the rejection or mutilation of the measure. Correspondent-Do you think that the influence of the clergy could possibly prevent violence in the general outburst of indigna-

Archbishop Croke-In the event just spoken of the indignation of the people would undoubtedly be very great and general, and justly so. I do not think the clergy would, as a rule, labor hard if at all to allay it, but I feel assured that it would not show itself in serious or systematic violence to the law.

Correspondent-There has lately been a good deal of wild talk about the "risings" and "civil war." Do you think in case of such unlikely events the present garrisons in Ireland are quite able to cope with it?

Archbishop Croke-No "rising" is anticipated, nor would any same man contemplate such a thing under existing circumstances. or, indeed, under any set of circumstances, that we or this generation may assume to be worth practical consideration. We need not, therefore, speculate on the military aspect of the case.

Correspondent—Is not some legislation needed for the laborers?

Archbishop Croke-Legislation is sorely needed for the laborers, but it is my opinion that a measure brought forward for the improvement of their condition should be a distinct and independent one, and not simply an appendix or supplement of the Land bill now before the House of Commons. Indeed, I apprehend that serious troubles and complications will yet arise out of the labor question in ireland. I am sure that the laborers will gather a lesson from the land agitation and combine against the farmers and landlords before the world is much older. Correspondent-What would you propose

as a remedy for their condition? Archbishop Croke—I think legislation promptly required, and I would propose that a laborer's cottage with a small patch of land adjoining be provided for every laborer with a family, in the proportion of one such tenement and allotment of land to every thirty acres of average value. My personal sympathies are, I own, rather more with the laboring and artisan classes than with the farmers themselves-to say nothing of the landlords.

Correspondent-What do you think of the general state of the country at the present

Archbishop Croke-I think the state of the country may be said to be fairly progressive in almost every sense of the word. That is to say, the people are better fed, better clad, better lodged, more intelligent, better educated, and I believe more practically and reasonably religious than they have ever been before. But they are more discontented, and if you asked me why, I should say the reason was pretty obvious. Hitherto they have been satisfied to live on cffal, to be housed like pigs, clad in tatters, and they thought they had hardly a right to anything better. But now they feel their needs and know their rights, and are determined accordingly to assert them.

Correspondent-What would be the probable effect on legislation and on the House of Commons if the Land Bill were thrown

Archbishop Croke-Mr. Gladstone himself has stated, if I do not mistake, that if the present bill were thrown out a more searching and comprehensive measure would certainly be introduced instead. This is plain, because if the tenant farmers and their friends are not satisfied with this measure, and English politicians really desire to satisfy them, they must monle and offer them a better bill.

...ent contain more Parnellites?

Archbishop Croke-I think the next Par-'ament, so far as the Irish representation .ay be concerned, would be much the same at the present. Mr. Parnell's party would not, I think, be greatly increased, if at all. County Cork would I believe, go for the League, and "swop" its present members for Parnellites. County Tipperary would certainly get rid of Mr. P. J. Smyth. The same thing might occur in one or two other places, but those may possibly be counterbalanced by defections elsewhere.

Correspondent-Do you think Parnell would be arrested if he came to Ireland?

Archbishop Croke-I see no reason at all to suppose that Mr. Parnell would be arrested if be came to Ireland. He has really said or done nothing that could merit such a distinction-and wisely so. The general-inchief should always keep out of the line of

Correspondent-Supposing the Land bill passed, would the Land League be likely to be held together for the purpose of agitating for other objects-possibly home rule? Archbishop Croke-Bill or no bill, I am

thoroughly convinced that the Land League will be kept up in some shape or form and that the question of self-government will never be lost sight of by Irish patriots.

Correspondent-Are you of opinion that Ireland will ultimately secure independent self-government?

Archbishop Croke-I am decidedly of opinion that it will soon become absolutely necessary to grant some share, and even a considerable share, of independent government to Ireland. The British Parliament cannot deal satisfactorily with Irish affairs for many reasons, but notably for three:--

First-Because it doesn't understand them. Second-Because it cannot view them dispassionately. Third-Because it has not sufficient time

at its disposal to devote to the consideration of them. I may add that the Irish popular party in the British House of Commons can, and I be-

lieve will, heighten their difficulties from day to day and ultimately render them unsurmountable. Correspondent-Are you of opinion that in-

dependent self-rule for Ireland would weaken | hide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split balher bond with England, as many believe, or strengthen them.

