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VOL. XXX.-NO. 42.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

### FATHER BURKE.

St. Catherine of Sienna.

THE PRINCE OF IRISH PREACHERS.

AN ELOQUENT SERMON.

The Dublin Freeman says: Yesterday, the feast and fifth centenary of St. Catherine of Sienna, was celebrated with the usual solemnity in the Church of St. Saviour, Lower Domittick Street, a solemn Tridum preparatory to the feast having been observed during the week. The announcement that that distinguished member of the order and prince of Irish preachers, Father Thomas Burke, O, P., whose eloquent tongue has been so long silent in consequence of his severe and protracted illness, was to preach the sermon on the occasion, had the effect, as night have been expected, of filling the church representative of the wealth and the intelligence of the City of Dublin. We are happy to say that the great Dominican, of whose unrivaled genius and power as a pulpit orator his fellow countrymen at home and abroad are so justly proud, is almost himself again. He looks as strong and as capable of unlimit-ed endurance as ever. His fine manly voice, with its rich and racy Connaught brogue, is every whit as powerful and flexible as ever, his tall, muscular figure every whit as commanding, and his incomparable style of delivery as forcible and impressive. High Mass, as on the previous days during the Tridnum. was commanced at eleven o'clock, ac-

the occasion, and at its conclusion Father Burke, wearing the habit of his order, which seems rather to increase his stalwart proportions, entered the pulpit and pronounced an eloquent and interesting panegyric on the life and labors and superhuman achievements of that

companied by sacred music appropriate to

REMARKABLE WOMAN OF GOD.

St. Catherine of Sienna. who has always been regarded as one of the especial glories of the Dominican Order. He spoke with the earnestness and the ardor of a devoted son, and in glowing and animated language set forth as in a picture the austerites and mortification of her early life, the struggles and trials through which she had to pass, and finally the triumphant is sue which crowned her supernatural efforts. Among the many blessings and favors of Almighty God to his saints were those that their memory should be remem bered, that their rame should never be forgotten, that their glory should never perish on this earth. To attain this was the highest ambition of man in this world. How few there were who attained to this was attested by the fact that the highest and the greatest names in history, even for six thousand years of the world's history, were easily counted. To live not merely as a remembrance, but as a living body; to live not only as a memory, but in the hearts of the people, this highest immortality was reserved for the saints of God. Their name and their glory and their glorious deeds never pale; their name shall live for generations and generations. They fled from the notice of men; they tried to rid themselves from the gaze of the world; they kept the secret of their sanctity and their grace most jealously. They seemed in no manner to court or countenance the notice of men, much less their admiration.

THEY FLED FROM THE WORLD. The things that men sought they gave up and renounced. The things that gave pleasure to the children of their age gave them but pain; and yet, strange to say, this very modesty and retirement of disposition wrought the most wonderful influence upon the world, request, and, by so doing, accept the heartfelt purified society, and conferred the most lasting blessings upon all men. Dying, the saints left behind them an immortal name. They gained immortality by dying daily; they lived in fame because they fled from have an end. fame. How strange a way to achieve undying immortality! A thoroughly singular example of this they had to consider that day. On the 39th of April, 1380, five hundred years ago to a day, Catherine of Sienna died at Rome. She was a purely illiterate woman, without any phase of remarkable beauty, with scarcely any perceptible element of merely human power or accomplishment, and only enriched with the grace and the glory which Christ himself had given her; and yet to-day, after five hundred years had elapsed. her name was in the minds and on the lips of hundreds of millions of the faithful of the Catholic Church. Loving hearts by the thousand contemplated her; curious and pious minds examined her life that they might conform their own lives to that high standard. We would find it our advantage to study somewhat a life which was enriched by so much glory; but we could not enter into the life nor appreciate the character of this wonderful saintly woman unless we contemplate the circumstances of the age in which she lived. He confessed that nowhere in the records of history was there so dark or so terrible a page as that which recorded the history of Italy at that very time. The whole country was broken up into small, independent, warlike, and turbulent republics, and distracted by the sanguinary feuds of dukes and princes.

THERE WAS NO SECURITY FOR LIFE AND PRO-PERTY:

In addition to these public evils there was another evil which affected the social and domestic life, and that was the spirit of faction: Disunion came in amongst the people, dividing every family, every village, every city into opposite camps. They fought amongst themselves with the bitterest determination

factions. There was not a spot of the land that was not stained with blood. But in addition to all there evils that sprang from the perversity and wickedness of man, Heaven was angry. A terrible famine came upon the land, and was succeeded by plague and postilence which carried off the people in thousands. But there was another evil, which was counted by many the greatest of all. The Pope was no longer in Rome. Forty years before the papal see had been removed from the Eternal City, and for seventy years the Pope was exiled in Avignon, until at last Catherine of Sienna brought him back in triumph. The distinguished preacher told the entire story of St. Catherine's eventful life from the day on which, when six years of age, by a perpetual vow she consecrated her virginity to God; described the domestic persecutions to which she was subjected, her spiritual trials, her miraculous conversions, her public preaching among the rebellious people of Florence and neighboring cities, the grand success ot her divinely-directed mission, and her happy death. He referred, in conclusion, to the glorious title of Protectress of the Holy See, conferred upon her by the illustrious Pontiff, Pius IX.; alluded to the present occupation of the Eternal City by hungry wretches and usurpers, who cursed o overflowing with a congregation largely the hour that they had left Florence; and expressed his confident belief that the day would come-not, perhaps, in our generation -when perhaps another Catherine of Sienna would arise, bring back the Pope to his throne in the Vatican, and bring Rome to her

The sacred function concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

TESTIMONIAL TO BISHOP FABRE. His Lordship the Right Rev. A. C. Fabre,

Lord Bishop of Montreal. My Lord,-I have been deputed, as representative of the Irish Catholics of this parish, te felicitate you, and, with feelings of the greatest joy, to welcome you in our midst after your comparatively long sojourn in the

eternal city. The joyous welcome is well

depicted in the words of the poet:-Home again, home again, From a foreign shore, And oh, it fills our hearts with joy, To see your face once more.

Welcome, then, thrice welcome to our much loved parish, so soon after your happy and safe arrival from a visit which has been so beneficial, not only to you, but likewise to each and every member of your grateful flock. We, too, my lord, have felt and appreciate its benefits; we sincerely thank you for your thoughtful rememberance of us while at the feet of our venerable father and Pontiff. We wish more especially to mention the great trouble and sacrifice you so generously imposed on yourself, in procuring for us, " in compliance with the urgent request of our worthy and devoted pastor," the blessed Saint's body with which our humble Church is to be honored. For this, as also for all your former acts of kindness, receive our heartfelt thanks.

We grieve with you, respected and worthy lord, that the financial affairs of your diocese are in so deplorable a condition. Need we tell you that we are ready and desirous of doing all in our power to alleviate your trials and lessen your enormous debt? Already, since the cause has been mooted, have we (the first) undertaken to lend assistance. What-little we have done was prompted by willing and generous hearts, hearts fully convinced of the nobleness of the cause, and aware that what is done for Christ's Church or her minister, is done for God himself.

Ah, then, my lord, and chief pastor will you not deign to bless us and our undertakings bless our zealous and devoted pastor-bless enterprises he has begun, and caused us to begin? We feel you will with great warmth of heart and feeling acquiese to our fervent wish which we desire for you on this joyous day, that God may very soon cause to dawn the brilliant morn on which will shine the sun of equity, and that all our troubles may

We earnestly pray, my lord, that Almighty | mail :-God may bles you, and all your undertakings, and that your days may be prolonged, even to that of the patriarchs of old. To enable you to attend to the spiritual wants of your people, is the fondest hope of your humble servant and the Irish Catholics of Lachine.

I remain, my Lord, Your faithful servant in Christ, J. O'FLAHERTY.

Irish Canadian and Irish American papers will please copy, and oblige

The Standard's Berlin correspondent states that an independent communication confirms the report of the Gazette's Rome correspondent that the Pope has conveyed to Car dinal Jacobini his disapproval of the new Religious Bill, and has withdrawn the concession in regard to the clergy in Prussia.

The second day's session of the First Council of the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Philadelphia, began at nine o'clock 23rd May in the Cathedral Chapel. Four congregations of clergy met to inquire into the subjects committed to them. The sitting was held in secret, but it was learned that the first congregation was that on "Dogmatic Theology," over which Bishop Mullen presided, with Dr. Nino, O.S. A., assistant, and Rev. George Bornman as notary. The theologians were the Rev. Fathers Cantwell, Carew, Weinker, Marten and Schwab. The second congregation took up "Morals and Cannons," being presided over by Bishop Shanahan, with Father Stanton, O. S. A., as assistant, and Father Kittel as notary,, the theologians being Fathers O'Connor, Nagle, Shersuan, Philan and Hintenach. At the third congregation the subject was "Liturthemselves with the bitterest determination and cruelty. The father was slain by his own son according as they embraced different as assistant, Father Casey as notary, and Paraell and the Irish Nationalists.

theologians Engelbrecht, O. S. C., Sulgerer, Koch, Filan, and Elcock. The last congregation investigated questions concerning the "Good of the Church," a literal translation from the Latin. Father Brady, S. J., presided, and was assisted by Father Smith, C. M., with Stephen Wall as notary; the theologians were Fathers Pendergast, McBride, Kieran, Koppernagle and Maginn. There will be no publicity made until the various decrees have been approved by the Pope.

RANDON STRAINS OF WELL-KNOWN POETS.

The peculiarity in the following ingeniously collected lines consists in this, that each line is one of well-known verses, and yet they are so well collated that they rhyme, and are of the same meter :

The moon was shining silver bright, All bloodless lay the untrodden snow! When freedom from the mountain height, Exclaimed, "Now don't be foolish, Joe."

An hour passed on, the Turk awoke, A humble-bee went thundering by, To hover in the sulphur smoke And spread its pall upon the sky.

His echoing ax the settler swung, He was a lad of high renown; And deep the pearly caves among, Giles Scroggins courted Molly Brown.

Loud roars the wild, inconstant blast. And cloudless set the sun at even; When twilight dows are falling fast, And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven!

Oh, ever thus, from childhood's hour, By torch and trumpet fast arrayed; Beneath you try mantled tower, The bull-frog croaks his serenade.

Oh, my love is like the red, red rose, He bought a ring with post true; Sir Barney Bodrin broke his nose, And, Saxon, I am Rhoderick Dhu!

#### The Rifle.

IRELAND, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

[New York Sun.]

Through the action of the Amateur Rifle Club of this city another very interesting event is likely to be added to the attractions which the current season offers to American riflemen. The Executive Committee of the Caub yesterday resolved to issue a challenge to the Victoria Rifle Club of Ontario to shoot a long range match at Creedmoor during the coming fall. It will be remembered that in 1877 a team representing the Amateur Club visited Canada and won a match there by a score of 1,082 out of a possible 1,350 points, their adversaries scoring 1,066. The contest now in contemplation is to be in return of that one, and it will be maintained by teams of six men on each side. The distances are to be 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, 15 rounds at distance, under the usual rules. The event promises to be a most interesting one, and it is almost certain that the Canadians will accept the invitation to participate. The committee also accepted the invitation of the New Jersey Rifle Association to shoot their extreme range matches on their range at Brinton, N.J., and appointed Thursday, June 10, as the date of the first competition. This match is shot at 1,000, to 1,100 and 1,209 yards. The resignation of Mr. J. P. Waters from the committee was accepted with regret and Mr. Homer Fisher was chosen to take his place, as was Dr. S. T. G. Dudley to hold that of Mr. Minor, who was recently elected secretary of the club.

THE MATCH WITH IRELAND. The committee on choice of a team to shoot with Ireland held a private meeting yesterday whereat Colonel Bodine, the executive officer of the competitions, made a report of their result. The committee then epared its report for submission to the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association to-day, but what recommendations are contained therein did not transpire. The feeling is very prevalent among riflemen that certain changes will be made in the personnel of the team, and the members of the Amateur Club are confident that a place will be secured to their representative. The

following letter arrived by yesterday's Morrison's Hotel

Durlin, Friday, May 7, 1880. My Dear Gildersleeve-Once more we are in correspondence and on a subject interesting to both of us, and indeed to the manhood of our respective countries. You have not given us any idea of the time your team will leave America. This will be necessary—and as long notice as you can, please—for there may be some arrangements to be made to receive our friends. For instance, Sir John Arnott, who has a beautiful place called Woodlands on the banks of the River Lee, near Cork, writes a letter, of which I enclose a copy. He will come in his own private steam yacht to receive our friends and to take them up to Cork, where he will entertain them, after which they will sleep at the Imperial Hotel, in Cork, coming on to Dublin by train at nine o'clock next morning.

Now as to the team and terms of the match. Wimbledon rules, distance and number of shots as in Elcho Shield match, or would you think of making any alteration, and if so, what? What line do you think of travelling by?. Who is your captain?

What do you think of having a little match with the military arms of the two countries-Springfield and Martini? If you do not think well of it, you will see by the programme of Wimbledon meeting that there are many important matches opened only to the military breech-loading rifle. Believe me, yours very sincerely. ARTHUR B. LEECH.

The Hon. Judge Gildersleeve, New York.

Mr. Richard Pigot, proprietor of the Dublin Irishman, has been in bankruptcy. The paper is controlled by the National Bank, hence the alternate praise and abuse of Mr.

#### IRISH NEWS.

The contribution from all quarters towards the relief of Ireland now foot up very nearly three millions of dollars, divided thus in round numbers: Duchess of Mariborough's Fund, \$600,000; Mansion House Committee, \$750,000; Land League Relief Fund, \$250,-000; New York Herald Fund, \$325,000; Philadelphia Relief Fund, \$35,000; Canadian Fund, \$100,000; through Catholic Bishops, \$600,000; Constellation shipment, \$150,000; Various, clothing, etc., \$100,000. Total, \$2,910,000.

ANOTHER PARNELLITE ELECTED.

A despatch from Dublin states that the Rev. Isaac Nelson, Home Ruler, has been elected to Parliament for the County of Mayo in place of Mr. John O'Conner Power, who refused to take his seat. Mr. Nelson is a Presbyterian clergyman who was Mr. Par-nell's candidate for Leitrim, but was there defeated. He is now elected in Mayo against Mr. Walter Bourke, a focal barrister and landlord, who had the support of the Roman Catholic clergy of the county. This result is a continuation of Mr. Parnell's previous victory in Mayo and was generally expected, as the Land League in that county is very strong. The question now arises as to whether the disability which prevents members of the Established Church from taking scats in Parliament will affect a dissenter like Mr. Nelson, but Mr. Nelson's friends say they are prepared to show that the law in question will not apply to his case, and that he is competent to take his seat.

#### LAND IN IRELAND.

Mr. James Balfe, in a letter to the Dublin Freeman, gives the tollowing interesting figures relating to a matter of vital interest to Ireland. He says that the official returns of the exportation of cattle and sheep from Ireland for the past five years show that about £11,000,000 is the annual value of the exports. Of these £11,000,000, £7,000,000, he cetimates, go into the pockets of the landlords and £4,000,000 into those of the graziers. There are, on the other hand, about 12,000,000 acres of land given over to the raising of this stock, and £1 per aunum per acre would be more, therefore, than a fair revenue to assign to the pasture land of the country as the product of its fertility. He contends, if all this land were to be laid down under tillage, it would yield from £8 to £12 per acre at the present market prices of wheat, barley and oats. The produce of the country would thus have a money valuaten times as great as that which it now fetches. At present there are about 3,500,000 acres, roundly speaking, under tillage, while there are about 5,000,000 under bog and marsh and moun-

LORD O'HAGAN, LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND. Lord O'Hagan has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the appointment is one which will be received with satisfaction, although the time has passed when legal appointments could evoke the opposition or the enthusiasm which in other days they called forth. His advancement is another evidence that the New Government will have none of the bitter Protestantism of its predecessor. It is impossible with a minister in power who has already chosen Catholics to rule over India, to control the household of the sovereign, and to preside over the Irish bench. As a lawyer, Lord O'Hagan has suffered most unjustly from the attacks of the brilliant but malignant man who once sat by his side in the Irish Court of Appeal, and it is only fair to the new Irish Lord Chancellor to say, that during the six years for which he has been an active member of the highest court of the realm. his judgments were received with great respect by the eminent men who practised before him. As a politician, Lord O'Hagan shared in the unpopularity and the errors of the closing period of the late Government, but the impartial historian will record that he shared also in bringing about the measures which established religious equality in Ireland, protected the voter from intimidation, and made the first, though short and halting step towards the settlement of the land question, while he was himself the author of the act which purified the administration of iustice by forever putting an end to the infamous injustice of jury-packing. It is well known that upon the great subject which now occupies the attention of the people of Ireland to the exclusion of all other topics, Lord O'Hagan eutertains liberal and enlightened views. If in season and out of season he will press those views upon his colleagues, with the result of procuring the introduction of a good Land Bill at the earliest possible moment, he will do a great service at once to his sovereign, to his Government, to his own country, and to his own reputation. The consideration of the condition of the magisterial bench is another matter which deserves the early attention of the new lord chancellor. The Irish attorney-generalship has also been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Hugh Law, Q.C., M.P., who held the post in the last Gladstone administration. It was supposed that Mr. Law's long and distinguished party services would have been rewarded by immediate advancement to the bench; but it is now known that the Government are very anxious to retain his services in the House,

and for an obvious reason. It is considered

on all hands that the Government must in-

troduce a Land Bill, and they are anxious

that a man of Mr. Law's great ability and

experience should assist them in preparing

and introducing it. We believe that it was Mr. Law who framed the Land Act, and if

that measure entirely fell short of the just de-

mands of the people, it was not through any

fault of the draughtsman, but through the

timidity of the statesman who prescribed the

limits on which it was to be constructed, and through the manner in which it was subse-

people, and their stern determination to have the land grievance righted. He comes from a province where at the last general election thousands of occupiers in their enthusiasm for the cause of tenant right abandoned the political party with which they and their ancestors had acted for generations, and voted for the Liberal candidates, We trust that Mr. Law will soon be engaged in framing a land measure which will for that province and for all Ireland—for we cannot believe American skies, and is by turns as surprising that the Government would think of introducing any mere sectional reforms—be a Indeed, I am not certain that these cyclones message of peace and prosperity. hurrying on the introduction of such a are not as providential as the American measure, in receiving it according to its storms that mitigate the austere monotony of deserts, whatever they may be, the Irish party to play. On the manner in which it plays that part, on its boldness and moderation, its this American humour is a kind of laughable firmness and its policy, patriotism and good sense, and, above all, its unity, will depend not alone its own fate as a party, but the greater issue of the happiness of Ireland for

MEETING OF SOUTHWARK IRISHNEN.

many years to come. - Dublin Freeman.