Archbishop Croke-There can be no doubt that the bonds would be strengthened. A people discontented and dissatisfied with those who rule over them have a natural ten. dency to secession, and that tendency will be the grounds of discontent and in so far you strengthen the union.

federal form of gevernment the best?

Archbishop Croke—I think such a govern ment as that of the United States is of all others the simplest and most sat'sfactory. Hence it all British dependencies could be formed into a confederation, as the Herald has suggested, Ireland being a part of it and to the Imperial Parliament the same relai re- lac, 42c to 45c.

ship that California, for instance, holds to the other States and to the supreme legislature at Washington, I, for one, would be thoroughly satisfied, and that nothing better could be done in this respect for Ireland. But this supposition is, to my mind, practically impossible. The colonies will before long become independent or confederate among themselves, and we must confine ourselves, therefore, to England, Ireland and Scotland alone. Now the question comes, would I be satisfied with a confederation between the three great constituents of the British Empire 1 And I unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative.

Correspondent—Do you think the intense feeling of dislike for England will over die out in Ireland?

Archbishop Croke-I do not think this feeling will die out in our time or at any future time unless England alters her attitude altogether as regards this country and treats it as she treats each and every one of her other flourishing dependencies.

Correspondent-What has been the effect of the Coercion act?

Archbishop Croke—The Coercion Act has done no good to the Government, but it has done good to the popular cause in Ireland. It has made martyrs. Votla tout. It has fixed the determination of the people to free themselves from rack-rents, and it has inten. sified the hereditary hatred of Saxon rule.

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

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, August 9, 1881.

Money loaned on call at 4 to 5 per cent and on time at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange in New York was quiet at 4.83 and 4.85, and here the market was steady at 81 premium for 60 day bills between banks, 83 to 81 premium, cash over the counter.

The Stock market was stronger this morning and there was an increased demand for stocks. Bank of Montreal sold up 1; Ontario 1, and Commerce 1 per cent. Merchants was steady at noon at 1251 bid. Montreal Telegraph advanced 1 per cent, and Richelieu per cent. in bid.

Mentreal Telegraph, 123½; 237 do, 123¾; 2 do, 124; 25 Gas, 147¾; 50 do, 147½; 50 do, 147¾; 25 do, 147½; 50 do, 147¾; 225

do, 147½.

The stock market was easier this p.m. Bank of Montreal declined 1; Merchants 1; Commerce 1; and Gas 1; other stocks steady

Atternoon Sales .- 10 Montreal, 1953; 10 Toronto, 155; 2 do, 1551; 10 Ontario, 831; 11 Merchants, 1251; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 123] : 100 City Passenger, 130] : 135 Richelieu, 67½; 10 Canada Paper, 123; 65 do, 122½.

New York, Aug. 9, 1 pm .- Stocks quiet, id higher for the good wishes of the Irish firmer. Am. Ex., 83\frac{1}{2}; C. S., 65\frac{1}{2}; D. & L., 121\frac{1}{2}; Erie, 43\frac{1}{2}; yfd., 86; Ill C., 135\frac{1}{2}; L. S., 123\frac{1}{2}; M. C., 97\frac{1}{4}; J. C., 96; N. P. 40\frac{1}{2}; N. Y. C., 144; P. M., 52; R. I., 136; U. P, 126]; W. U, 853.

The Eastern Townships' Bank returns to the Government just published to 30th July, shows liabilities to the stockholders for capital paid up, \$1,392,755, Rest, \$220,000, equal to say, 153 per cent. The bank shows unavailable assets, notes discounted, overdue and specially secured, \$34,639; other overdue debts not specially secured, \$7,314; bills discounted, overdue and other overdue debts secured, \$70,473; real estate, \$39,506; mortgages on real estate, \$15,107; bank premiser, \$100,000; other assets, \$35,636, making in all, \$302,675, equal to about 19 per cent of capital locked up and unavailable, which if deducted from capital and Rest reduces the working capital to 963 per cent or 31 per cent below par. The current discounts and advances to the public are \$2,453,374. To obtain an interest in the foregoing 1171 per cent must be paid for the stock.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