At a great meeting in Southwark, London, on Monday, May 10th, the following resolu-tions were passed and ordered to be forwarded to the government.

Proposed by Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Golding, supported by Justin McCarthy, M. P:

"That on account of Lord Beaconsfield's insulting, undignified, and unstatesmanlike Manifeato to the Duke of Mariborough, this meeting
of the Irishmen of Southwark Lereby expresses
its satisfaction at the defeat of the Tories, to
which Irish electors in English constituencies
lurgely contributed; thus by a practical reply
to the Manifesto proving their political power
and love of liberty. And further, to strengthen
and consolidate Irish political influence, we request our countrymen throughout the kingdom
to have their names placed on the Register to
enable them as electors to use their voice from
time to time solely for Irish and National purposses."

Proposed by Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. "That on account of Lord Beaconsfield's in

Proposed by Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Campbell, supported by Mr. Redmond, M. P.

"That while congratulating the Liberal Party on the result of the recent General Election, this meeting is of opinion, considering the assistance given to the Liberals by the Irish people in Great Britain and Ireland, the fremier has neglected the Irish section of the empire in not having a re-ponsible position either in the Government or Cabinet illied by an Irishman,—a sectionalism which we consider innworthy of a great statesman such as the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone; more especially as we are so frequently told all Her Majesty's subjects have equal rights. And this meeting is further of opinion that the illiberal and into crant enactments which now prevent Catholics from holding certain offices under the Crown should at once be erased from the statutobook, as they are totally incompatible with the progress, the intelligence, and the spirit or the uge. Campbell, supported by Mr. Redmond, M. P.

Proposed by Mr. P. O'Leary, seconded by Mr. Doherty, supported by T. P. O'Connor,

M. P:

"That this Meeting deplore the sadstate of the farm Inbourers of Ireland, which a modern writer described as the worst fed, the worst clad, and the worst housed people in Europe; their miserable condition being to a large extent the outcome of absenteelsm, which drains the country annually of six millions sterling,—money that should be the life-blood of the nation, and circulating through the various channels of industry, thus creating employment and reising the general status of the labouring population. And further, this meeting is of opinion the Royal Commission on the Agricultural depression should take direct evidence from the labourers themselves, or their representatives, as hitheric little attention has been paid to this afflicted section of the Irish people either by Parliament or public men."

Proposed by Mr. Redmond, junior, seconded

M. P:

"That Legislative independence is undoubtedly the right of the Irish Nation, for union can only be just by the free consent of all concerned: whereas that now existing between England and Ireland is one of might over right,—the evil results to the latter country we see in periodical famines and wide-spread discontent,—this meeting is therefore of opinion that it is everywhere the duty of Irishmen to win back by organization and all other legitimate means self-government for their native land."

#### LOUISE'S LOVER.

We clip the following from the Berlin [Ont.] Daily News, which enterprising journal, at one time. It remains for a Liberal Minis-no doubt, clipped it from some other paper ter, who cannot with the same point as a Con-

and forgot to credit it:—

Rev. Canon Duckworth, who has recently fallen under the royal displeasure for some cause unknown, was tutor to Queen Victoria's children several years ago. He is handsome, with a strong English clerical face, has dark hair and clear complexion, is polished in his manner and sings admirably. He is the pattern curate. At the time he had the good fortune to be numbered in the royal household he had under his charge the Princess Louise, the best looking of her majesty's children. The princess took a strong liking to the young priest; in fact, she was devoted to him so pointedly that it became for him a serious question of what he was to do. He took the wisest course rossible, and wrote to the queen that she had better get another tutor. Acting as he did, he was of course sure of the smile from the throne, which in England means a fortune. Her majesty was naturally very much disturbed by the communication of the reverend canon and hardly knew how to act. At first she thought of piacing the princess at one of the high church convenus for a term. Then it was that, in consultation with the prime minister she carried out the plan to marry her daughter to the Marquis of Lorne. and forgot to credit it :-

A reviewer in Nature calls attention to one of the greatest novelties in the construction the permanent way for street railroads. Glass sleepers introduced by Mr. Lindsay Buckill and Mr. W. Siemens of Dresden, have been tried with such satisfaction that it is now proposed to make broad, longitudinal sleepers of glass, having a groove in the upper surface, and, so combining in themselves the function of both sleepers and rails, do away with the necessity for separate iron rails, with their fastenings, joints, and other complications. In a paper by Dr. Schoot, a full abstract of which is printed in the recently published "Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers," England, it is shown that by properly tempering glass with oil this very brittle substance "can be made, mass for mass, stronger than steel, and practically unbreakable." Now, if all this is borne out in extensive practical tests, the manufacthrough the manner in which it was subsecture of glass for railroad and other purposes quently mangled and emasculated in Parlia- will soon reach dimensions which will be ment. Mr. Law knows well the wants of the statistical dimensions which will be ment. ment. Mr. Law knows well the wants of the | startling.

#### Great Britain.

Mr. Bret Harte said at the Royal Academy dinner that he presumed he was selected to reply to the toast of "Lilerature" as a native of a country which reads more English books and pays less for them than any other nation. "I recognize," he added, "your appreciation of what is said to be the distinctive American literature-a literature which laughs with the In of American humour that cross the Atlantic the English climate. For it has been in the House of Commons has a great part settled by your reviewers that American literature is American humour, and that impropriety, more or less scantily clothed in words. It has been settled that you are a sober people, and that nobody in America takes life seriously-not even a highwayman-and that our literature is a reflection of our life. But I think that a majority of this Academy are kind enough to recognize some principles of art underlying this characteristic."

> At Linconin's Inn, before Lords Justices James, Baggallay, and Bromwell, judgment was given in re the Canadian Land and Colonizing Company. An appeal for an order of the Master of the Rolls directing two gentlemen who had acted as directors of this Company, without the necessary qualification of holding 100 shares, to pay towards the assets of the Company the sum of £500 each, being £5 a share in respect of the 100 shares which, according to the articles of association, they were bound to hold as a qualication for the office of director. It appeared in the list of the directors in the prospectus, which was privately circulated, names of the appellants, Messrs. Dixon and Coventry, who had not been registered as shareholders, and who had not paid anything in respect of any shares. They had attended one or two meetings of the Board, and then ceased to act. The question, in effect, was whether these gentlemen had been guilty of any misfeasance so as to render themselves liable under section 165 of the Company's Act, 1862. The Master of the Rolls (who had refused a previous application to place Dixon and Coventry on the list of contributories) considered that they had been guilty of a misseasance within the meaning of the above section, and that they must pay by way of compensation £500 each, being the value of the shares which they would have held if they had been duly qualified. The appeal was allowed.

The Pall Mall Gazette has discovered that one after another England's colonies are findding out that the constitutions with which verse of smoothly. The dead-locks which are constantly occurring are sometimes absurdly trifling in their origin, but they not unfrequently produce grave effects. It seems ridiculous, of course, that one Chamber, which contains much the same sort of members as another, without special dignity or exceptional qualifications in the way of wealth or ability, should be regarded as bent upon playing the part of an oligarchy, and turning the democracy topsey-turvey just to see how it would look. But that is the sort of tone adopted at present whenever a hitch takes Proposed by Mr. Redmond, junior, seconded | place between the Upper and Lower Houses by Dr. O'Connor, supported by A. M. Sullivan, of Legislature in our colonies. It pleases the people who are the freest on the face of the earth to be told they are slaves to a time-serving Council; and in one case at least popular feeling has run so high that not only the Ministers, but the representative of the Queen himself, was swept away by it, and together sauctioned some very improper acts. Even at this moment the Council and the Assembly are again at variance in two colonies; there is bitter dispute still raging on a constitutional question in a third; and the whole Constitution itself is about to undergo modification in a fourth. That is surely enough servative be accused of undue sympathies with more property-holders, to lend his aid in the settlement of these prickly questions. There is a growing inclination to appeal to the Home authorities for counsel and assistance in such matters. The old jealousy of the Colonial Office has to a great extent died down, and it is now understood that advice given is directed only towards one end-to the improvement of the government of the colony which applies for it.

Beaconsfield having, metaphorically, crawled out from under the barn where he was recently driven, is beginning to crow again. He might as well drop his humbug. All his exuberant verbosity can never again inebriate the British people, nor can all his Imperialistic flummery stop the march of demecracy in England. The present leaders of both parties are old men, and the Liberals possess the future. The coming men are de-cidedly radical. Imperialism is dead.— London Advertiser.

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## One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XVII.-CONTINUED.

The right I grant you, if you never want to see or speak to me again as long as you live. If that's what you're after, you could'nt

have taken a better way.'
She stands and looks at him, shivering, partly with the cold, partly with nervous excitement, her eyes dark with terror, her lips

\*Did you think I would stay away?' she asks, \*knowing you had descrited me? I waited five days, Bertie—I wrote to you you never "ame-you never answered. They told me yeu were engaged to Miss Owenson -that the wedding-day was close at hand. I knew there was to be a party here to-nightthat while I suffered misery and loneliness there in Wycheliffe, you were dancing and enjoying yourself with her. And I was your promised wife, Bertie, don't forget that. Where you were I had a right to be. I came -I could'ut stay away; I thought if I could only see you for one minute, and hear you say you forgave me for what I said that night at the theatre-oh! Bertie, I was sorry-only hear you say you weren't tired of me, and hadn't forgotten me, I would go away again and leave you to enjoy yourself, and ask no more. I didn't mean any harm-I didn't mean any one to see me, I only wanted to speak to you one minute. I went up there by the window with no thought of listening; but von came-with her-and I-I overheard-

She had been growing hysterical as she went on, her voice choking and breaking; now she stopped, literally stopping for breath. Violent hysterics were imminent. In horrible alarm Vaughan seized her wrist in a grasp that left a black bracelet on her quivering flesh for a week.

'If you make a noise—if you faint or have hysterics, Dolly, he cried, in a furious whisper, 'I awear I'll never speak to you again as long as you live!"

The threat had its effect. A few grasping breaths, a few choking sobs, a moment's convulsive quivering of body, and the perilous moment was past. Then a brief interval of silence, during which Mr. Vaughan relieved his hold, and consigned Dolly to a region where the night-air is never chill!

Miss De Courcy leaned against a tree, her wretched face hidden in her handkerchief, her bosom still heaving with suppressed suffo eating sobs.

"Now, Dolly, look here," begins Bertie his blonde brows knit, his mouth, under its little flaxen moustache, set in a tight, unpleasant line, "this is all most awful nonsense. You have come near making the greatest blunder of your life in coming here to-night. In the first place how did you know there was to be a party here at all?

Ben Wa-ard told me,' she answered, in a stifled voice. His eyes tlashed. In the midst of his

anger, while wishing her in the deepest depths of the Inferno, he could still be jealous 'Sol' he said contemptuously, 'that fool is after you yet. Sees you home every night of

your life, I'll be bound.' There is no one else, Bertie.' 'All right-that's your affair. Mine, at pre-

sent, is to come to an understanding with you about to-night's visit. Once and for all, Dolly, I'll have no following, no spying, no dogging my steps, no eavesdropping, no jealous scenes, I would no more marry a jealous woman than I would shoot myself. The sooner you realize that the better.'

The handkerchief fell. She looked up at him, the miserable, quivering face lighting all at once with hope.

Oh. Bertie! You do mean to marry me

then after all? Mr. Vaughan's look of surprise-of injured

innocence—was fine.

After what all?' I am a man of honor, Dolly, and as such I keep my word! Have I not acted honorably towards you from the first? Did I not promise marriage to you a fortnight after our first meeting? Have not treated you in all respects as-as a lady?

'You have—you have,' sobbed Dolly, her tears penitent tears now. 'O, Bertie, you have been kind, been generous, been noble toward me. I am not your equal, I know-in station or education, and you have treated me every way as if I were.'

Very well then, pursued Mr. Vaughan, loftily. 'You can imagine, perhaps, what a When blow to me to-night's escapade is people are jealous of each other, spy upon each other, dog each other, it is time those people should part. When confidence ceases love should end.'

But, says Dolly piteously, and a trifle be-wildered by these beautiful sentiments. " I overheard----

Ah! yes, you overheard. You overheard what I said to Miss Owenson, very likely. Byheard?

What reason? You ask her to marry you -denying that you care for me or ever did make her name the wedding-day, and-what reason have I to be surprised!' say Dolly, putting her hand in her head, her brain is in a hopeless muddle.

I explained all that. Call to mind the night I told you fully how I stood in regard to this young lady, the obligations I was under to her father, how my whole future depends upon his bounty, what he expects, what she expects, the compact made when we were children, which I always meant to ratify, which I would have ratified had I not fallen in love with you. How until the last moment, my intention was to keep them in the dark, hoping that the old gentleman might kindly die off befere the wedding day. Meantime, my full intention of acting my part, the better to blind them. That I may one day marry you, a rich man, I asked Miss Owenson to name the day to-night.

Dolly stands speechless. She looks up at the moon, at the stars, at the tree tops, at Mr. Yaughan's handsome, rebuking face, as he utters the sublimated sentences, but her dazed brain absolutely refuses to comprehend. The more Bertle reasons the more hopelessly her senses reel.

'Since that night at the theatre (when you so gratuitously insulted me, Miss De Courcy, the presence of that ea!, Ward) some inkling of the truth has come to Miss Owenson's ears. She is jealous, and to appease that jealousy I spare no effort. Let one whisper reach her father, and I am turned out adrift upon the world, without a home, a profession, a shilling. If he dies before the wedding day I am provided for, can say goodby to Miss Owenson, and marry you, I hope you are satisfied now!

He asks his last question in a tone of suppressed triumph; his concluding arguments have evidently been clinchers. But Dolly only looks at him with a piteously bewildered face. She must be hopelessly stupid indeed, but the force of all this forensic logic is thrown away upon her. She is not satis-Toot.

'May I ask,' says Mr. Vaughan changing his tone, while poor Dolly stands dazed, 'what you came for? what you intended to

She lights up suddenly, she can under-stand that question at least 'Shall I tell you, Bertie?' she says, a flash of her old fire in eyes and voice.

'I ask for information, Dolly.'
'Then I meant to have gone straight to
Captain Owenson, to Miss Owenson, and told
them my story, shown them my proofs, and broken off your marriage. I know it would break it off—no lady of honor would marry

you after reading your letters to me.'

There is an outbreak of triumph, in her tone,
but it changes quickly. All through the interview they have not been in very affectionate proximity, but he starts back two or three paces at these daring words, and looks at her with a glance that sends a bolt of cold terror

"You did!" A pause, an awful one. 'And may I enquire why you did not carry out your dramatic intentions, Miss De Courcy?' 'Oh, Bertie, please don't look at me like that, and don't call me Miss-De Courcy! I

-didn't do it! she says, with a gasp.
No, you didn't do it. I ask again, why Because because I couldn't, I heard all you said, and it maddened me and still I couldn't. I don't understand myself; I never used to be a coward. Other men have been fond of me, but I never cared a pin whether I lost them or not : but I am afraid of vou.

The confusion seems wrung from her against her will. A slight smile of complacent power glides over his set lips a second, then

Well. now, lolly, he says for lear any such temptation occur to you again, let us understand one another. There is the house, whenever you choose you can see Captain Owenor bis daughter; you can tell them your story- I shall deny nothing : you can show my letters-I will not refuse to admit them. Captain Owenson will at once order me from his doors; Miss Owenson, will probably never see me again while she lives. All this you can do : and the moment you do it-tae moment a word of our engagement gets wind through you, and comes to their ears-that moment is the last you will ever set eyes on me. I will never see you again, never speak to you again, so long as I

Another pause. All white and speechless, shrinking, trembling, Dolly De Courcy listens to her doom. Calin and stern as a stone Rhadamanthus, this youthful autocrat goes on :

'If you care for me, if you ever want to be my wife, you must obey me in what I say tonight. I cannot write to you or receive letters from you without danger; I cannot visit you without instant discovery. Therefore I will neither write nor visit you. You will leave Wychcliffe with the rest of them, and wait for me in New York. When do the

'In a week,' Dolly answers with a shiver Very well, you will go with them; I will remain here. Captain Owenson may die any day of heart disease-may die before the last Thursday in November. If he does, all is right; if he does not, all is right, too. On the day before the wedding I will quietly leave Wychcliffe, join you in New York, and marry you out of band. I have no more to say. This is my final decision. You will abide by it or or not, as you think best.' 'I am to go with the company, and see you

'Until the last Thursday in Novembernot quite two weeks. An eternity, cer-

tainly! he says, sarcastically.
'It will seem so to me, for all the time I shall be fearing—Bertie!' she cries out, 'you shall not marry ber? Don't think it. I will

never give you up. He turns to leave her. 'I have no more to say. All my explana-

tions have been thrown away. Do as you please.' Oh, Bertie, stay! Forgive me! I will do as you tell me. I will trust you. Only-

only say one kind word to me. This has been a wretched night, and, indeed, indeed, I am dreadfully miserable.' Sultan Bertie relents. His slave is in her

proper place, at his feet. He can afford one relenting parting word.
Don't be a simpleton, Dolly, he says,

taking both her hands. 'If I wasn't idioti-cally fon tof you, would I risk all my prospects in life for you? It would be a good deal better for me if I cared for Miss Owenson as I do for you; but I don't and can't -and here Bertie told the fruth-fand that's an end to the matter. You shall be my wife, and no one else, that I promise, for the hundredth time. And now go like a good child, and come here no more. Leave with the rest, and wait for me in New York. I shall see you once again, by some means, and we shall have a pleasanter good-by than this.'

A moment more and he is alone under the trees. Out in the open, in the full shine of the moon, a figure is hurrying toward the the-by, Dolly, I did not think you could gate, a figure in whose breast a tumult is stoop to eavesdropping. May I ask what going on. Anger and passion are spent, and reason you had to be surprised at what you deep, sullen resolve has taken their place. He is deceiving her-with the quick clarvoyance of her kind she knows it, and she means to be even with him. He intends to send her away quietly and marry the heiress of all this fine place. As well as he knows it himself she knows it also, and just as firmly as he is resolved to succeed just as firmly she is resolved he shall not.