During the last few days of the week now under review there has been a somewhat brisker movement in more than one leading staple, and the fall trade is to all appearances opening out well. From the first to the fourth of August a large number of bills fell \$6.10; Extra Superfine, \$5.90; Spring Extra, due in the dry goods and boot and shoe branches, and the fact that protests and renewals were comparatively scarce augurs favorably for the future. It is gratifying also to learn that the crops in western Ontario are turning out considerably better than at first expected, a fact made known by actual harvesting operations. In view of the short crop in the United States prices of grain have been advancing in the West, and that despite better crops generally in the leading countries of Europe. All the surplus grain of this cor-

doubtless secure good prices. Boots and Shors,-Business continues in excess of last year, fall orders coming to hand numerously. Prices are steady. Men's split boots, \$1.76 to \$2.25; do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 50c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c

tinent will be wanted, and farmers will

to \$1.15. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.-Chemicals are slow, but drugs are steady and in demand. Opium is still weak but other articles are unin proportion to the discontent. Diminish | changed. We quote: Bi-carb soda at \$3.05 to \$3.25; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate trengthen the union.

of potash, 13 to 15c; borex, 15c to 16c;
Correspondent—In conceding self-governcream tarter crystals, 29c to 31c; dittu ment to Ireland would you consider the ground, 31c to 33c; caustic sods, \$2.50 to 2.60; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; saltpetre, per ker, \$9 50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 54c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.75; holding to the other confederated bodies and | morphia, \$3 40 to 3 50; castor oil, 100; shelported by leading houses, and country orders \$1.20. have been more numerous.

Teas.—Several private sales of new crop Japans have occurred at New York. Despatches from Japan state that fine grades are difficult to secure. Local doz, 40c to 50c; turnips, 8c to 10c per trade dull. Japan, common, 22½c to bunch; Montreal tomatoes, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per 25c; good common to medium, 27c bushel; cucumbers, 15c to 30c per dozen; red to 30c; fair to good, 34c to fine to choice, 41c to 53c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

Sugan is quiet and steadier The New York market is firmer and more bouyant, and it would be difficult to buy a large quantity at 75c to 75c for fair to good refining. Granulated, 105c to 105c; Grocers "A," 95c to 10c; Extra Bright Yellow, 9c; Bright Yellow, 8}c ; Fair, 7}c to 8 c.

Fruits .- Market still firm. Currents, have been active in New York, several thousand barrels selling at 53 to 6c. Currants 7c to 71c; valencias 84c to 9c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.40; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; sultanas, nominally, 12c, none in market; seedless, 9½c to 10½c; prunes, 5½c to 6½c; S. S. tarragona, 14c to 15c; walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts, 10c to 11c.

Coffee.—The local market is quiet, the principal demand being for Mocha. The New York Coffee market is strong and higher, with buyers on a basis of 12c to 121c for fair Rio. West India grades have been in a fair request on the basis of 121c for average invoices of Maraicaibo. We quote:—Green mocha, per lb. 31c to 38c; Java, 26c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 23c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to

Spices.-The market is steady under a light enquiry. Cassia, per lb., 13c to 16c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 14c to 15c; white, 20c to 23c; pimento, 16c to 17c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 60c to 95c; limed, 90c to

Syrups and Molasses. - Business is almost confined to Barbsdoes, some large lots of which have sold. Syrups—Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses-Barbadoes 55c to 58c; Trinidad, 45c to 50c; sugar house, 35c to 37.

LEATHER. - The best descriptions of sole continues to meet with fair enquiry, and there has been a more clearly defined demand for splits, resulting in business at rates favorable to the buyer. The market generally has a Morning Stock Sales — 191 Montreal, 195½; 100 Commerce, 144¾; 10 Molsons, 116½; 10 do. 117; 60 Ontario, 83; 10 Merchants, 125½; 25 Dundas Cotton, 130; Intercolonial Coal, 25; 25 do, 26; 100 Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; 10 Morroal Palagraph. 123½; 237 do, 123¾; 2 do, 123¾; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 140 to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

Day Goods .- Importations are nearly all in and stocks all in good shape. Travellers appear to be doing well, although harvesting operations have commenced, judging from the advices and orders received from them, and no fears are now entertained as to fall trade. For the e of year remittances are fully satisfactory Cottons are firm and advances have been paid on some repeat orders for printed calicos. The city retail trade is quiet.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- The market for pig and manufactured iron has developed a firmer tone and the advantage is with the holders. Gartsherrie has sold at \$21, and Summerlee \$20.50. There is no change to note in nails as yet. Hardware has made with good demand both on Provincial and North-West ac-

Wook.-The market is quiet and steady. there is little or no fleece offering here, but in Toronto several lots have been bought by city traders at 24c. Country holders generally, want 26c to 27c. Greasy Cape, on this market, is quoted at 18c to 19c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 31c to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

Hides are quoted at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, 65c to 70c; calfakins, 12c

PETROLEUM is still dull at 211c in car lots. Broken lots are queted at 22c to 221c, and single bbl. lots at 221c to 231c.

SALT .- Coarse, 55c to 571c; factory filled, 90c to \$1 00; Eureka, \$2, \$1, and 50c for bags, halves and quarters.

Holders ask 45c to 48c for Newfoundland

FLOUR, per bb1-Superior Extra, \$6.05 to Superfine, \$5.50 to \$5.90: Strong Bakers', \$5.85 to 6.50; Fine, \$4.85 to 5.10; Middlings, \$4.60 to 5.75; Pollards, \$4.25 to \$4.35; Ontario bags, \$2.85 to 2 95; City bags (delivered), \$3.25 to 3.30. Meal-Oatmeal, per bbl, \$4.80 to 4.85; Cornmeal, \$3.05 to 3.15.

Oats-43c. Oatmeal-Ontario, \$4.80. Corn -62c in bond. Peas-92c. Cornmeal, \$3.15 to 3.25. Butter-Western, 15c to 18c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 21c; Morrisburg and district, 17c to 20c; Creamery, 22c to 22½c. Cheese—New, 10c to 10½c. Lard—15c to 15½c for pails. Pork—Heavy Mess, \$21 to \$22. Hams—Uncovered, 13c to 14c. Bacon—12c. Ashes-Pots, \$5.30 to \$5.35 per 100 lbs for Firsts. Eggs-151c.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-AUGUST 9.

There was a full attendance of market gardeners with wagon loads of kitchen stuff and the hucksters stalls were well supplied with vegetables and fruits now in season. Buyers were fairly numerous and business was brisk. Despite rumors of a short crop falls, brought as low as \$1.50 to \$2 per bhl, the plow are ungainly and rough. Our Western but sales were also made of better fruit at \$2 farmers, even with the healthiest occupations, to \$3. Grain was in fair supply for the season are fatigued and distressed, while their sons of the year. Oats sold at \$1 to \$1.10 per bag at college are strapping young men—models and buckwheat at \$1.20 per bag.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 25c to with the laboring poor, and we see a similar 28c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, difference. Here is a youth of fifteen in baskets, 20c to 25c. who must now commence an unceasing round FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100

lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.30; Buckwheat flour, \$2.50 Oatmeal, \$2.50; Cornmeal, \$1.55 to \$1.65; ten years time he will be six feet high Bran, 90c per 100 lbs; Barley, nominal, at broad-shouldered and strong? We tell you 80: to 85c; Oats, per bag, \$1,00 to \$1,10; no; if he is tall, he will be lank;

GROCERIES.—A seasonable business is re- | Peas, per bushel, \$1.05; Buckwheat, per bag,

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .- Apples, per brl, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Potatoes, new, 50c to 60c per bush; carrots, 20c 25c per doz; onions, 25c to 30c per doz bunches; cabbages, new, per doz, 40c to 50c; turnips, 8c to 10c per 40c; currents, 60c to 75c per bucket; gooseberries, 40c to 50c per gallon; Southern water melons, \$1.50 each; Montreal small garden melons, 75c to \$1 each.

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls pair, 60c to 80c; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb geese, \$2 to \$2.52; beef, per 1b, 10c to 12c mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter 50c to \$\$1.20; veal, per lb., 10c; pork, 13c to 14c; ham, 14c to 15c; lard, 15c to 16c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- Aug. 6.

The market has again been quiet, and will,

in all probability, remain so until harvesting operations are over. After this date there will be weekly auction sales of horses on the College street Corporation Mar-Sales are reported of a bay gelding for \$95, and a bay horse, a heavy roan horse and a black at \$90, \$135 and \$120 respectively. Since last Saturday the following dealers were in town:-R Mowry, Chepatchel, Rhode Island; L W Green, Walwach, Mass; A Langevin, Bridgeport, Conn; N Meyer, New York ; G T Goode, Lowell, Mass ; Thomas

N. Y. The following were the exports for the past week:-July 30th, 1 horse entered for Saratoga races, \$500. August 1st, 19 horses, \$1,553.50; 16 do, \$1,196. August 2nd, 12 do, \$1,779; 4 do, 365; 20 do, \$1,614. August 3rd, 19 do, \$1,372.50; 21 do, \$1,761.50. August 5th, 2 do, \$248; 2 do, \$230; 5 do, \$500.

Alden, Boston; Richard Elting, Ellenville,

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET .- AUG. 8.