He stands and watches her out of sight. Half-an-hour has passed in the interview—he will be missed, he fears. He starts rapidly forward-no one is about. He is congratulating himself on Dolly's safe and unseen exit, when he runs up the portico steps and comes tull upon Cyrilla Hendrick.

She is standing there alone, the moonlit expanse, cold and vividly bright before; how long, who is to tell?

He is so stunned that he stands before her mute. Of all the people, she! Ah, Mr. Vaughan, she says, that malicious

smile he has learned to detest on her lips, I knew you could not be in the house. said so, although Sydney insisted that you

'And you volunteered to come out here in the cold and look for me? How kind, he responds, his blue eyes glittering with hatred. Ob, dear no; don't flatter yourselt,' Cyrilla says, with the airiest of laughs; 'the parlors were oppressive and I never take cold. The moonlight looked so inviting that I have been here full ten minutes enjoying the pros-pect. And I have enjoyed it, says Miss Hendrick, with slow emphasis, smiling up in his face. 'I can only regret that Sydney was

not to be coaxed to come out with me and enjoy it too.' But you can describe it to her,' suggests Bertie, in a hissing sort of whisper. 'I can imagine you really must be good at that sort. of thing, and every end will be answered as

'No,' Cyrilla laughs; '1 differ. You flatter —I am not at all good at that sort of thing, you mean describing what I see, don't you? I never look for other people; let every one present important occasion. The sombre use her own eyes. Will you give me your

inclined to be jealous the may actually think we have been flirting hern on the steps. Sydney will never be jealous of me, says Sydney's affianced with elaborate carelessness, if she is left to herself. There is nothing small, or prying, or suspicious about

The personal pronoun is fiercely italicised the gaunties of defiance is openly flung at her feet. Miss Hendrick lifts her big black eyes and laughs in his face, a laugh of most un-affected, thorough appreciation, good humor and enjoyment. And Mr. Vaughan looks down upon her hanging on his arm and thinks what a pleasure it would be to meet her by meonlight alone, in some nice shady nook, and murder her in cold blood.

> CHAPTER XVIII. THE PEAST IS SET.

Ore-two-three-four, on lightning wings the days gone by. In mad haste they scam-per over each others heels, frantic to quit time for eternity. Like flashes they come and go. This is what Sydney and Sydney's mamma think at least, burried and busy with their preparations for the fast-coming nup-

tials, only seven days off now. To the bridegroom they lag-lag horribly. While the same town contains Dolly De Courcy and Sydney Owenson, what peace can there be for him? She has promised to trust him, and go quietly; but there is no putting confidence in a woman. Every day takes Sydney and her obnoxious friend into Wychcliffe—every day takes Dolly there for re-hearsal. Who is to tell him what hour may bring them together. What heur Dolly may up' and tell them the whole story.

As strongly as he had set his shifting heart upon marrying Dolly a fertnight ago, just as strongly has he set it now upon marrying Sydney. There is no love in the question. not a jet; it is simply a matter of money it is, as he tells himself, that his summer's madness is at an end; that he is clothed and in his right mind' once more.

During these four dragging lagging days he raises Miss De Courcy to the pinnacle of bliss by two visits; he soothes her with sweet words and sugared promises. She is very quiet, dangerously quiet, if Bertie did but know it. She takes her sweetmeats from her master's hand, and says very little. And the fourth day comes, and by the morning train the whole company, leading lady of course in-cluded, leave Wychcliffe. Leave—positively leave. Bertie risks all things, gets out of bed at the unballowed hour of seven, in the cold gray of the frosty November morning, and appears, blue and shivering upon the platform to see them off. But even this proof of

self-sacrificing devotion does not take Dolly in. She smiles sarcastically as she shakes hands with him, and sees through his little artifice in a moment. She is unaffectedly glad to see him too—her dark face lights up, and she looks at him as Bertie Vaughan most certainly does not deserved to be looked at by any woman on earth. Then they are in their places. What a long breath of infinite relief it is that Mr. Vaughan draws; she waves her hand to him from the window, looks at him with two solemn black eyes, and says in her deepest Lady Macbeth voice; "REMEMBER !"

'It reminds Bertie of Charles the First on the scaffold, and he laughs.

'All right, Dolly,' he says. 'By-by,' and the lovers' parting is over.

He goes home, and is in wild high spirits all the rest of the day. He holds forth at breakfast upon the beauty and expediency of the 'healthy, wealthy and wise" principal of early rising. To get up by gaslight on a bit-ter fall morning, to crack the ice in your wash basin, and to plunge off for a three mile walk is the acme of earthly bliss. Breakfast over, he insists upon escorting his affianced and her friend into town to do their diurnal shopping; to wait upon them, Bertie avers-to sit on high stools and listen to byacinthe drygoods men expatiating on the beauty of lace and ribbons and artificial flowers, will be to him the supreme pinnacle of earthly blessedness! It is as usual the odious Miss Hendrick who topples him down off the high horse

he is rampantly riding. A change has come over the spirit of your dream, rather, hasn't there ?" she says. Up to this morning you have obstinately refused to have anything to do with us. Aprepes of early rising, the theatre people were to go today-didn't Mr. Sunderland say so last evening, Syd? You must have seen them this

morning in Wychcliffe, Mr. Vaughan?" Again blue eyes and black eyes met-again Mr. Vaughan asks himself could it, would it,

be wrong to privately assassinate this girl if he gets the chance. 'I saw them, Miss Hendrick; I even shook hands with two or three of them. Are there

any further particulars of the theatre people you would like to hear?" 'None at all, thank you,' Cyrilla laughs;
'I am quite satisfied. In half an heur, then,

Mr. Vaughan, we will place ourselves under your fostering care for the morning.' All Sydney's artless efforts to make these two friends fall flat. It is one of the thorns in

her bed of roses that Cyrilla will persist in saying 'Mr. Vaughan' to the bitter end. I think it is really unkind of you, Cy,' she says reproachfully now. 'Calling Bertle, Mr. Vaughan, just as if he wasn't to marry me next week. I am sure, if our cases were reversed, I would have been calling Mr. Carew

Freddy long before this.' 'I am quite sure you would,' answers Cyrilla, laughing; 'no one ever does call Fred-dy anything but Freddy, so far as I can see. There is no comparing the cases. There is a dignity, an unaproachableness (that is a good word ) about Mr. Vaughan that forbids flippant familiarities with his Christian name. If were wrecked on a desert island with your

-not under eighteen months.' Sydney laughed at her triend, haif puzzled half indignant, half inclined to laugh herself. Bertie dignified! Bertie unapproachable! But Miss Hendrick's quizzical face baffles her. Do you hear from Freddy often, Cy? she

future spouse, Syd, I couldn't call him Bertis

inquires. Twice a week, poor boy! Ah! what penance it must be to Fred Carew, who hates pen and ink with an honest hatred he never attempts to conceal. Each letter contains precisely thirteen lines. That military heart of his may be full to overflewing, and no doubt is, but to sit at a deak and put down in cold ink the gushing warmth of his affection —no, that is beyond Freddy; I don't expect it. I take my thirteen lines, and am thankful. What a rage Aunt Dormer would be in

if she only knew? That day's devotion on Bertie's part was but the fac simile of the next and the next.. The third was Friday-the Friday preceding the wedding-and on that day Captain Owenson dispatched his son-in-law-elect to New York en an important mission-no less, indeed, than the inspection of an old sailor's wedding suit and his own. For upon mature deliberation it had been decided that the tailors of Wycholiffe, sufficiently skilled artists at ordinary times, were not to be trusted upon the regulation costume must be got in the metroarm back, Mr. Vaughan? I find I have had polis, and Bertie must be upon the spot to gold of enough of moonshine, I hope Sydney is not see that no mistake was mad. There were ming.

other commissions also to fulfil for the ladies he would probably be detained until Monday night.

day night.

And upon my return, sir, esta Bertle, with your permission I will take up my quarters at the Wycholisse Hotel until Thursday morning. In the usual course of things, the bridegroom doesn't exist and have his being under the same roof with the bride. It will be more strictly en regle, believe me, if I hang out at the hotel.'

Oh pooh nonsense fiddle-dee dee!

'All right, six—as you please. I merely mentioned the fact. I know it's the thing in England, but of course you know best. doesn't matter to me,' upliftedly responded

Mr. Vaughan. The mention of England brought down the

Captain as Bertie knew it would. Stay! Look here! Wait a minute. It's so long since I've had anything to do with weddings that I've fergotten. Will it really be more in accordance with well-bred British customs if you go to the hotel? It looks like

tom-foolery to me.'

It's the thing depend upon it,' answers.

Bertie, calmly. 'If I only consulted my ewn incitinations, I would stay here, of course, near Sydney. But I never heard of such a thing, before, as bride and bridegroom starting for church out of the same house. If it be an American custom, however, and if you wish it, I bow, of course, anys Bertle, with a graceful inclination, to your superior wis-

'That will do,' growls the captain-he hated American customs. Let it be as you say. Stop at the hotel when you come back. Will it be a solecism of English wedding good manners, may I ask for you to favor me with an occasional call during those intervening two days?" concludes the captain sar-

'I shall spend my days and evenings here, sir,' answered Bertie, repressing a strong inclination to langh, returning to the hotel to

So this nice point of bridal etiquette was settled, and Mr. Vaughan started for New York. A haunting fear that Dolly would turn up, those last two days, and seek him out at the Place, had underlain the hotel project. If she did come-he grouned mentally as he thought of it-and visited him there, 1888 harm would be done.

In some way-in what way he did not know, but in some way—he would quiet her, and keep her out of harm's way until the ring was on Sydney's finger. Then let her do her worst. And yet, poor Dolly! how fond he

had been of her, too! He reached the great city, spent three days and a great deal of money very agreeably. A strong, almost irresistible desire to hunt no Dolly possessed him. He was never happier than when with Dolly,—she suited him, as novels put it, 'to the finest fibre of his being.' But it would not do; if she once set eyes on him in New York, an inward conviction told him she would never let him go. Who was to tell that she might not get a gang of East-side brigands to bear him off captive to the deepest dungeon in the Bowery, and, willy-milly, make him her husband? vague thoughts like these actually went through Bertie's brain. No; it would not do; he must not go to see Dolly; must never see Dolly while he lived again. In spite of Sydney's real estate and bank stock, it was a dismal thought, and he sighed profoundly. After all it was a pity Dolly wasn't rich, or a great actress. He was tond of her-there was

no getting over that. (To be Continued.)

#### Fashions for Ladies.

Sandal slippers are still fashionable. The pelerine cape is very fashionable. Percale underwear is very much liked. Trimmed skirts will be favored this sea-

BOD. Bead decorations of all kinds are fashionable. Sleeves reaching to the elbow are a

mode. Combination suits of three and four fabrics are in favor.

Combination underwear of tinted foulards is in vogue. Hosiery still lays claim to the artistic in

pattern designs. Shoes for street wear show both the French and English heels.

White toilets for indoor wear continue to be fashionable

Russian night-caps are presented for favor. They resemble in shape a Scotch cap. The tendency to give a quiet tone to street toilets will find approval with cultured

White satin plaitings and Maline lace ruchings make nice trimmings for soft woollen

dresses. A subdued elegance is far more attractive in a promenade toilet than a superabundance

of finery. Trained skirts, and those of walking

length, are both finished on the edge with ba-Muslin aprons, trimmed with lace and rib-

bon bows, form a natty home dress secompaniment. Ribbon bows in toilet garniture give pro-

mise of being greatly favored for spring and summer wear. Feather bands for the hair come plain and

ornamented; they are worn a little raised from the head. Light armure cloth paletots, tailor-stitched, are nobby, and when made up handsomely

are extremely attractive. The "Anne d'Autriche" waist with a plastron puffed on the top, and shirred to the end of the point is a favorite style.

The Princess style is still favored for morning dresses: a belt is worn, and ribbon bows are used to adorn the front.

Dressy satin and silk aprons are handsomely adorned with Valenclennes, Breton, and torobon laces, put on in various styles. Children's modes are replete with smiling

novelties, not of a startling character, but somewhat on the pleasing surprise order. The word comes from Paris that muffs of satin and lace are carried by ladies when in full dress. A tuft of flowers is placed on the

top of the muff.

There is a strong inclination in the world of artistic dressing to make a decided distinction in the general expression of street and parlor costumes. For misses fashion has indeed been very

considerate; the various articles of dress are so in keeping with the modest sweetness of young girls just passing from the jolly schooldays into the etiquete of society. Satin seems to be more used than any other

material at present. It is used in different colors. Gauze, embroidered with flowers in delicate shades of silk, or tulle worked with

#### To Irish Nationalists at Home and in Exile.

It is indeed sad to contemplate the gavages which an accursed land system has bedden upon this country. The method of life among the vest insjerity of the people is of such a miserable nature that when an evil day comes there is no relief to fall back upon day comes that is no relief to fall back upon —no resquest to keep even body and soul together. The cause and effect of this are too well known togequire explanation. We see how cooly, how callously, the bloated aristograpy watched the poor people last year struggling in the grasp of famine, without making an affort to even temporarily check its spread. It was only when the peasantry, because reckless and regardless to whether became reckless and regardless as to whether they should continue occupiers of property under those soulless gourmands, that a miser able reduction in the rent was conceded. They did not care that the whole country should perish, they would exact that which an iniquitous, crisel, and unjust feudalism en-titled them to, and they certainly did so in the great majority of instances. We experienced

A GREAT DEAL OF HARDSHIP

in consequence of the bad crops last year, bu it is monstrous to think that because a far mer chances to be unsuccessful for one year in his husbandry he should therefore recline at the mercy of his landlord or the Government. Both these are very miserable and uncertain dependencies. The one oppresse rack-rents, and plunders, and the other legal izes this action and supports him in carrying it out. Rent is charged to the utmost penny that the grabbing landowners believe their seris capable of paying, and when it is taken into consideration that in ordinary seasons many of the people are verging on pauperism, it can well be estimated the amount of bardship and misery which would be experienced in a year when all that was looked forward to provide subsistence had been swep away from them. It is notorious that THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT

are conniving at the ruin of this country Their want of action and want of sympathy during the late ordeal through which we passed demonstrated it as clearly as noonday. If they had had the smallest regard for us, some efforts would have been made to assist us, or, at least, to find out the extent of our suffering. All that was done by them appeared directed towards the alienation of support or sympathy by those who were willing to assist in whatever way they conveniently could. The English journals dealt with the distress as though it had been an sgitation got up to sap the foundations of British supremacy in Ireland, and when the almost united voice of the country denounced the Government for their apathy and disregard we were gently reminded that Irish people

preciate it-they must denounce those who would vouchsafe them an existence. This was the manner in which we were spoken of and such gibing was sufficient to beget the atmost possible contempt on the part of every patriotic citizen. Denunciations were howled at the Government - well-deserved and

could never be satisfied—that it was inherent

in their nature to connive, plot, and conspire

-that though they were living under a most

most beneficent regime they could not ap-

justly merited. LANDLORDISM WAS ATTACKED.

and shaken to its very base. The system as nurtured and upheld in Ireland has been proven the most iniquitous and unjust in the world. The people have no liberty; no privileges, and no rights; they are the veriest of should have refused a peerage and sought reslaves. But the light of civilization is spreadelection is significant of the fascination which ing, and the people, not alone of this country, but the world over, are beginning to understand the strength and recognize their rights and libertles. They are beginning to see that the whims and caprice of those who rule over them, and who profess to be their masters, can occasionally produce a large ments by which it is wrought. They begin to think that God never created them to be mere machines-to use all their strength and faculties in the service of another, and one who should have no control over them.

MIGHT IS CERTAINLY NOT RIGHT, because if such were true we would experience many strange things in the worldyea much more strange than have yet appeared. To say that men were ever intended to be trodden upon like common worms of the earth by a few of their fellowmen who have arrogated to themselves a command or control over them, is a manifest absurdity, and the sooner the pedestals upon which they have become situated are scattered from under them the better for society and the better for themselves. The world would go round as usual if they occupied a less exalted position. They are not preventing it from falling into space or colliding with other planets. They are of no service whatever to anybody in it, but a source of great inconvenience and annoyance, and oftentimes they are enemies of themselves. They have usurped that which does not belong to them; they are aware their action is unseemly in the sight of God; yet they continue to exercise their arbitrary power as though it were to en-

dure everlastingly. They TORTURE, GRIND, AND STARVE

these under them, and regard them as if they belonged to an inferior order. This is the case with regard to the "Irish landlords." They see now the ruin which they have caused of coffee throughout the world in 1876 by their blighting sway—they gaze upon the amounted to 1,980,075,009 pounds, the prodevastation which their rule has producedand, notwithstanding, they are satisfied with themselves. The cabins of the peasantry have been levelled, and those small, but wellcultivated farms have been converted into grazing ground for sheep and cattle. The people have gone, and perhaps with a vengeance.

THE TIDE OF BMIGRATION

has just now set in, and the people are leaving the country in alarming numbers. Even from the fruitful North of Ireland very few recollect anything like the present exodus. The classes leaving the country are those it can worst afford to part with-the young and the strong, the very bone and sinew. The loss to Ireland is incalculable, and the gain to America is proportionately great. The crowds leaving our quays are determined to sojourn in the country they are hastening to, they have taken their last farewell of the land of their birth. The task of stopping this emigration stream from draining our country of all our population should be taken up by every patriot in the land. Bishop, priest, and layman, Catholic and Protestant should unite and adopt means to bring it to an end. Such a duty is incumbent on each and every one, and we assert they are bound to give this question

PRIORITY TO ALL OTHER THINGS.

If the people are allowed to leave, what necessity can there be to pass laws purporting to benefit them. Such a proposition is deserving of the most weighty and earnest examination. Our legislators in Parliament ribbons of his ensign, and pitched him in the are moving heaven and earth to have laws puddle made by the flowing water cocks. gold or heads is the favorite mode of trim- passed which will enable the people to remain firmly fixed in the soil. But those persons phet,

they mean to serve are being driven out of the country by a number of causes, and soon none will be left. The landlords are anxious none will be left. The landlords are anxious to drive the tenants off their lands, for they know, when they are closed away, Tenantright Bills will give them no annoyance. The first and most important thing that devolves on members of Parliament is to see that the people are not driven out of the country. Such a course is not so difficult, if

A UNITED AND DETERMINED OPPOSITION against evictions were commenced forth. with. Then let measures be introduced for the instant inauguration of works throughout the country giving the people employment and enabling them to support themselves. That is not being done at present, but instead the Government facilitates the landlords' work by deputing policemen, maginal and shadles to disposess the policy and shadles to disposess the policy. lords' work by deputing poncemen, magis-trates and sheriffs to dispossess the people, and drive them into the workhouse or perial on the roadside. In a locality in the County Kerry, on Monday last, we are told a number of policemen—and the sheriff to direct operations—were engaged in their convivial occupation of evicting. The people were indignant, and resisted so strenuously and determinedly the carrying out of the orders, and with shop good effect, that

THE ODIOUS WORK WAS AMANDONED.