Cattle shippers being well supplied with cattle, and higher ocean freights being asked by steamship agents and contractors, the market for export cattle was almost at a standstill. and prices were a shade lower. Space for cattle has been engaged at £3, and more is now asked. Insurance now ranges from 2 to 21 per cent. Cattle which could have sold last week at 51c were readily offered at 5c today without leading to business, as despite other drawbacks the British markets are reported weaker. Butchers' stock ranged from 3 to 41c, and the demand was fair.

The following drovers had one car load of cattle cach under offer: Alex. Montgomery, Perth; W. Hearn, Guelph; Thomas Robson, St. Thomas; Jos. Stone, Whitby; Henry Gould, citto; Alex. Elliott, Kingston; John McQuillan, Guelph. The following had two loads each:—R. Case, Senforth; R. Jones, Mitchell; D. McIntosh, St. Thomas; W. Luan, Toronto; T. Bonner, Toronto; T. Pierce, Toronto.

The receipts in Montreal for week ended August 6th were :- Cattle, 2,474 head; Sheep, 3,782, and 325 hogs.

Diseased Lungs.

From J. A. ABERCROMBIE, of Brantford, Out. Gentlemen :- It gives me much pleasure to bear witness to a cure effected by Dr. Wis-TAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—My wife baving been afflicted for a number of years with diseased lungs I was prompted to try WISTAR'S BALSAM. I did so, and to my utmost satisfaction, for it effected a permanent cure in her for which I heartily recommend it to the public at large as a true and most reliable cure for diseases of the lungs. In conclusion I beg to ask you to accept my thanks, also my hearty wishes for your success with your valuable remedy, believing it to be the only medicine adapted to such cases.

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

THE CAUSES OF BEAUTY.

There is a great deal of truth in the following remarks of the Kansas City Saturday Evening Herald :-

"We take radically different view from any thing we have seen advanced as to the cause of physical beauty in men and women. We are aware of the Grecian theory that the study of the beautiful produces beauty, and we have also read much concerning dress, diet and exercise as means to the same end but we assert that physical beauty is due to physical idleness, and diet, study, dress and exercise are merely accessories. We do not wish to be misunderstood, and we admit exceptions, for we know of several noble looking men and women whose beauty is coupled with physical toil, but our rule will hold good nevertheless, for inquiry will reveal the fact good-looking people have a degree of leisure, without which there can be no physical development. Take the athlete, and we find that he has months of idleness to one day's display of strength. The soldier's command. ing physique is due to his hours of leisure, and not to his drilling, as is usually thought for the red Indian is just as ma-jestic without drill, while the squaw who labors when the Indian loafs, is bent and broken down early in life. You perhaps have noticed some shabby looking little man who passes your window morning and evening, year in and year out. How mean he looks. It is quite probable he is married, has a large family and perforce must keep his nose to the grindstone without re laxation-hence his fagged and wornout appearance. But that distinguished looking man who strolls by about noon. He has a good income, easy hours and plenty of vacations. We know of a woman who for seven years has supported a paralyzed husband and five children by labor at the washtub. We wish it were otherwise, but her physical bearing is not in keeping with the bravery of her heart. About five years ago we were introduced to a young man from the East. His appearance showed indications of hard work. He soon afterwards developed a taste for bunko steering and fare dealing, and now his hands are soft and his form more upright, and he dresses in broadcloth and seems two inches tailer. Hard, continuous toil will destroy physical beauty, easy liv-ing will often restore it. Jones drops into a snug thing; his friends begin to remark, 'Why, Jones, how well you're looking! The race-horse is admired for his symmetry and speed; hook him on to a street car for a of blueberries, Sagnenay berries were in large | couple of years, and see if he does not look supply. Small boxes changed hands at 60e as sorry as a mule. The sleek oxen that to 80c each and the larger boxes at \$1 to win the prize spend their time ruminating \$1.20. Ordinary sized apples, chiefly wind in green meadows; the oxen yoked to

who must now commence an unceasing round

of working twelve hours a day at some un-

healthy occupation. Do you expect that in

if he is short, he will be runtish; in any case he will unmistakably show the physical effects of excessive toil. We are not disparaging art and training, nor are we oblivious of their effects, but they are not the foundation of physical boauty. Physical beauty comes with leisure, and goes with continuous hard work.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopless stages, as well as in cases of pervous debility in giving tone to the system, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is undoubtedly a valuable remedy. JOHN MCMURBAY, Methodist Minister, Newport. N.S. 28 WE& W

ODS AND ENDS.