During the melee the sheriff received a rather severe injury which necessitated his with drawing himself from the scene of action, and of course a postponement of his rather dangerous work. We confess it is really a satisfaction to us to see how the people are beginning to oppose these heartless evictions. They submitted formerly like slaves to be driven from their farms, and often perished ere they would ofter a protest. But another race of men seems to be growing up, with race of men seems to be growing up, with sterner natures and a truer perception of their rights, and these men will yet wring from the tyrant masters what they have long asked for, and will not cease to demand until their claims are fully satisfied. - Ulster Examiner.

#### THINGS IN GENERAL.

-Alexander Dumas's fortune is estimated at \$500,000, outside of his art collection worth nearly as much. Every penny of it he has derived from his literary labors.

-Among the paid bilis and other donments received by a St. Louis man from his fifteen-year old daughter, who was away at school, was a marriage certificate. That was his first news of her nuptials.

-Three blind girls went out for a walk, in St. Louis. They were familiar with the street. and made their way with ready confidence but they knew nothing of a deep excavation lately made, and so walked into it. One was killed, and the others badly hurt. -A ferocious buildog broke his chain at Wheeling, Va., and attacked a very old woman. She made all the defence she could,

but he threw her down, bit her with savage fury, and finally killed her. Her son. maddened by the sight, chopped the brute to -Extensive repairs and improvements are about to be undertaken at the Hofburg, or old Imperial palace of the Hapsburg family in Vienna. The palace enclosure embraces an extent of about nineteen and one halr acres,

of which about nine and one-half acres are actually covered with buildings. -The father of the House of Commons has again been returned to it in the person of Mr. Mansel-Talbot, who sat for Glamorgan. shire since 1830. The fact that a man of 7 the House, reputed "the pleasantest club in

London," exercises over its members. -Referring to the recent creation of peers. the London Truth observes that "it is no likely the absurdity of granting hereditary titles will long survive," and adds that while English people often sneer at the bought titles on the Centinent, they are, in fact, just as much sold to those who purchase them by

expenditure at elections for Parliament. Two Mormon emissaries recently appeared in the Palatinate and held meetings, They were forbidden by the authorities to propagate their views, but, nevertheless, succeeded in converting fourteen familles of forty persons. They have now removed to Mannhiem, where weekly meetings are held, attended by some sixty or seventy persons.

-The Figure fancies that John Lemoinne had the fate of Prevost Paradol before him when he refused to go to Brussels, and ascribes the suicide of the French Minister at Washington in a large degree to home sickness and a sense of being tied down to the United States capital. His notion in going was to study our manners and write a book. Highly educated Frenchmen really seem to

be miserable outside of Paris. -At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in England, three noblemen, Earl Katakaba, Earl Swaddi, and Earl Namkaddi, ambassadors from Mtesa, King of Uganda, Africa, were introduced to the Presi dent, Lord Northbrook, by Mr. Wilson, missionary, who said that they had taken a particular liking to white women, and that in fact the King had begged him to bring him back an English wife; but he had told him that they were not to be bought Here is a crown absolutely going a-begging.

-It is estimated that the total production portion yielded by the principal coffee-grow ing countries being as follows: Brazil.
496,109,000 pounds; the Dutch Indies 201, 990,569 pounds; Ceylon and British India 117,529,380 pounds; West Indies, 91,960,000 pounds; South Africa, 79,178,000 pounds: Central America, 71,500,000 pounds; Wes. Africa, 8,800,000 pounds; the Philippines, 7,472,960 pounds; Arabia, 6,114,200 pounds; South Seal Islands, 330,000 pounds. The greatest consumption of coffee is believed to take place in Holland, where nearly 1 pounds per head of the population are consumed every year. Belgium comes next taking 9 pounds per head per annum; Norway consumes 81 pounds; the United States, 81 pounds; France, 41; Germany, 3; and Eng-land only 1 pound.

-There was witnessed in London a few weeks ago a curious repetition of the act of fanaticism reported by Pepys and Defce. There was a big fire in Aldersgate street in the city. While it was raging a young man wildly attired and of wild appearance, rushed through the crowd bearing a banner with the startling inscription : "Come out of Babylon. The great city shall be utterly destroyed by fire." Solomon Eagle tore through the streets 200 years ago with his "Woe, woe to the wicked city." Selomon made a good panic of his performances, but the circumstance of the moment favored him. On this occasion, with seventeen fire engines playing on the fire, people were not particularly afraid that 1667 would be repeated, and so they blocked the banner-bearer's hat, made In the end the police had to pretect the pre-

#### THE DARK vs. THE LIGHT AGES.

होता विकास हो प्रभाव है।

PATEER GRANAM'S GREAT LECTURE AT ST. FINANC CHURCH, ALEX-Andria, Glengary.

A Masterly Defence of the Catholic Church.

It has been well said that for the last three centuries, history has been merely a con-spiracy against truth. And especially has this been true with respect to English history, or rather, the recorded interpretation of English prejudice. When a brutal monarch claimed supremacy in Church and State and severed England from the center of Catholic Unity, he was merely resuscitating the old numeri imperatoris the divinity of the emperor,-which, of itself, proved the last degree of corruption on the part of the ruler and of abject slavery among the people. When Henry VIII's calamitous rebellion succeeded, his first move, after robbing the Church of her lawful property, was to compel his subjects not only to sequiesce in his tyranny but to positively defend it. The literateurs of that day were easily purchasable, and writers took their cue not from truth, but from the liking or disliking of the monarch. His purpose was to justify his conduct before the eyes of the world, and to offer an apology for deeds which passion might mitigate but reason must condemn. The venal writers of his time turned furiously upon the old Church and defaced her by the most abominable calumnies. They harrowed the ribald abuse of Luther, and improved upon the deadly hate of Calnin. Every doctrine of the Catholic Church was Every doctrine of the Catholic Church was lience of Rome in the struggle,—pursued the misrepresented; her practices became the despised handful of Christians with releutless subject of gross buffoonery; her relatives length, feeble old age and tottering infancy the followers of Christ. But they failedlearned only to hate, and substituted for the piety of their ancestors the fernicious cry of "no popery!" That cry became the only dark legions of Vespasian and Titus were dogma in which all believed; the battle cry rolling up in waves of sullen vengeance of heresy: From Henry's times to our days, the cry has been the same.

charges against the Catholic Church have doomed walls of Jerusalem. A brief, despairbeen accepted, as a matter of course, by the ing struggle, and the heathen's foot crowded unfortunate heirs of England's apostacy. | the sanctuary, his hand wrapped the temple The sources of English literature had been poisoned, and, though the streams grew full of the blood of deleide thousands, and wider as it advanced, it lost little or none of Judea's glory was ended for ever. its old malignancy. Each generation passed The second formidable enemy of the over the pages of falsehood and misrepresen-Catholic Church is suggested by St. Paul's tation, and the sad inheritance of prejudice and self-deception was handed down from father to son as a precious guerdon of justice and religion. As we recede from the first age of the pseudo-reform the responsibility for this state of things decreases, and hence we see every day great intellects opening their liar influence, power, force, in Grecian philo-eyes to the truth, and humbly seeking refuge sophy which is often overlooked. That in the One Fold of the One Shepherd.

This perverted literature has even created Church. They seem, on certain occasions, to decry discussion and depreciate the openstrengthen the hands of the enemy. They

My friends, there are thousands of sufficiently intelligent persons to-day who firmly believe all that has been said about the ages They are the Dark Ages, sir; no enlightenment, no reason, no bible, no religion, no Charles Dickens' characters might say; lazy monks, intriguing nuns, fat abbots, sins pardoned for money, mean subserviency to kings, deposing kings, slave to the people, friend to the oligarchy, keeping the people in ignorance that they might the better hold them in Papal bonds, although it is not explained how it comes that, now that the people are "no to snuff" and "posted" by the press, they do not abandon those unfortunate "Papal bonds," and wallow in the mire of Lutheran or Calvinistic liberty. "Don't attempt to deny these charges, sir; there's history! read it, and be silent!" These poor people are like hypochondriacs, who will bolt all the quack medicine in an apothecary shop, but scornfully retuse to consult a physician. What wonder if they feel intellectually blue about was a reality, if so many scribbling theologence and depraying their judgment? may be led to look up the grounds of his unquestioning belief in the tremendous light that flooded the world with the dawn of socalled reform, I have thought proper to institween the XVIth century and those which have since slapsed. I need not add, of course, that the former are the Dark, the latter the Light Ages, and that the first fifteen centuries were dark because they were Catholic, while the last three, in England at least, were Light because they were Protestant. You will understand, my friends, I borrow the argument from the other side of the fence, for, indeed, a Protestant age, or time, or na-tion, is an utter impossibility, and all that gives a tone of positive effect to our epoch, all that binds a nation together in legitimate stable any portion of the human family,

Before entering upon the main argument I. pidly sketch the progress of the Church kind, and, let me here observe, that this lecso vast that a dozen discourses would fall to your minds one fact, viz., that the Dark Ages were not so very dark nor the Light Ages so very light—except in the same sense that a baker's loaf is light—then I shall have accomplished fully the purpose I have in view. Before all things keep this in mind: had the Grand Turk been the evil ruler of the Middle Ages, and the society of those ancient times been guided by the teaching of the Grand system of false philosophy, from Simon Lama or Confucius, we should never have Magus to Luther, from Luther to Joe Smith, heard a word of the Dark Ages. Let me repeat again; they are called Dark because they were essentially and before all Catholic.

proceeds and only can proceed from Catho

lie principles.

Our Divine Redeemer, the God-Man, established upon earth a system of doctrine and

of Redemption. That system, like all God's works, was good, essentially good; so good that God Himself guaranteed its unchanging goodness to the end. "Behold, I' am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world in That is sufficient, for God cannot tolerate the least shadow of error. Moreover, that the system or Church established by Our Lord was the Catholic Church, and no other, is very certain. We find that Church in possession for fifteen hundred years before Luther's phase of Protest. We find her allpowerful three hundred years afterwards, for put her aside to-day and show me a religion of truth, that is, of unity? Besides, the very nature of error affords us a negative proof of delusion and a snare of the devil. In the the Catholic Church being the sole church of course of time, all that was worth anything God on earth, for error, like a dead body, ever in Roman paganism began to be profoundly in Roman paganism began to be profoundly tends to disintegration; it falls to pieces of its own noxious condition; it generates sects | The nable words of the martyrs, winged wit-which assail one another, just like worms in nesses against the tyranny of kings and the a dead body; in fact, it possesses no consistency, no principle of lasting cohesion. Let us now take a glance at the first enemies of the Church of God, and common sense will tell us that a Church that was not of God could never have withstood such foes.

In the first place, we find the Synagogue furiously opposing the infant Church. No opponent had so plausible an argument against the Catholic Church. The Christian society claimed the holy books revered by Judaism. The annals of the chosen people were saved to the Christians. The mighty events of the Past, patriarchs, prophets, kings and saints, took their place in the sanctuary of the Catholic Church. The law, thundered from Sinai, was the essential basis of Christian conduct, for what was that law but the Word spoken to man, as He spoke in the temple and by the placid waters of Gallilee, But one thing the Jews refused to see: the Word made Flesh-the Messiah, who spoke quasi auctoritatino habeas, as one having au-thority. The Synagogue, therefore, uprose against the Catholic Church,—sought the aihate,-had on its side wealth, intelligence. with Kings and peoples were distorted; the power, and everything that ensures success pure derations, consecrated by the ages of in a purely human combat. By all ordinary inith, were held up to Mackeny, until at rules they should have easily triumphed over ignominiously failed! Even while they boasted of the near approach of triumph, the against the hill of Zion, and the dome of the deserted temple looked down upon the glit-Until quite recently the most unfounded tering spears that closed around about the in fire, or made the gutters of the city run

sermon in the presence of Grecian philosophers. God has ever been the "unknown God" of philosophers. The few exceptions prove the rule, for even they, more culpable than the rest, turned their back upon Him whom they plainly saw. There was a pecuphilosophy came from Egypt and the East. The Egyptians worshipped cats, crocodiles an atmosphere of falsehood, if I may so speak, and cabbages, but they had an esoteric code which has, to some extent, affected of doctrine and philosophy, sacred to the elite. even the honest-minded children of the The influence of the beliefs of the Jewish bondsmen must have been great in Egypt. The stolid, material genius of the tawny ing up of questions, as if investigation might | dwellers by the Nile might not have enabled | the old Roman civilization. They were too them to fully grasp the whole truth, but that are willing to allow too much to the bold they caught some portion of it I firmly claims of heresy, and Imagine that a lie is a believe. The genius of Egypt could not half truth when dressed in the respectable devise a poetic system of mythology, could times. There never was any principle of garb of history. "Lie! lie!" cried Voltaire, not raise the cat, the cabbage, the crocodile unions to keep them together. They lived, "something will always stick!" Something up to the unsubstantial beauty of the poet's tribe after tribe, apart, and more jealous of sticks on the human side of the Church, and dream. What Egypt could not do, the genius one another, than the Indians who wander this is enough to rob those timorous men of of Greece accomplished. The old poets of the American plains to-day. Suddenly the discernment inseparable from true Catho- that beautiful land clothed the gross forms of they coase their confused movements; some eastern idolotry with the vivid colors of an attraction draws them together, in spite of imagination unequalled amongst men. The ancient tribal fends; their leaders know not pages of Hesiod and Homer were the well- how to explain the impulse that hurries them spring of Grecian idolatry, and captivated the on. Like gathering clouds, they hang, that preceded the pretended Reformation. Intelligence of the people while they pervert- charged with electric force, on the borders of ed their minds and corrupted their hearts. But the hints which the Grecian poets had learning, "no nothink," as one of Mr. received from their study of the esoteric doctrines of Egypt contained a certain admixture of truth, which lent a consistency to the mythology of Greece, and, by an unhappy perversion, which we may witness in our own times, strengthened the grasp of falsehood on the soul of men. Now, anyone who reflects a little must admit that philosophy, as the world understands it, is but man seeking his end in himself, which is pride. The haughty philosophy of Greece, so well entreached in its splendid literature, in its Plato and Aristotle, in its Demosthenes and Pericles, in its Alcibiades and Xenophon, in its Sophacles and Euripides, in its Plutarch and Thucydides, looked with disdain upon the simple moral of the Christian dispensation. The Jesus they had always despised, and yet here were Jesus coming to teach them-the heirs of the ages of Catholic unity, when Christendom | genius and beauty-a solemn, gloomy harrowing philosophy, which taught the respongasters have been polsoning their intelli- sibility of thought itself, and thundered against self-indulgence and sensual delights. Imagining that, perhaps, some honest soul Then did Greece take down her intellectual wespons and step forth into the arena as the avowed champion of Grecian against Christian philosophy. Everything human was in tavor of the heathen. Greece had the ear of tute a slight comparison between the ages be- the world. Home was her superior in all things but mind. Here Greece reigned supreme, for mere human intellect never reached a greater height than with her. The Catholic Church was assailed by this formidable power, which held in its own hands all the resources of dialectics, all the subtle sophistries of

persecution in the hands of imperial Rome. But a new era dawned upon the world. A school of great men arose in Alexandria who cohesion, all that strengthens and renders took Grecian philosophy, Christianized it, and compelled it to do duty for God and His Church. The heathens were enraged to find their own weapons turned against themselves. They exerted all their acknowledged power shall trespass upon your patience, while I ra- of intellect to decry their opponents, but Grecian philosophy, purified by the spirit of which Our Redeemer has established on Christianity, proved too powerful for its earth for the elevation and salvation of mandespondent from the conflict, and saw the ture is out a rapid generalization of a subject | cross of Calvary arise brilliant and triumphent over the ruins of that country's captivating do it justice. Still, if I can impress upon heathenism. The oracles were silent, for truth had conquered.

trained controversy. At first the heathen

world roared with applause, and, it is not say-

ing too much, the apparent superiority of

Grecian philosophy sharpened the weapon of

I have just remarked that Grecian sophistry retreated sullen and despondent, but it did not die. Though prostrated again and again by the mighty genius of Athanasius, by the rust intelligence of Augustine, by the unfathomed depths of Aquinas' reason, it has been the prolific mother of every sect and and will inspire the last old woman's 'cackle | the barbarian, mocked the dying moments of against Popery on the very eve of doomsday.

Is, it necessary to mention the third tremendous power that swore in its pride and cruelty that if Grecian philosophy failed to conduct, which best realized for the indivi- | conquer the Christian religion, the invincible

blood marked Bome's dread argument, but centuries of blood are nothing if met by cen-turies of heroic patience. "Behold, I am with you," broke forth from time to time in the midst of desolation and death, and, in the darkness, Christianity caught occasional glimpses of the Divine Master walking calmly through the storm, even as He had walked one troubled night upon the mad see waves. Now, though a man may not understand an argument of Athanasius or Augustine, no one can mistake the argument of death. Truth alone can inspire death for truth; and God is truth. Death for anything but truth and God is no martyrdom; it is a mere selfdelusion and a snare of the devil. In the course of time, all that was worth anything impressed by the sublime constancy in dying. corruption of peoples, sank deeply into the souls of thousands of Romans, so the Church spread in the very face of its persecutors, urtil the cross entered the imperial palace and stooped at the door of the peasant's cabin. Still the deluge of blood arose higher and higher until at length the Almighty dispersed the clouds, flashed His beautiful brow across the heavens, and Constantine appeared.

Those were dark ages, looked upon from human point of view, but the myriads who bear their triumphant palms in Heaven this hour call them light, very light. The Church, as well as day, hath ever a crimson dawning, and none but a divine system could have sustained the dreadful conflict. Let conceited oracles, who knock their heads against questions they do not understand and mistake the ringing in their empty skulls for ideas-who, from pulpit and press, blow their penny whistle once a week and imagine the universe is list-ning to their squeak-who are incapable of laying aside their preconceived notions and studying truth for truth sakelet such as these study the Church that taught and suffered in those terrible first centuries, and they will find her to have been the Catholic Church and the Catholic Church

It was Casarism that arrayed the pagan forces of Rome against the Catholic Church. The "divine" emperor could not tolerate for an instant a religion which despised his false deity. All was to be rendered to Casar: nothing to God; just like our Carsarism of the present day. Now, Cassarism does not gain a point against God at any time. Casar awakes some fine morning and finds that his abject subjects of yesterday have become fierce, king-killing, order-contemning Radicals to-day, and so his "divinity" is compelled to sneak through his own capital surrounded by guards coated with mail-an iron-clad "divinity"-dodging his own shadow, and fearing, while almost wishing for, death. A

paltry Casar and a pitiful "divinity." Though a large proportion of the Roman own class, and thus render national stability people had listened to the teaching of the an utter impossibility. The Lex Romana, the Church and had humbly bowed to the yoke of the Gospel, the great mars of the Empire remained wedded to the pernicious idolatry which had destroyed their morals, and was now undermining their national life. Fearful excess of all kinds had made the Empire effeminate, and effeminacy is the deadly foe or Christianity. What Rome wanted was ro-bust manhood; violent, no doubt, rough, coarse, even merciless, but still manhood, vigorous, untainted by the luxuries of the

east and the wealth of oppressed provinces. A mysterious influence begins to agitate the far tribes who roamed on the outskirts of insignificant for specific names. They were called barbarians. Modern research has given them names unknown to ancient the empire, without an object, without a plan or purpose. From wild Steppes and Sterile plains; from illimitable wildernesses of ice and snow; from the depths of primeral forests and from burning deserts; from mountains and unknown territories, the fierce peoples rush wildly they know not whither or to what end. They are the Lord's hunters held in leash by His Almighty Hand. The hour is about to strike and vengeanc has prepared its thunderbolt. Up, up, Casar! Call together your legiors

and your horsemen! Invoke the ancient spirit which laughed at danger and sold contemptously the Satal ground of Cannæ. Arise, mighty Rome, in your wrath, and sharpen your sword for the contest! Cast your eyes to the north and behold the awful specter of destruction that holds in his right hand the flashing spear that is to drink thy life's blood! Quick, for the day of doom is at hand!—But, the ancient spirit was dead!

Carpe diem! sang Rome; enjoy the passing horn! Mirabeau cried in death! "Crown me with roses; let me die to the sounds of sweet music!" That was the disposition of pagan Rome. Her emperor was having his statues erected and murdering the base common fellow who refused to fall down and worship them. The influence of the numen imperatoris-of the "divine emperor"-still lingered in the imperial mind Satraps were revelling amid the spoils of robbed provinces and laughing at the agonized appeals of their victims. The sound of the lash never ceased, nor the patient moan of the slave. The marble palaces of Rome, were gay with proud ladies and haughty nobles, who spoke soft nothings in society and cast slaves slive into their fish-ponds, to feed their carp and sels when at home. A high a noble, a refined society, that talked politics, quoted Juvenal and Horace, and sang love songs of Sapho in the original. A society that boasted of Numa of Cincinnatus, of the Scipius, of the grand old days of Roman glory, and fancied that it was heir of the virtues as well as the renown of those illustrious times. The pleasant Roman gardens were thronged with the "privileged classes," for Rome had its Rotten Row, and, like all such exclusive quarters

it was very rotten indeed. And as Rome was so were all the cities of

the empire. "Let the Lord arise and let His enemies be scattered?" The crimes of Rome, the blood of spoken. Like an alpine torrent, like the rush of Niagara, the executors of God's wrath swept, smid a whirlwind of flame and blood, legions disappeared before the ministers of vengeance like snow from before the sun's torrid ray. The flames that rolled up in billows towards the stars lit up the crashing walls of marble palaces. "The shricks of Roman ladies, struggling in the rude grasp of the jeunesse doree who had flitted about them in the sunshine of prosperity. The foundations of society were shaken to pieces; law was a mockery; brute force ruled all.

The Church tound herself face to face with dual, and mankind in general, the great boon sword of Rome would succeed? Centuries of a hard problem, my friends, when the storm !

had spent its force. What? Did the comparatively youthful Church survive that which prostrated mighty Rome? "Behold, I am with you." Remember those words, and cease to wonder! In a few centuries we find the new masters of the world sufficiently elevated and civilized to make a Charlemagne possible. Who was the civilizer? What principle of law, order and humanity informed the barbarous hordes and changed them into wholly different beings? It was the glorious Mother of Nations, the Catholic Church! Let the enemies of that Church hang their heads with shame when they pipe their little whistles against the civilizing, enlightening influence of God's true Church! There is history; read it and learn the truth!

One word as to Mahometanism. Constantinople opposed the head of the Catholic Church, at first in disciplinary matters, but afterwards in more serious things. "Rome kept people in ignorance; tyranized over men, and curbed their reason and liberty;" so said Constantinople. Strange! Rome was the first and last foe of Islamism, while Constantinople was the last victim of the Crescent. Rome's ignorance was wiser than the enlightenment of the Lower Empire! And so it will be found in all ages, in spite of melancholy gentlemen who love a picus lie.

Now we have arrived at the epoch of Charlemagne. Dark centuries have been passed, but, let me ask, does the Catholic Church, or does she not, stand in a creditable light up to the time of the resuscitation, in the person of the great Frank ruler of the Western Empire? If her noble efforts for God, society and morality be denied, then I say no more. A telescope is useless to a man who will not see. It is not the darkness of the ages, but the darkness of his own mind that is the trouble with the individual who is fond of talking against the Carbolic past, How often has he helped to buckle on his father's sword for some true-blue Protestant feast-5th November, for instance—and could it be possible that his noble sire was a fool? So, he takes for granted every story that agrees with his mother's words and his father's conduct, and has less chance, in the midst of civilized society, to find out the truth than has Cetawayo, King of the Zulus!

The empire of Charlemagne was strikingly providential. The Catholic Church prepared the way for the great warrior-king's sceptre. It was necessary that a civil ruler, a great genius,-what our German friends call a many-sided man, — should hold univer-sal sway during the transition period from the old to the new order of civilization. It was necessary that the stamp of equal law and similar, though not identical statutes, should be spread throughout the christian world, so that when Europe was divided into different autonomies, legislation should not be left to the whim of kings, nobles or peoples, who would of course favor each its own class, and thus render national stability ler communes, was christianized by the Popes and was made the foundation upon which the superstructure of Charlemagne's vast empire was built. Thus a unity of law was assured to posterity, and international obligation, the individuality and yet responsibility of nations, was permanently guaranteed. The work done by the Catholic Church of that critical period of the world's history fixed forever the spirit of Europe, which is, and shall remain christian in spite of the skeptical elements let loose in the sixteenth century.

When Charlemagne's empire had done its allotted work, it passed away. A vast centralization is not favorable to national prosperity or the happiness of peoples. Russia of to-day, -a mass of incongruous opposing elements without order or coheisonmay be taken as an illustration of the truth of my observation. History will yet furnish us a further example on this continent. When the time comes for the different portions of the United States to assert their automouy, we shall see five nations emerge from the bosom of the Great Republic. The Pacific, Western, Central, Eastern and Southern States will set up for themselves. Canada will cast in her lot, as nature points out, with the Western power, and we shall have an almost exact repetition of the process by which the empire of

Charlemagne was broken up.
It is time now that I should approach the particular subject of my lecture, merely remarking that a Church which had christianized Europe and remodelled the very basis of society, ascending to the spirit of the Gospel, would not be likely to undo her own work, stultify her record, and change her nature during the centuries which preceded the socalled reformation. She had been the teacher, the guardian, the friend of man through the storm. The spirit of Christ was her spirit, therefore she could not change when the sun of prosperity shone upon the peoples she had evangelized and saved.

#### (To be Continued.)

Among Bodily Annoyances easy to get rid of since the introduction of MILE OF MAGNE-SIA, are nausea, heartburn, furred tongue, bitter taste in the mouth and offensive breath. This pleasant and popular remedy removes them all. For excess in eating or drinking, it is most valuable, as it immediately removes the irritation and acidity of the stomach. Sold by all Chemists.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated. is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits. 11-G

#### CAUTION.

The rianos advertised by some of the Montreal actioneers to be sold in private houses this spring as "Weber" pisnos are not "WEBER" pianos. The advertisements appear to be intentionally worded so as to mislead the public. There is probably no piano maker in the world who has had so many imitators, both of his name and style, as "Weber." Several parties, particularly counthe saints, cried to Heaven, and the word was try people, are deceived by these adspoken. Like an alpine torrent, like the rush vertisements, supposing that these low grade planes are really made by Weber, whereas none of his pianos have been sold at aucover the affirighted empire. The imperial tion at any of these sales. It the parties interested would use the style "Weber & Co.," or "G. M. Weber & Co.," which are adopted by the two factories in Kingston, we would not have so much reason to complain, but suppressing the style adopted by these firms, and using the New York Piano to palm off imitation resewood pianes, selling at from \$100 to \$150, as "WEBER" is manifestly unfair, and carries with it the appearance of deliberate fraud.

NEW YORK PIANO CO. Agents for "Weber." Montreal, 1st May, 1980.

Death of a Canadian Pioneer.

On the 14th of May, Michael Foley, of SACRED Ramsay, Lauark County, passed away from this life full of years and honor. He was one of the old landmark of Western Cauada, came to it when it was a weak colony, and lest it when it formed part of a great confederation. The deceased gentlemen was well-known and respected, and his loss is universally regastted. He was the father of Patrick Foley, one of the editors of the New York Irish World. We clip the the following from the Almonto Gazette:-

In the death of Michael Foley, Lanark County has lost another of her earliest, hardiest and worthiest pioneers. He had been a resident of this county for the past sixty years. Born in Co. Carlow, Ireland, in 1792, he came to this country in 1820, and set to work to hew out a home in the then unbroken wilderners. The difficulties to be encountered in this herculean task were so very great that many had given it up as hopeless. But he still persovered and finally triumphed.

His descriptions of the primitive style of roughing it in the woods always seemed to carry his listeners away back into the early ages of discovery and the adventure. The proprietor of a leading New York newspaper while travelling through Canada, in 1875, was so intensely interested in these descriptions, that he published a length report of them in his newspaper. We give only a few

" A CANADIAN DANIEL BOONE .-But who, while contemplating Canadian prosperity to-day, fully appreciate the hardships and difficulties in the way of the early settlers? Not many! I got into company with one of these old settlers. His name is Foley—a venerable old man of eighty-three. He emigrated in 1820-fifty-five years agothe very year the illustrious Dr. England, of Cork, was made Bishop of Charleston. In the village of Almonte, near which he lives, only one white man resided half a century ago! It has now churches, schools, hotels, railroad communication, and four or five woollen mills -one of which is the largest in America. 1 passed a night in the hospitable house of this worthy Irish Canadian, and listened with interest to his reminiscences. The Government had given him a grant of 200 acres. Round about his place was a dense forest. He went thither a young man of thirty, with axe on shoulder, and cut a path into the midst of his "farm." The primeval inhabitants—the wolves and hears-did not give him a very cordial greeting. His house consisted of a hole dug into the side of a hill, near a stream; and there for three years he led the life of a Daniel Boone. On the site of that hiding hole stands a loveable country house. It recedes back some yards from the road, and nestless in the bosom of teaming fruit trees, flowers and grape-vines. The farm round about blooms as a garden. Mr. Foley's family are all well established. His son-in-law, Patrick Reilly, is proprietor of the finest hotel in-Almonte, and other members have shares in mills and other interests. The octogenarian patriarch is very plous, very intelligent and very patriotic." "A close and constant reader of book and newspapers for more than three-quarters of a century, it is simply wonderful to think of the number of incidents and events, now passed into history, of which he was, so to speak, an eye witness. For instance he saw this Canada of ours increase in population from a few thousand to five millions, and in area from two provinces of little over 300,000 square miles, to a Dominion of 3,500,000 square miles. And the neighboring Republic, too, increase its population from five to nearly fifty millions, while changes almost as great, but some unfortunately in the opposite direction, took place in European countries. He hailed with joy the advent of steam, that reduced trans-Atlantic voyages from weeks to days, and its application to railways, reducing land travel from days to hours. And how deeply interesting must have been the discovery and successful use of matches, gas, electricity and the hundred other, to him, new inventions. And how he did appreciate the various labor-saving machines-especially the printing press, sewing-machine and mower and reaper, although knowing the last to be only an improved specimen of the reaping machine that, according to Pliny, did such execution on the plains of Rhetoric more than eighteen of emperors, popes, kings, statesmen, historians, poets, diplomatists, warriors, &c., &c. part and disappear. He has behold the rise, dynasty, hesides the snuffing out of a quarterdozen more kings of France; and all this in only one small country. He never envied any of these characters, however distinguished him role, but on the contrary, felt sympathy for those burdened with the cares of Church or

Lord Ripon is one of the tew Roman Catholic noblemen who did not swerve from the Whigs during the reign of Lord Beaconsfield. The Indian Vice-royalty is generally regarded as a poor peer's prize, and he is probably the wealthiest man in point of hereditary wealth who ever held the office. He has but one child, Earl de Grey, who, as well as Lady Ripon, is a Protestant. Lady Ripon is held deservedly in the highest estimation, and will be likely to have a good influence on social life in India, which by all accounts stand much in need of it.

act his own part—that of an independent

farmer.

#### A GOOD ACCOUNT.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total, \$1,200-all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit.' JOHN WERKS, Butler, N.Y."

POND'S EXTRACT—In the very common and obtinate forms of diseases known as Pilet or Hemorrholds, it has won its greatest reputa neonla.

12-1 tion among the people.

Holloway's Pills - Epidemic Diseases - The alarming increase of death from cholera and diarrhoa should be a warning to everyone to subdue at once any irregularity tending towards disease. Holloway's Pills should now be in every household to rectify all impure states of the blood, to remedy weakness, and to overcome impaired general health. No-thing can be simpler than the instructions for taking this corrective medicine, nothing more efficient than its cleansing powers, nothing more harmless than its vegetable ingredients. Holloway's is the best physic during the summer season, when decaying fruits and unwholesome vegetables are frequently deranging the bowels, and daily exposing thousands, through their negligence in permitting disordered action, to the dangers of diarrhoss, dysentry, and cholers.

Books.

## **HEART OF JESUS**

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SERMONS DU PERE BRYDAINE, Musion-mire royal, publics sur les manuscrits auto-graphes; 8 vols. in 12mo, bound.......\$6 50 For sale by J. B. ROLLAND & FILS, Book-dlers and Stationers, 12 & 14 St. Vincent sellers and Stat Street, Montreal.

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Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion. Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other prepara-tions of Magnesia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.

There are persons who, having made use o various preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results, will be inclined to condomin the use of Luny's Parsian Hair RENEWER. hundred years ago. And then what an army | To them we can, in all confidence, state that "not a single" instance do we know of where LUBY'S preparation has been employed but that has he seen come upon the stage, each act his | it has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than career and downfall of the entire Napoleon the approval it has met with from hundreds of

our citizens who are now daily using it. Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, its valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious effect whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves State, and was always perfectly satisfied to the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and checks its falling out,

LUBY's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used LURY's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in im sized bottles, at 60 cents each. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry

Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co., H.

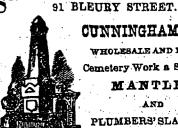
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Births, Ma griages and Deaths.

MONTREAL , WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880

## SPF.CIAL NOTICE.

NOT .IOE is bereby given to the SHARE-HOL' DERS of the POST PRINTING AND PUF LISHING COMPANY that the calls dur 4 as per account rendered and notice gir ren, are payable at the office of the Com-P any, 761 Craig street.

> JOHN P. WHELAN, Managing Director.

May 25th, 1880.

#### CALENDAR

JUNE. THURSDAY, 3—Octabre of Corpus Christi. FRIDAY, 4—Sacred Heart of Jesus. SATURDAY, 5—St. Boniface, Apostle of Ger-

SATURDAY, 5-St. Bonnace, Aposics of many.

SUNDAY, 6-Third Sunday after Pentecost. St. Norbert, Bishop and Confessor. Less. Ecclus. Aliv. and xlv.; Gosp. Matt. xxv. 14-23; Last Gosp. Luke xv. 1-10.

MONDAY, 7-St. Paschal Baylon, Confessor. [May 17.]

TUESDAY, 8-St. Venantius, Martyr. [May 18.]

WEDNESDAY, 9-St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor. [May 19.] SS. Primus and Felician, Martyrs.

FATEER RYAN, S. J., will deliver a lecture to-night (Wednesday) in the basement of St. Mary's College, to the Catholic Club.

the rights of American fishermen. They are the Vandalia, Tennessee and the Alliance.

Things are now getting so in the United Stetes, that every city of any pretensions must have its boss, thus bringing about the one-man power. General Grant, if elected. will be the head boss of the United States.

ALSOPP AND GUINESS, the great Browers, have been made lords. Beer is going ahead and none such created in Canada; but, nevertheless they have purchased the Toronto and Ottawa railroad.

THE Ottawa Herald says the Post died in opened. the arms of the Church. Our filthy little contemporary will never die, for it was never born. It has been in a comatose state since October, 1877, when some wicked, scientific individual came along and with a battery galvanized it into something resembling life.

at Chicago for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. Grant has the to all, both in politics and religion, and largest numerical following, but if the that the most furious, bloodthirsty bigots who "Unit" rule or the vote by States obtains; ever lived and had their sweet will in Ireland, his chances are not good, as the majorities of were fanatically sincere Protestants, that is the State Convention are against him. The Convention will most likely last for a week, and the contest will be a bitter one.

THE Reverend Isaac Nelson, advanced Home Ruler, has been elected by acclamation for Mayo, instead of Mr. Parnell. This increases the following of Mr. Parnell. The landlords in Ireland are politically dead, none of them having courage to contest a seat with a Nationalist, no matter how poor or how obscure the latter may be. It is well; they obtained the State of Maine through a fluke have had their day and abused their power shamelessly.