A Cow WITH A WOODEN LEG-A valuable cow, belonging to an English farmer, recently broke its leg, and it had to be imputated. felt that we have made up this line of Fanc The annimal has since been fitted with a wooden leg, on which it moves about with SEASON, and we are now in a position the utmost ease, which proves the absurdity supply good and useful books at a reasonab of hastily ordering the distruction of animals that meet with such accidents.

LANGUAGE-Spoken language is so plastic -you can pat, and coax, and spread, and shave and rub out, and fill up, and stick on so easily when you work that soft material that there is nothing like it for modelling. Out of it comes the shape you turn into marble or bronze in your immortal books, if you happen to write such. Or, to use another illustration, writing or printing is like shooting with the rifle; you may hit your readers mind or miss it. But talking is like playing at a mark with the pipe of an engine; if it is within reach and if you have time enough you can't help bitting it.

THE WESTERN FARMER-An American pa per gives the following discription of the Westeren farmer :- "The average Western farmer toils hard early and late, often depriving himself of needed rest and sleep, for what? To raise corn. For what? To feed hogs. For what? To get money with which to buy more land. For what? To raise more corn. For what? Too feed more hogs. For what? To buy more land. And what does he want with more land? Why, he wishes to raise more corn-to feed more hogs-to buy more landto raise more corn—to feed more hogs—and in this circle he moves until the Almighty stops his hoggish proceedings."

CAREFUL REPORTING .-- An American contemporary, having been cast in heavy damages for incautious reporting, declares that it will be more reserved in its statements in the future, and asks its readers how they like the following specimen :- An alleged mad dog, said to be the property of an alleged butcher on Atlantic avenue, is said to have broken his chain resterday afternoon, and attacked the alleged daughter of Hermand Jost, who claims to be a cigar-maker on the street. It will be remembered by our readers that the alleged butcher whose name could not be learned was arrested some sixteen month's ago for an alleged assault on his alleged wife with an alleged brick, and was sent to the penitentiary for, it is stated, the alleged term of two years, but was pardoned at the expiration of a term of months by the alleged Governor of the State.

The coughing and wheezing of persons roubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harrassing to themselves and annoy. ing to others. Dr. Thomas' Echectric Oil obviates all this, entirely, safely and speedily, and it is a benign remedy for lameness, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.



GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

and reserve of all mines not specially granted. Sec. 3.

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

3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52.

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

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

vate lands. Ses. 14, 50, et seq.

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

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

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

If a mine of any kind be discovered and

nundred acres.

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

Sec. 12.

Mining locations

ec. 12. Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time—

1. The full price of the location at the rate of

the full price of the location at the rate of three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of lime (this price fixed by C.C. of 23rd March, 1821); two dollars per acre if to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct., 1880); one dollar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metals or other minerals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

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

Mines of gold or sliver on public or private lands nay be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and their employees, costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars if on public lands.

The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector according to circumstances.

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

Gold.—Eastern Townships, especially the counties of Beauce and Compton.

Phosphate of Lime.—Counties of Ottawa and Argenteuil.

Asigners.—Counties of Megaptic and Wolfs.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Counties of Ottawa and Argenteull.

ASBESTOS.—Counties of Megantic and Wolfe-Iron.—Counties of Ottawa, Montoalm, St. Maurice, Champlain, Charlevolx and Saguenay.

COPPER.—Counties of Bagot, Megantic and Sherbrooke.

GALENA.—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temiscamingue), Gaspe and Rimouski.

PLUMBAGO.—County of Ottawa.

MICA.—Counties of Herthier, Ottawa and Megantic.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The Subscribers request the attention of the TRUSTEES of the Roman Catholic Separat Schools, Directors of Colleges, Convents, Catho lic Institutions and Cathechism Classes, to the complete assortment of Catholic Books, sultable for Premiums, at prices rom TEN CENTS u

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SPECIAL PRICES.

The balance of Spring and Summer goods is now being offered at extraordinary low prices NOW'S THE TIME!

This is the proper time to invest in Men's and Boy's Underwear at reduced prices. Also, in Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c.

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY!

Continuation of Clearance Sale of Summer Stock. The worst stock to carry over are Hats and Bonnets. It is better to sell at half-price than keep them.

Oneap lots laid out on centre table in the

Cheap lots laid out on centre table in the Millinery Room.
A lot at TEN CENTA.
A lot at SIXTEEN CENTS.
A lot at TWENTY CENTS.
A lot at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
A lot at THIRTY CENTS.
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A lot of Real Black Chip Hats at FIFT CENTS.

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