A CABLEGRAM from Ireland informs us that 500 men of the North Cork Militia attacked an emigrant train at Mallow and drove the occupants from the carriages, beating them unmercifully. This is rather mysterious intelligence. Are we to infer that the North Cork do not wish to see the country deprived of its bone and sinew, and have taken this rather singular method of preventing it; or is it possible brigandage has broke out in Ire-

THE Toronto Gtobe thinks it would be well to do away with the Senats gradually, as they will never consent to vote themselves out of existence as a body. It recommends that as shall not be sorry to part with it or our new Senators die (they never resign-or hardly City Hall, or our much respected Mayor if ever), their places should not be filled ex- he is not too small to be sought out and cept by men of advanced age, and that after awhile they should cease appointments altogether. Would it not be an improvement to appoint none in future except old gentlemen afflicted with heart disease?

JAMES REDPATH, lately the Irish correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune, in a speech in Jones' of a peasant's hut by landlords was as great a piece of vandalism as the destruction of the Vendome column. Indeed, he might

slaughter, whi to peaceful

ne the cabin represents shelter A human beings. It is the landperefore, who are the real Communists.

A'EE Quebec Legislature has met once more, after many vicissitudes of fortune, and with a pretty full treasury, which is a consolation. It is thought the Government will have six of a majority. Perhaps it would be as well for the sake of harmony and solidity that the majority should be larger, but then six is better than two or even four. The Opposition has not as yet developed its mode

WE call the attention of our readers to a brilliant and exhaustive lecture delivered by Father Graham, the first part of which appears in this week's issue. It is truly an effort of genius, and one of the strongest defences of the Catholic Church we have ever seen. It is to be regretted that our space prevents us giving the whole lecture in one issue, but by having it in parts our readers will be able to digest its contents all the better, and have time to enjoy its scathing sarcasm and splendid itony, Carlylean in their force and effect.

Mr. HIBAN C. DEXTER, of New York, is a very wealthy and benevolent man in his way. Every month, on a certain day, he goes down town scattering silver all the way. He lately expressed the intention of varying the particular day, as he observed burglars, burnmers and loafers waited for the event and carried off the lion's share of the cash. Mr. Dexter says he would like to see more wealthy men such as he, who would distribute their money while still living among the hundreds of applications for relief.

MB. GLADSTONE finds, now that he is in of foreign politics so skilfully wound up by Beaconsfield. He does not see his way to getting out of Afghanistan with honor; he cannot recall Sir Bartle Frere from South Africa; he does not like to offend Austria by asking her to step out from Bosnia, and eastern affairs generally are in such a dreadof the difficulty is to let the people of those regions take charge of their own affairs.

Kingston and London are felicitating themselves over the exchange of Post-Office Inspectors. Mr. W. H. Baker, of Kingston, has taken Mr. Griffin's place in London, and THE New York Herald is authority for the | the latter has been sent to Kingston. Why all news that three American war ships have this changing, Mr. O'Cennor? Has the Postbeen ordered to Canadian waters to protect | Office Inspector in London done anything wrong, and if so, why has he not been suspended or removed altogether? If honest Post-Office Inspectors are so hard to be obtained, we would support the appointment of Mr. State, who was unjustly removed fifteen years ago, not because of his unfitness, but because he professed the same religion as you do Mr. O'Connor, and refused to be peverted or to attend-psalm singing conventicles at the request of certain fanatics. Mr. State has froth is rising. Our Gooderham and Worts applied for reinstatement, refused; for comcannot be made lords, for, alss; there can be | pensation, refused; for satisfaction of any sort, all refused. We begin to think there is something wrong in the London Post-Office which should be righted, and that the case of the illtreated young man Jarvis should be re-

ONE cannot help being pained, as well as disgusted, at seeing a man of high intelligence, in a Christian country, stand up in his place in Parliament and solemnly assert that there is no God. It is something terrible to think of. But, at the same time, one cannot THE Republican Convention met yesterday help thinking it is infidels like Bradlaugh who are most liberal in advocating freedom to say, they cursed the Pope, and took possession of the lands and chattels of his followers in the name of God. But they were in a majority; and, perhaps, if Bradlaugh had a large following he also would persecute. All the high Tory churchmen of England can do now is to show their fangless teeth and growl at Gladstone for putting Ripon and Kenmare in high places.

Our loving cousins, the Yankees, having and Oregon because of the stupidity of an difficulty, as the Company, before the sus-English plenipotentiary who could not find pension, were in negotiation with such a man, salmon in its rivers, are now desirous of invading our Canadian waters and taking the bread out of the mouths of our fishermen. For what else does this Fortune Bay affairs its purchase in the proper quarter can be imamount to? The British Government gave the Americans \$15,000,000 for the Alabama claims; they surrendered San Juan, and sooner than that difficulties should arise between the two branches of the great Anglo-Saxon race, they will also let them have the fisheries. If this kind of thing goes on much longer, would it not be as well we should ask the Americans to make their demands in lump, when we shall know what to do. There is the Senate, for instance, we found.

WHEN Besconsfield was in power, who so great an admirer of his foreign policy as the London Times. But now that the self-made Earl and Knight of the Garter is in the shade. what does the Times do but praise Gladstone and his policy and cooly advise the Conserva-Wood on Friday last, said that the levelling tives not to offer a factious opposition, for that there has never been a better Government! And yet the Times does not blush, but goes on printing itself every day except Sunhave said greater, with truth and force; for day! But the New York Herald cannot

ing to let the Times outstrip it even in contemptible measures, for after abusing Grant as if he were the devil, it now turns around and says, as this illustrious soldier seems to be the choice of the nation, we should accept a third term. So we see after all that nothing succeeds like success, and one of the secrets of it is to worship the rising sun and spit upon the setting sun if possible.

#### THE "EVENING POST."

Ir may be of interest to the readers of the

TRUE WITNESS to know that the immediate

cause of the suspension of the Post was the withdrawal of the fast printing press by the owners, Messrs. Hoe & Company, New York. When the Post was started, the press was rented from the Hoe Company on the following conditions :-- Messrs. Mullin and Whelan to pay \$5,500 purchase money, \$1,000 down and the balance at the end of six months, when, if they liked the bargain, the \$1,000 was to be considered part payment, but, if not, it was to be forfeited for six month's rent and the press to be given up to the Hoe Company. The thousand dollars was accordingly paid at the start, but at the end of the six months they found another press that suited their purpose better, and consequently notified the Hoe Company to withdraw the one rented, who at this juncture maintained that the press would have to be delivered in New York, free of all expense and duty. This would involve an expenditure on the part of the lessors of over \$2,009 for duty alone. The proprietors demurred to this and the affair went into the Law Courts. After eighteen months in litigation, Messrs. Mullin poor. As a matter of course, he daily receives & Whelan obtained final judgment in the Court of Review, which gave costs against the plaintiffs. It was during the period the press was in litigation that the charter for the office, it is not so easy to untangle the skein | Company was obtained and steps taken to raise the stock in the hope that when judgment was given the money would be torthcoming to purchase another press. or the one in litigation if the Hoe Company were more moderate in their demands. As stated in the valedictory, however, the money was not paid up, but even ful state of confusion that he can only gaze in then Mr. Whelan offered Messrs. Hoe \$4,500, sorrow and wring his hands in despair. In the amount they were originally willing to our opinion the simplest way of getting out | sell at, irrespective of stock and on his own individual responsibility. The offer was refused except the costs of the suit were defrayed as well, a demand which was preposterous when the judgment is considered. This statement is made as there is considerable discussion carried on as regards the merits of the case, and in order to clear up matters and place the responsibility for the Post suspension upon the proper shoulders, namely, those who subscribed to the capital stock and refused to pay when the calls were made. Mr. Whelan was laid under no more obligation to pay the money than on any other stockholder, but he made the offer because he was sincere. and really believed, and still believes, the Post's future would have been a brilliant one financially, if the stockholders performed their obligations, but as events have shown, he would still be in no better position personally after adding this to the thousands of dollars he already advanced over and above his proper share, for the success of an enterprise he was mainly instrumental in calling into existence, not to make money, but to supply an absolute necessity. We may add in reference to this, that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted against recalcitrant stock subscribers, when the public will be able to form an idea as to the parties who subscribed and who would not pay, and who are unwill-

> To still further attest their sincerity, the originators of the enterprise are still not only willing, but anxious to resume publication of the Post, and bind themselves to resume if the stockholders come squarely forward and pay an amount sufficient to justify their action, and if those who profess themselves interested take up the balance of the stock remaining unsubscribed, so as to enable them to purchase a press at once. or if the same parties are willing to take up the stock of those who are either unable or unwilling to honor the names they voluntarily inscribed on the stock list. All the necessary materials for a daily paper are still on hand, except the press, so that there is no difficulty in resuming if the willingness is manifested. The services of a thorough newspaper man as general manager need be no and could procure his services if required. If the money is forthcoming there will be no obstacle about the press, as negotiations for mediately proceeded with, or the negotiations closed at the suspension, in regard to the same, can be resumed. If, therefore, this reasonable proposition be complied with by the friends and supporters of the Post such steps will be taken as will lead to its resumption in a week or ten days.

ing to perform either a legal or a moral

obligation.

THE SALVATION ARMY. We have lately seen a detachment of the Salvation Army come to this continent, from England, to conquer it to Evangelism, but we have not yet heard if it has succeeded in would never be guilty of offending Catholic effecting its purpose. This Salvation Army in the manner his victorious rival has don has its headquarters in London, and, as may but the wily Tory would, on the other han be inferred from its name, it affects military titles. Most of the officers are women, and we read of such names as Mrs. "General" | tion of Lord Chanceller and create another Booth, Mrs. "Captain" Reynolds, "Lieuten- of them Lord Chamberlain, or send a ant" Mrs. Strong, and so on down to the English Catholic to rule over the Empi "Sergeant," Mrs. Buster. The Salvation of India. It is words, not deeds, that prov Army has no rank and file, but before the the man. Any of us acquainted with hiscampaign is over the great unwashed, who tory must know that it is the party which are always converted on such occasions by Mr. Gladstone leads who for long and dreary the great emotional, will form the corporals | years fought for Catholic Emancipation and the privates of the grand army. At a against a bigoted Tory majority, and alzhe column of Vendome represented glorious afford to be outdone in enterprise and is will- meeting lately held at Whitechapel, at which though a Tory Parliament it was which which all who suffer know so well.

several clergymen of the hot gospel pattern Wore present, as well as Lady Cairns, wife of the ex-Chancellor of the Tory administration, it was resolved to send an army corps to Ireland, and the idea was also entertained of invading France, Germany and Holland. The detachment going to Ireland was presented with banners, on one of which was inscribed: great many humbugs of this nature started in England within the last halt century, but the unmittasted. Just imagine a lot of women, who should be minding their babies at home and mending their husbands stockings, howling through the streets with cracked voices amid the jeers and laughter of those who desire no better sport than listening to the General and the Colonel and the Captain bring the Christian religion into discepute. As no thoroughly disciplined army can afford to be without a military chest, it is to be presumed the Salvation Army is in possession of the sinews of war. No matter how crasy an expedition a religious fanatic may organize in London, money is forthcoming to assist him or her, provided its object is not to convert the home population. Is there a proposition | to their views." started to send a hundred missionaries to Soudan, Exeter Hall cheerfully supplies the cash, or a million bibles to the Maories of New Zealand, or a cargo of tracts to Patagonia, Exeter Hall is ready, and Exeter Hall, or the class whose name is chiefly connected with that institution, it is which has sent out the Army of Salvation. We read in Bleak House of a lady whose heart was always rearning to convert the natives of Central Africa, and who was president of a large number of societies with that and kindred objects in view. This philanthrophic creature might be seen wending her way to the meetings with shoes down at the heel, to the neglect of her own small children, who roamed about like young savages with hair unkempt and dirty faces. It is not unlikely that a good many of the old dowagers who give so freely of their money for the conversion of the world do not look at home. In Whitechapel for instance, where the meeting we have referred to was held, they might find a few thousands requiring religious education, though not of the description so cheerfully given by Lady Cairns and "General" Mrs. Booth. There may be many under their sanctified noses who, like the author of the following, might be the better for a little

conversion :-

"So fare you well Whitechapel birds, And ye who keeps a fence, I'm going to Australia, But not at my own expense." It is to us a matter of doubt whether Moody and Sankey, et hoc genusomnes, or all the camp meetings and revivals since the days of Whitfield, or all the emotional spouting of unauthorized persons, have ever really converted one sinner, and it is doubtful if the Salvation Army, composed, as it is, for the most part, of foolish, illiterate women, will have any better success. There is a good deal of wickedness carried on at revival meetings, but little or no conversion, those reported being merely emotional creatures who would follow a dervish or a Buddist if he made the amount of noise necessary to attract, and if his gesticulations was to their liking. Let the Salvation women mind their own spiritual business first, and if they find their souls secure let them then dedicate their spare time to induce the English laboring classes to go to church at least once a week. When these things are done it will be time enough to attend to America and Ireland, and

#### MR. GLADSTONE AND THE REFOR-MATION SOCIETY.

Germany and France.

The Guelph Herald is, in our opinion, one of the most liberal and intelligent papers in Canada, and well would it be for this young country if there were more like it to mould the opinions of the rising generation, and teach them that they can be true patriots and excellent Pretestants and Catholics, and at the same time be utterly devoid of that bigotry which is the greatest drawback to the welding together of a homogeneous Canadian nation. Nevertheless, we do not at all agree with the opinions advanced by our contemporary in its issue of the 21st May, wherein it denounces Mr. Gladstone as something like a firebrand who would set Catholics and Protestants by the ears. Mr. Gladstone is, we believe, one of the sincerest Protestants living, and thinks the Catholic Church is not a triend to religious or civil liberty, but Mr. Gladstone is at the same time an impartial statesman, and does not allow his religious belief to sway his political action. His career as a statesman has been a remarkable proof of our assertion. He was the first English Prime Minister, since the Penal laws were put in force, who took a Catholic into his Cabinet (Lord Emly), and the first who made a Catholic Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord O'Hagan). It is true he is indiscreet, and writes pamphlets he should not write, and formulates conjnions time an impartial statesman, and does not he should not write, and formulates opinions in them it were better to suppress, but Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, and Gladstone, the Pamphleteer, are two different beings altogether. Now, Lord Beaconsfie see the Irish Catholics all hanged before I would raise one of them to the exalted pos

ultimately passed the Relief Act, the Liberals deserve all the credit, just as they do for D'Israeli's Extension of the Franchise in 1867. Both measures were liberal, but were adopted by their opponents to retain possession of the Treasury and all that the name implies. Mr. Gladstone attacked Austria and its Emperor during his late election "Blood and fire Irish." There have been a campaign, but has since made a manly apology as Prime Minister, and if he did say-and there is no denying it-while out present one, we feel bound to say, is the most of office, "that a man was a Catholic first and an Englishman after," his actions amply attest that his belief in the truth of the expression does not cause him to act uniustly towards his fellow-countrymen of the ancient faith. The Reformation Society declaims against the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon, and the prejudiced Tory, Lord Orranmaking fools of themselves, and trying to more, is at its head. Their manifesto sets forth several reasons which militate against such an appointment, and amongst others they exultantly proclaim that it should not have been made, "because it is evidenced by the fact that not a single Reman Catholic representative has been returned to Parliament by the constituencies of Great Britain, that this appointment is in direct opposition

Says the Herald, commenting on the above:-- We commend it to some of those Canadian Catholic journals, the Montreal Post for example, who shewed themselves quite unable to restrain their delight at the return to power of the party which creates and fosters this broad and beautiful charity and liberality." We quite agree with our contemporary, the attack on Mr. Gladstone for his liberality should make the bigots blush for very shame. It is really more difficult for a Catholic to obtain a seat in the British Parliament for an English constituency than it is for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, but that is evidently not the fault of the Liberal Premier, who is striving to make amends by showing the fanatics he at least has faith in their capacity, loyalty and administrative abilities.

#### EXCOMMUNICATION.

The New York Freeman's . Journal, essentially . Catholic paper, says in its last issue, in reference to the excommunication of His Grace Archbishop Taschereau:---

Archbishop Taschereau:—

We publish, by way of news, an edict of Excommunication, fulminated by Mgr. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, against some bad fellows that are associated to fix a price of labor below which no one shall be permitted to work, under pain of a black eye, or worse.

Associations, banded to prevent other men working at lower wages, are forbidden by Catholic morals. The Plenary Council of Baitimore is luminous on this subject. It is but right to say that the case of a degraded pagan slavery, infamous in life, infamous in morals, the Chinese inundation, was not contemplated by the Plenary Council. When a Catholic Council takes that question up, we will ask to be heard.

Meanwhile, it is of the people reduced, by un-Catholic ways, to starvation prices, that the question is. Catholic Morals in-ists that every poor fellow has a right to pledge his labor for

poor fellow has a right to pleage his labor for what he can get for it.

The "Labor Unions" preventing this, seem to be against law. Yet a combination of employers, crowding the employed down to starvation prices, is not counted as illegal! In pace Architches, Tacchergy, are the poor laborate in

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The following is Colonel Gordon's plan for setling the Eastern Question :--

1. The complete purchase of Cyprus.
2. The abandonment of the Asia Minor re-

forms.
3. The union of Bulgaria and Rommelia, with

a port.
4. The increase of Greece.
5. Constantinople a State, under the European gnarantees.
6. Increase of Montenegro, and Italy, on that 7. Annexation of Egypt by England either directly or by having paramount and entire

authority.

8. Annexation of Syria by France—ditto—ditto
—ditto. (By this means France would be as interested in stopping Russian progress as England is.)

9. Italy to be allowed to extend towards Abyssinia. 10. Re-establishment of the Turkish Consti-

The Gladstone Ministry could not commit itself to this plan yet, and consequently is not likely to appoint its author to be Turkish-Ambassador. But the fact of such a mantaking such a view of the situation snows how the wind is likely to blow. The unspeakable urk had better not stand upon the manner of his going, but go at once.

At a meeting held lately in Boston, organized to hear Mr. Reupath lecture on the State of Ireland, John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston Pilot, who was in the chair.

#### TRUE WITNESS" IRISH RELIEF FUND

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SOME ADVISE ONE REMEDY, AND some another, to cure rheumatism : but there is a specific for this almost universal malady BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It seeks out the disease, and insures reliet from the agonizing dolor,

#### **Correspondence**

EXCOMMUNICATION. To the Bittor of the TRUE WITHER

To the Bittor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a clipping from the New York Free man's Journal, as an expression of Catholic opinion bearing on the late pastoral of His Grace the Arabbishop of Quebec.

When I read that penal document, and saw it so eagerly telegraphed and so largely surrossed in all the papers more or less devoted to the interests of that unfluching tyrant of modern times, Capital, I was inwardly moved to ary out, God help the Laborer!!! I asked, why this Pastoral sertencing well meaning and self-protecting people to the most infamous, as well as

times, Capital, I was inwardly moved to cry out, God help the Laborer !!! I asked, why this Pastoral ser-tencing well meaning and self-projecting people to the most infamous, as well as the most dreaded punishment which can befall a good living Christian, the digrace and terror of an excommunication. The perusal of this pastoral excited within me feelings of regret and aympathy; regret, that His Lordship should have thought it necessary to force or frighten poor workinganen into a milder sense of duty by the most terrible power the Church can command; and sympathy that the laborer should be obliged either to obey the exacting will and accept the paitry returns of capitalists for the heavy success of his brow, or consent to sacrifice the detreat and holiest object of his heart and sout, his faith and sintreh.

It is a lamentable dilemma to place the Quebec laborer in. I look around and over the wide world to see if the Quebec laborer has any companion similarly situated in such disheartening misery. The rest of all America presents not one example where the workingman meets with and atrikes against an excommunication when he demands a fair remuneration for his labor and seeks to have his demand at least itstaned to and discussed. Neither throughout the fifteen countries in Europe, where strikes are as often as bloody and as numerous, can we perceive that an excommunication has been levelled at the striker. It is, therefore, at least curious that to Quebec belongs the equivocal honor of establishing the first precedent in the way of fullminating such a terrible edict.

Of course it is at all times deployable to have

to record the existence of strikes, the ways and doing of the strikers; but is it not much more so to have to acknowledge that too often it is the penurious hand and the slavish rule of the employers which drive the employer which drive the employer to this their last resource, a strike. There is room for a thrilling parallel between the poor laborer of to-day and the oppressed slave of the past. It is only when the hand of oppression would weigh more heavy on the slave that he would rise and rebel, and is it not only when misery if not starvation hangs over the head of a large family that the laborer, with but a solitary dollar or fraction more to stave it off, seeks for a more humane competence. The one would more humane competince. The one would fight and die for his liberty and that of his couny, and the other only strikes for his life and hat of his family.

I cannot condemn the one because he acts in

results concern the one because he ac's in self-defence, and why should we condemn the other when he raises his voice or his arm in self-preservation. Liberty and life are look dear, but is the former more essential than the latter?

Yours sincerely, Montreal, May 28th.

THE "GAZETTE" AND THE CENSUS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,—Your contemporary, the Guzette, calls attention to several defects, mistakes, and errors, which unfortunately but certainly were too apparent in the last census, and which went a long way to render it of very little use in the line of accuracy and of furnishing correct information. It hopes they will not be repeated, but avoided and remedied in the coming census. Now, my view of the matter is the same with regard to all the defective points but one, and that is where the Guzette objects to the Roman Catholics being classified simply as "Catholics." This, it says, was a "very extraordinary error," and it energetically calls upon the Government not to repeat it. Is it that the coveted name is not to repeat it. Is it that the covered name is desired as a nomenclature for the members of the Church of England, with whom our contemporary heartily sympathises, and in woose name it speaks? In the meantime, I fail to see where the "error" or "the extraordinary" or even the "very extraordinary error" lies in giving to a religious body in the year 1870 that even the "very extraordinary error" lies in giving to a religious body in the year 1870 that which it, and it alone, had enjoyed during the preceding eighteen centuries. On the contrary, I am of opinion that not only a very extraordinary, but a most extraordinary error would have been committed if the Government or the Commissioners attempted to inaugurate any other classification in the census tables or elsewhere than they are to which our continue. ers. crowding the employed down to starvation prices; is not counted as illegal! In pace Archibishop Taschereau, are the poor laborers in Quebec asking more than they and their families need for decent support?

In the Diocese of Quebec our journal circulates only among the clergy, and among that class of the laity that will sympathise with Archbishop Taschereau's excommunication. Therefore we give no scandal in asking why, over the whole orben-terrarum, Quebec is the only place in which these excommunications are fired off, sententifs latis! We may labor under a mistake. It is from the Montreal Nouveau Monde we translate. But we do not find the premonitory warnings that, in its gracious love, the Church prescribes, before the harsh sentence. We have wondered at the forbearance of the Vicar of Christ, under provocations of zeal. Is it, at Rome, less mith or more charity?

We may lead the cause of its dissatisfaction is not be attributed to that naughty little passion, to be attributed to that naughty little passion, it is objection spring; from ignorance, on the part of the writer, as to the eattributed to that naughty little passion, to be attributed to that naughty little passion, to be attributed to that naughty little passion, the call may be then the cause of its dissatisfaction is not to eattributed to that naughty little passion, the end of the writer, as to the eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, on the part of the writer, as to the eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, of its dissatisfaction is not be eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, of its dissatisfaction is not be eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, of its disatist cation is not be eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, so either familiance, on the part of the writer, as to be attributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, so either and subjection spring; from ignorance, on the part of the writer, asto the eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, so ei where than they are, to which our contemporary fyles so singular an opposition. I sincerely hope that the cause of its dissatisfaction is not

Gazette or the symod of the Diocese of Onlain can fairly demonstrate that what attains meagre proportions in America, is comparatively unknown, little sought for, and scarcely followed throughout Europe, Asia and Africa, can be put down and christened as Universal, I shall certainly not stand in the way of having the Church of England registered in the next census tables as Catholic. But until then, I ask why attempt to designate as a wide and boundless ocean, that which is but a limited and enclosed lake? It seems to me that it is but an unbecoming repetition of the story in Lafontaine's fable of the "Grenouille et le Beuf," wherein the little frog wishes to become an ox, at least in size. All are aware of the futility of the little one's attempt and of the errous consequences which ensued. I hope the Gazette will not lose sight of the moral, and refraits from swelling and avoid the unpleasant results.

Yours respectfully,

Montreal, 29th May, 1880.

A CALAMITY AVERTED.

TRE LIVES OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND MAK

For some time past the newspapers have constantly referred to the departure from Ottawa of the Vice-Regal party en route to Quebec, to be at the review to be held there on the Queen's stantly referred to the departure from Ottawa of the Vice-Regal party as route to Quebec, to be at the review to be held there on the Queen't Birthday. Thursday last was fixed upon as the Jay of starting, and about ten o'clock in the morning of that day a special train, comprising a locomotive and three cars left Hull station, having on board Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne and suite. Calumet, a station lifty-three miles from Ottawa, was to be the first stopping place. About fifty miles from Ottawa is as swall station called Montebello, and it was at this latter place the miraculous escape of the Royal party, which we are about to chronicle occurred. It appears the express train from Montreal to Ottawa was ordered to cross the Vice-Regal special should not be stopped. The express arrived, rac up the main line beyond the switch and backed down upon it. They had scarcely backed clear of the switch wheat the special was heard thundering slong toward the station. The train man whe had opened the switch to let the express back down tried to close it again, when to his dismay he was unable to move it with the lever. He called for help and in a moment no less than four menaided with crow-bars, were struggling to close it. On came the approaching train and in as minute more a horrible collision must have occurred. Those who saw the situation qualité with fear. Every one felt how unterly helpless they were to assist the men at the switch. The train was approaching at the rate rate of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour, the engineer unconscious of the impending danger. At this critical moment a man rushed frantically unconscious of the impending danger. At this critical moment a man rushed frantically unconscious of the special, the air brakes were applied and everything done to stop the train which happily was accomplished, but not until the engine had approached to within a few yards of the switch.—L'Orignal News.

A motion by M. Clemenceau, censuring the constraint of the proper in the form.

A motion by M. Clemenceau, censuring the Government for interfering with the recent Communistic demonstration in Paris, was lost by 300 to 31.

TO MOTHERS. - MRS. WINSLOW SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an and well-tried remedy. It has stood the tes of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowel oures wind colic, and gives rest and health 42-5 to the child, and comfort to the mother. 42-5

#### Letter from Lachine.

ADVENTURES OF MYLES O'REGAN.

Mr. Entrop.—I hereby give notice that my stock of Latin is exhausted. Bo long as the swo or three pages in the dictionary contain-ing Latin quotations for the use of classical scholars held out; I was one of those gradite individuals, but it is exhausted, and henceforth you will get nothing but English from me, and very little of that same. It is true I could astonish you with quotations from Virgil, as I have done before, but the diffi-culty is in getting them to fit in their proper places, and as I don't particularly care about

prospectus is out), it would be good for humanity at large, but of course they won't.

In my last letter I gently insinuated that I would give up the pick and shovel and dedicate my services in future to the musical public as an organ-grinder. Acting on this ides, I hastened to Ottawa, in order to get vice-regal sanction, for, as you may suppose, I did not intend belonging to the common hard of that honorable but much abused profession. When in Ottawa I discovered that the Vice-Regal party had gone to Quebec to receive His Royal Highness Prince Lecpold, and so, at considerable expense to the Q., M., O. & O. Railroad, I best my way thither. I found the ancient city alive with excitement over the military gathering, and a cousiderable influx of royalty, with the necessary amount of accompanying nobility. I need not describe the maneuvres of the army there assembled, or the brilliant and heroic appearance of every volunteer on the grounds, as this has been sufficiently ventilated by the military correspondents. Let it suffice to say that they covered themselves with glory and—dust. I missed the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company from the gallant assemblage, and was very much surprised thereat, but my mind was set at rest by an official of the Militia department, who told me that the company would never be called upon except to fight in real earnest, as sham battles were not in their line.

I obtained an introduction to the Marquis of Lorne without difficulty, and, through him, to the Prince Leopold, a very fine-looking young man even outside of royalty; for you must know that all Kings and Queens, Emperors and Empresses, Princes and Princesses, Dukes and Dukesses are naturally extremely beautiful. If I were made a Prince tomorrow, by some mysterious agency the squint would leave my left eye immediately, my mouth would contract itself, and my nose lose its upward tendency. William Shakespeare, the author of several popular plays, is a man for whom I entertain a very great amount of respect, but I cannot follow him when he says Richard the Three sported a hump on his back; it is against nature, and it is against royalty. It is likely enough that William intended the hump for his Highness' nose, but that some wretched Republican compositor did not see fit to carry out the original idea, and put it as a heavy weight against kings in general.

The following is the ipsissima verba of the conversation:

MYLES (to Prince Leopold)-" How is your illustrious ma?" To this courteous fquestion the Prince re-plied by turning his back, but the Marquis,

seeing his mistake, said :-"What are your qualificatious, Mr. O'Regan,

for the position of organ-grinder?" O'REGAN-I am descended from the ancient Kings of Ireland, your Excellency, and the gift of music has been transmitted to me through a long line of ancestry. But besides that essential, I resemble an Italian, and close study has made me an artist.

Marquis-Well, but if you are the great musician you announce yourself, why don't you get an organ at once and commence business? Genius does not require the assistance of vice-royalty."

"True, my Lord, but my position would be improved if I obtained the title of "Hand | Organ-grinder to His Excellency the Marquis further toward conciliation. of Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess

"That is all very well, Mr. O'Regan, but

I cannot establish such a precedent."
"But, your Excellency, there is your piper, and there is Mr. Albert Deseve, fiddler to the

Princess Louise." person to use such an expression in the presence of the son of your Sovereign."

"By no means, my Lord; I have no Sovereign. I'd have you to know I elect my own Sovereign, and I now herewith have the honor of electing myself Hand Organ-grinder to Her Royal Highness the Princess

kings and sheep stealers (the terms are

synonymous).

Dear Mr. Editor, it was while musing over my new dignity that news reached me of the suspension of the Evening Post, news which me to think that fate had, after all, intended me for an editor. I at once went back to Lackine and issued the prospectus of the Scarcerow. I said:—"Fellow-countrymen, you want an organ and so do I Not the same and so do you want an organ and so do I. Not a hand organ, but a newspaper which will air your opinions before the world. Most of the elements in Canada have organs to represent and champion them, and why should not you? You and the negro elements have no daily papers, and I, Myles O'Regan, hasten to supply the deficiency. I observe that in proportion to your numbers you have representation neither in the Senate, the Cabinet, the House of Commons, the Local Legislature, the Harbor Commissioners, nor in even the Town Council of Lachine. Do you know what has given the Scotch element such a preponderating and undue influence in Cauada to-day? It was the Globe, fellow-countrymen; their organ through good and evil report. Do you know that in the neighboring city of Montreal the French Canadians possess their daily papers, the British Canadians three (and four, if the Star can be called a newspaper), while you, the Irish element, have not even one? It is true that in giving the news those papers are fair and impartial almost to a fault when reviewing the conduct of the Shah of Persia or the Emperor of China or the South Sea Islanders, but doss it not strike you that there is one country in the world they are all down upon? Do you know what that country is? No. Well, then, I shall tell you. It is Ireland, which has no flag to float and no honors to bestow, except perhaps it may be that of knight of the pick and shovel. When on a late occasion your well beloved countryman, Charles Stewart Parnell, came here, did any of these papers give as much space to his speech as they did to itinerant preachers like Messrs. Chiniquy and Hammond? Did they not abuse the man you delighted to honor until their able editors grew black in the face? I assure you, fellow-sountrymen, that the time about her shivering form. What a sight! has arrived when the character and intelli- And how her memory must ache as the sighs gence of a people will be judged by their of wronged wives and children whisper in her newspapers, and if yeu have no newspapers, ear, and the vision of ruined homes rises re-

the inference will be that you have no char. proachfully before her. So ends it.

acter, no intelligence. Life is short, fellowcountrymen, and one has not time forgrovel for riches. Matthew Arnold, a distinguished Englishman, compares treedom to a snake which after a while evolves itself into a beautiful female, with power to amply reward those who in her snake days took pity on her, and to punish those who abused her. It may come to pass that at no distant day Ireland may become as powerful as her friends wish her and her position entitles her to, though she is at present ragged and starving-something like the make. You will then be proud breaking her legs, and the other, Marie Louise of the land of your ancestors, and point to Thibaudeau, who was enciente, receiving interher flag waving from the masthead of a line nal injuries from which she will scarcely re-of magnificent steamers running between cover. The following are a list of the vic-Montreal and Limerick. You will then have making an ass of myself, I shall desist. If daily papers and representation—at least other editors did the same (the Scarcerow's your children will if you don't. But what about the present? Men cannot see into the future, but it is in their power to shape events at present, so as to affect the future. Daily papers, if they do not shape events, render material assistance. But, suppose an earthquake swallowed up the land of Brin. and if she passed out of existence, it does not follow you should not uphold your dignity in Canada, at least until journalism becomes impartial enough to render a special organ necessary. Now, I am about to launch the Scarecrow; but as through circumstances over which I have no control, my funds are rather low, I have not the needful. I expect the wealthy among you to come to my aid. Come on, then, you who wish to be legislators, members of Parliament, Senators, honorables, knights, leaders of the people-come on and take stock in the Scarecrow, which will advo-

cate your claims. Let us henceforth hear less of Brian Boru and Malachy who collared the colar of gold from the proud invader, and more of live issues. The descendants of Brian are landlords at present, and if the old hero himself existed, he would in all probability go in for rackrenting. There are nations who have ancestors as proud and great as ours, and say nothing about them.

It now, therefore, remains, Mr. Editor, for the public to decide whether Myles O'Regan shall grind out music or literature for the million. For mine own part, I would prefer music, but if I be relegated to the organ, I shall play nothing but "Rise, sons of William" and "Croppies lie down," and shall

"Patrick's Day," and "The Girl I left behind me." The above is the prospectus. I await an

break the cranks which render "Garryowen,"

Yours fraternally (in Esse), MYLES O'BEGAN.

THE PRUSSIAN ECCLESIASTICAL LAW. AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE HOLY SEE AND BISMARCK NOT YET ARRIVED AT.

BISMARCK NOT YET ARRIVED AT.

LONDON, May 29.—A Berlin despatch says it is understood the Pope personally wishes the party of the Centre in the Prussian Diet to abstain from either moving amendments to or voting upon the Oburch bili.

The North German Gazette, of Berlin, says:—Of late the confidence previously feit in the satisfactory result of the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican have been shaken, and the Prussian Government has consequently resolved to make to its Catholic subjects, spontaneously and without regard to any return on the part of the Vatican, such concessions as are possible without prejudice to the interests of the State, and also to obtain from the Diet discretionary powers relative to the application of the May is \*s. The same journal confirms the statement that it will depend upon the attitude of the Curia to what extent the Government avails itself of those powers.

A Berlin despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says: It is now considered certain that Prince Bismarck's ecclesiastical Bill will pass the Prussian Diet.

Berlin, May 20.—The North German Gazette

BERLIN, May 20 .- The North German Gazette Berlin, May 20.—The North German Gazette publishes despatches from Bismarck, dated the 14th and 21st instant, calling special attention to the fact that the opposition has been transplanted from the body of the clergy to the Legislature. The Government, despite its increasing distrust that the negotiations with the Vatican will ever lead to an understanding, will, out of sympathy for the orphaned condition of many parishes, persevere in the intention of submitting to the Legislature on its own initiative, the measures already announced, giving the Ministry discretionary powers in administering the May Laws. Prince Bismarck remarks: It is a deplorable fact that the Pope cither takes an exaggerated view of the end to be attained or altogether misunderstands the situation. Prussis, at any rate, cannot go Prussia, at any rate, cannot go situation.

#### AT THE STAGE ENTRANCE.

(From Tinsley's Magazine.) Here come a bunch of artificial beauties.

overdressed and overjeweled; the paint on their lips, eyes and faces, together with that "Violinist," said the Marquis, severely, gauzy vail of affectation, cannot conceal the violinist. I think you are a very disloyal true coarseness of their nature; they are waited for by cavaliers, old and young, who smoke in their presence without even the show of an apology. So they drift away. Here and there you will also see a plainly-dressed form shrinking from the eyeglass stare of privileged rudeness, and stealing away through winding alleys to the safeguard Louise."

After saying those words, I strode haughtily away as became the descendant of a hundred kings and sheep stealers (the terms are let life! Broughams are in walting, bright and glittering like their owners; groups of young men come out and make for their various clubs-they are the histrionic blossome of the present dream. Some promise well, and will reach in time a healthy full they either convert him into a Charles Mathews kind of patter or intone him as if they had been brought up into the Church, the clerical style of elecution being the most popular. Now and again you may find an actor among them who has learned his business, but he only seems, in such a crowd, like a specter of the past that has lost its way looking for the kindred spirits of his art. The actresses, as a rule, are like forced hot house flowers, very beautiful to look at, and would be perfect if they could only be endowed with a touch of na-ture. While standing here you have seen broughams and cabs flit away with their painted burdens. Now look at that heap of rags and read the history of another misspent life, over there, crouching beneath the dim light of that lamp. This stage entrance has a weird power over her. In the daylight she shuns it; but at night, no matter how rough, or wheresoever else she may wander, her limping feet are sure to bring her here. She speaks to no one, but simply watches that door. Why? She was once one of the attractions there-a beautyflame, with all kinds of moths circling around her. An actress? No, but one of those mockeries so often thrust before the public, able to understand a few lines of jingle, and look beautiful, but with only brain enough to know when they are well dressed and to hate children. She had her conveyance, the brightest of its kind, a dressing-room fitted up especially for her, and crowds of unwholesome parasites hovering about her. Now look at her; even her scare-crow rags, foul as they are, seem really to desert her. Her eyes are bleared, and her face all premature wrinkles, as the gathers her tattered garments

## CITY NEWS.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

L HOTEL OF FIRE AND FIVE PERSONS INJURED, TWO OF THEM PATALLY.

On Sunday night the Springfield Hotel, Cathedral street, Mostreal, took fire, and before it was extinguished dreadful injury was done to the boarders and lodgers. Two women, in their terror, jumped from a fourth story window, one of them, Agnes Colle, breaking her legs, and the other, Marie Louise tims and the nature of their injuries :-

James Glenn, aged 40, a Scotchman belonging to Montreal, but having no relations in the city, went to the house for a night's lodging and was not a regular boarder. He is not burned or otherwise injured, but is simply suffering from the effects of suffocation.

A young Irishman, name unknown, was severely burned about the head, neck, hands and wrists. He was raving and in a semi-comatose condition at time of enquiry. He is in a critical condition.

A young French-Canadian, aged 21, name

critical condition.

A young French-Canadian, aged 22, name unknown, who was only a lodger at the hotel, was severely burned about the éegs, suffocated by the smoke, and at last report was still in a semi-comatose condition.

Eliza (or Marie Louise) Thibau-leau, a domestic employed in the hotel, aged 16. Both legs broken : is supposed to be enciente.

Agnes Colle, aged 21, also a servant in the hotel, fractured thigh.

The origin of the fire is unknown. About half-past eleven the proprietor of the hotel, Olivier Saivas, was awakened by his wife, who fancied she discovered the smell of smoke. They slept on the second storey. Saivas immediately instituted a search, and discovered that the baliway was on fire. The alarm was then promptly sounded, but nothing more is known of the manner in which the fire started.

#### THE LARKIN MURDER.

VELDICT OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST DOLAN. The Coroner's jury, held in re the Larkin murder case, returned a verdict, on Friday, of wilful murder against Martin Dolan. Larkin was stabbed by Dolan on the 17th, and died on the 21st of May, four days later. The fol-

lowing synopsis of the evidence will explain

the matter :

the matter:

IAMES PRENDERGAST testified that he and deceased were at his (witness) mother's door on the night of Sunday the 15th, about 10 o'clock, and Dolan came down the road and asked what they were talking about, and said although he had only one arm he was a better man than the deceased. They took Larkin into the house and then got Dolan away, but after they left him he followed them; they took him to the corner again and he said he would not roturn. Witness and his friend went to his mother's house; about half-past one they went out to take Larkin home, but at the corner of Eleanor street met Dolan again; he asked where Larkin was, and someone said he was gone home; Larkin said he was there, and Dolan raced up to Larkin; Larkin knocked him against the fence, and afterwards Dolan got one hand round deceased's neck, and with the other seemed to be hitting him in the ribs; Larkin cried out that he was down, Dolan ranto him and hit him in the ribs again; Larkin got up and ran, and Dolan went after him; witness was running to stop Dolan, when his mother got hold of him, and called out "Murder, Police!" Afterwards the police came up; witness did not know the cause of the row, he said they were all in drink.

Danial Erwin, employed at Porcheron's to-

up; witness did not know the cause of the row, he said they were all in drink.

DANIAL ERWIN, employed at Porcheron's fobacco factory, corroborated the witnesses as to the row at 11 on the Sunday night, and also the second occurrence, when Larkin was stabed. He added: When they left Prendergas,'s to go home, they had a bottle of beer at the gate; before the row, Dolan took a knife from his pocket, and opened it in Eleanor street; he showed the opened blade, and said "Do you see that?" Witness replied "Yes," and Dolan then said, "I will rip him up with that." Witness caught hold of Dolan by his arms and told him to put the knife up; Dolan replied, if he did not go away he would stick the knife through him too; Dolan then ran ahead and asked for Larkin; at that time Nolan was holding Larkin against the fence; when Larkin heard his name called he sprang into the street and bows ensued, and Dolan stabbed his antavonist several times; witness then ran across the road with ensued, and Dolan stabbed his antaconist several times; witness then ran across the road with the witness McHuch to Mrs. McGauvran's, and remained there half an hour; then they went to Prondergast's and Miss Prendergast told him she thought her brother was arrested, and they went to the station to see, but were afraid to go in; they heard Dolan talking in the station; Mrs. Prendergast came out, and they went home with her.

Dolan was sent for trial to the next Court of

COMMERCIAL UNION WITH THE

WHAT MR. PERRAULT SAID ON ST. DENIS STREET A meeting of citizens was held on St. Denis street on Thursday night, at which about five hundred people were present. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the state of the country and the desirability of effecting a commercial union with the States. Mr. Perrault made a very power. ful and eloquent speech, of which the follow-

the States. Air. Persuit made a very power ful and eloquent speech, of which the following is the substance:—

The present outlook was enough to make even the most sanguine despair of the prosperity of Canada. The best established commercial firms, the most powerful financial institutions, felt the weight of the buiden and fell into bankruptey, till, in 1879, the declared insolvents owed \$30,000,000, 00 and in five years the amount due from insolvents was \$180,000,000. Our unhappy country cannot gain aliving either by farming or mechanical trades, and they are emigrating by millions. Property, urban or agricultural, had fallen to a half, sometimes even to a quarter, of its value. And this would continue if the country persisted in its present evil economical conditions. Compare Canada with the United States. Separated only by an imaginary line, we had lands as fertile as theirs, with mines of coal, iron, copper, phosphates, silver and gold. The great River St. Lawrence, with its interior seas, bathed the shores of both countries, and carried the produce of both to the ocean. The population was equally intelligent, laborious and moral; yet while we saw in the United States enormous progress, which made them the wonder of the age for their incalculable agricultural, industrial and mineralogical products, a people of 50,000,000 after only a century of existence, we saw foreign emigration, even that from Great Britain, avoiding our abores. Even our rown population was regretfully leaving its own country to swell the current flowing towards the United States. Our Federal Government, in ten years, has run into debt \$100,000,000, while the American Government has paid off \$1,000,000,000 of which the interest is \$25,000,000, represents a vast aggregate of labor, whose results annually leave and impoverish the country. To the same degree as the United States with these \$60,000 on power allowable it would be highly or whatever origin. Allke interest of the control only consume all the allowable products of the laboring c ing is the substance :--The present outlook was enough to make even

Several other speakers addressed the meeting in the same strain and resolutions were passed. It is thought this is but the commencement of an agitation for commercial naion.

STRIKE ON THE WHARVES.

The strike is now practically at an end, and the men have returned to work on a compromise tariff of from 17 to 30 cents per hour. The men engaged, not with standing prosecution received and the general fuse made by the capitalists' newspapers, acted throughout with the most consummate good behavior, calm ness and moderation. It is true there were disturbances, but not among the strikers the males. deration. It is true there were disturbances, but not among the strikers themselves. Wharf rats and loafers are always on hand in times of excitement to ply their avocations and see what they can gain in a turmoil in the shape of booty and whiskey, and the newspapers, very unfairly, asoribe the doings of these gentry to honest workingmen looking for their rights. As we have before remarked, strikes are to be condemned, except they are absolutely necessary, but it is griuding capitalists like the Allans who render them so, wanting as they do to double their millions and increase the poverty of the poor. of the poor.

#### AUDACITY.

Detective Fahey distinguished himself last Fall by the capture of a swindler named Rull, who left the United States with \$50,00 belonging to his employer. The affair was compromised and the money given up, and Hull was set at liberty. One would naturally think if Hull went in for another; swindle, Montreal is the last place he would come to, but one would be mistaken, for by some strange fatality he made another haul, and coming to this city to enjoy himself, was again captured by the same Detective Fahey. The little matter in which Mr. Hull is now concerned, is the obtaining under false pretences, a sum of \$5,000 from a widow lady in Philadelphia. He was arrested after due preliminaries by Mr. Skeffington, the partner of Detective Fahey in the Dominion Agency, just as he was leaving by the Quebec boat Thursday night en route for England. The prisoner was unterly broken down by his detection. The Dominion agency deserve the greatest credit for the clever manner in which they have conducted the matter, and Mr. Skeffington has worthly maintained the reputation ne promised before his advent in this city. The amount of money recovered by the Detectives is \$4,500 legal tender notes, £15 sterling and \$150 in Canadian money, and some English gold The prisoner, who put up at the "Windsor" under the name of "Jones," is now enconced in jail.

#### CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION.

FREPARATIONS FOR THE FETE DIEU—RAIN IN-TERFERES TO PREVENT THE PROCESSION.

The preparations for the Corpus Christi pro-cession this year were of the most elaborate and extensive nature, not only in Montreal but in the surrounding localities, and had it not been for the rain, which came down unintermittingly the surrounding localities, and had it not been for the rain, which came down unintermittingly all day on Sunday, Montreal would have witnessed the grandest religious celebration seen in the cily for years. The archeserected were of the most gorgeous description, and the general decorations surpassed anything Montreal has ever seen. In Cote St. Louis, St. Jean Baptiste Village, Hochelaga, the Tanneries and other outlying villages the efforts made were both successful and creditable. The roads for miles were lined with saplings to such an extent as to resemble a small forest.

There were fourteen arches erected, including an arcade some fifty feet in length on St. Joseph street, and all, of course, surmounted by a cross. The course prescribed for the procession was, as usual, along Notre Dame street from the French Church to McGill street, up St. Joseph to Mountain street, along Mountain street, and down St. Antoine street towards the church again. The first arch which would have been encountered by the procession was one erected on Nortre Dame street, opposite the seminary. It was small and lightly constructed, but the design was exceedingly tasteful. The next was erected on St. Joseph the rener the corner of McGill street. The following inscriptions, in gilt and colored lettering, adorned the sides and centre:—Fraite Adorems Dominum, Ever Panis Angelorum, Panis Angellems, and Mit Panis Imminum. Plaster figures of the Holy Family were placed in a niche in the centre of the erch. Following was the splendid arcade on St. Joseph, between Pupre and St. Joseph is ever the long the sides and colored between Pupre and St. Joseph.

thearch. Following was the splendid areads on st. Joseph, between Dupre and St. David's lanes. It was fifty feet in length, and was lavishly and yet astefully decorated. The roofing was formed from a white material, which was thickly studded with gilt stars, and the inscriptions. Gloria in Excelsis Deo and Fenite Advernus, were placed on the end looking towards Notre Dame street. A picture of Our Saviour occupied a position between the two inscriptions. The handsomest arch of all was, perhaps, that erected by the firmen in Chabollez Square. A fireman named Renaud was the designer, and his work was so creditable to his taste and ingenuity that it is a pity it should only exist for one day. A scroll ran across the centre of the top bearing these words:— Voici le Pain des Anges, Advons. le; while on either s'de were the inscriptions, Nous Vous Advons, Ever Agnus Dei, Jeaus Benisser vous, and Venite Advenus. The arch was literally covered with flowers formed into tastoful designs, while a large statue of our Saviour looked down from the centre. The Irish and French flags floated side were the inscriptions, Nous Yous Advrons.

Ever Aguns Dei, Iveus Benisse: yours, and Vernitte Advrenus. The arch was literally covered with flowers formed into teateful designs, white a large-statue of our Saviour looked down from the centre. The Irish and French flags floated from the towers on either slide, and atreamers of banners and banners are suspended from the corner of Si. Joseph and Golborne streets. It was covered with innumerable small flags, and a statue of the Virgin and Child was placed in a niche in the centre. About fifty yards further on stood another magnificent arch, surmounted by a large cross in evergreen. A figure of the Saviour was placed in the centre, while on either side stood figures of St. Joseph and the Holy Virgin and Child. The inscriptions were Accipite et Manducate, Hoe at Corns Mcun. and Gloriain Excelsia. On the corner of St. Joseph and Mondelet streets one of similar construction stood. Near the corner of Mountain and St. Joseph streets a fine, high arch had been erceted. It was surmounted by a very tail gitt cross and globe, and on one side was a picture representing St. Peter, and on the other the Pontifical Arms surmounted by the inscription Vive Leon XIII.—Vive less successive de St. Peters. The other inscriptions on this arch were. Hosanna Alleduia, worked in evergreens and Ecce Pants Angelorum. The Stars and Stripes formed a covering to the roof. On Mountain street, at the corner of St. Booth on the centre, and with place and with place and with a figure of St. Joseph in the centre. At a short distance the covered with place and while and while muslin. In the rear of Honaventure market was receited the altar at which it was suspended a large crown and cross covered with place and with place and streets, at the corner of St. Antoine street, at the corner of St. Antoine in evergreen. On the centre of St. Antoine and Cathredia streets, the former being surmounted by a very large cross in evergreen. On the corner of St. Antoine and Spanish flags floated from every poi

#### CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.

The pilgrimage under the patronage of the Ladles' Benevolent Society of St. Bridget's Parish, took place Monday by the steamer Cultivateur to Varennes. The Rev. Fathers Kiernan and Lemoine were in attendance. The steamer arrived at the Shrine of St. Anne at the pilgrims landed attended ducis, which would five life to our rallways and inland navigation, would furnish work to the laboring classes, and would restore to the country our expatriated fellow countrymen. Is is not our dury to step this disastrons emigration, which continually saps from our nation, the best of its blood? Manifestly a great dury is imposed upon us as citizens and men of heart, who do not desire passively to assist at this terrible spectacle of national rule. Hesitation is no longer allowable; it would be highly culpable. We therefore make an earnest appeal to all our compatriots of whatever party or whatever origin. Allke interested in saving the nation, we ought all to unite in demanding and obtaining as our best means of safety, commercial union with the United States.

The speech was listened to with profound attention and very frequently applauded.

the voices in the choir those belonging to St. Bridget's were specially noticeable. The singing at St. Anne's was very fine and solemn. Miss Reed had charge of the organ, Mrs. Jackson ang the solo, and Miss Gagnon also took a prominent part.

After an evening repost had been partaken of, the steamer again sol under weigh arriving in

the steamer again got under weigh, arriving in Montreal at 7.15, all the pilgrims feeling grate-ful to the Rev. Father Kiernan and the Ladles Benevolent Society for the happy manner in which their first pilgrimage had been con-ducted.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

DUBLIN, May 27.—Earl Cowper, the new Lord Lieutenant, arrived to-day, and had an enthusiastic reception. The people of the city and surrounding country turned out 'n masse to welcome him, and lined the streats on aither side from the railway station to Dublin Castle, the Vice-Regal residence. Earl Cowpor's full title is Francis Thomas Do Grey Cowper, K. G. He 1455 years of sev.

LONDON, May 37.—It is stated that Sir Henry Wolff, Fowler and O'Dunnell have received anonymous letters from tersons threatening to murder them for opposing the admission of Bradlaugh to the House.

In the Commons, on Monday, May 26th, Mr. O'Shaughnessy intimated that on an early datin committee of the whole house he should ask leave to introduce a bill to remove disabilities on the ground of religious belief affecting certain of our home subjects, with reference to the holding of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

LONDON, May 28th.—The Standard says the meeting of Irish membershas finally approved of the proposed Land Hill, which contains a clausegiving the tenant evicted for non-payment of rent the right to compensation, the smount for which he is in arrears to be deducted from such compensation.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says though the policy of the Government regarding

The Dublin correspondent of the Timez says though the policy of the Government regarding the Peace Preservation Act is undoubtedly popular it is also perilous, and gives cause for deep anxiety to many tenants and landlords. The aspect of many tenants has became defiant. Those formerly acknowledging acts of kindness with expressions of gratitude have become thankless and independent. When Mr. Forster returned from Ireland

thankless and independent.

When Mr. Forster returned from Ireland there was reason to believe that a renewal of the Coercion Act was contemplated, but the profest of the Liberal press prevented it. Mr. Forster and other Ministers regard with some apprehension the prospect of preserving order in Ireland after the Act expires. The complaint made by Irtsh members in Parliment that the Queen's Speech contains no pledge of land reforms foreshadows the spirit in which the Home Rulers mean to deal with Irish questions. Each complaints are intended purely for Irish consumption. O'Connor Power, who made the objection, Knew that it is impossible to bring in a land Blitthis session, and knew also that the Queen's Speech contains no promise touching the measures of future sessions. Parnell's election to the leadership of the Home Rulers, though marking the growth of extreme opinions among Irish members, is not regretted by the Liberals, who consider it desirable that the real lead of the party should be the ostensible head. The tone of Irish speakers in Parliament is restrained but bitter. Parnell openly declared his regret at the Liberal victory, knowing the extreme difficulty of resuming obstruction. His friends say that he intends to abandon obstruction this session, fearing the result of a conflict with a powerful majority under a resolute leader.

Parts. May 27.—Smarting under the critileader.

leader.
PARIS, May 27.—Smarting under the criticisms of sections of the American and English press on the course of the French Government towards the religious bodies, M. (lambetta repilles through his paper, La Republique Française, and says to America that the Jesuits are far more dangerous than the Mormons, and reminds the English of the penal laws against the Catholies which prevailed about a century ago in Great Britain and Ireland. land. BERLIN, May 27.-As a sequence of Blamarck'

BERLIN, May 27.—As a sequence of Bismarck's despatch to the terman ambassador, at Vienna, respecting relations between the Empire and the Vatican, it is now stated that Prinsila will give up all then of effecting a formal understanding with the Pope, as iruitial negotiations with His Holiness are believed to be impracticable. But the Prussian Government is anxious for the peace and happines of all its subjects, Catholies as well as non-Catholic, and will make all the concessions to Catholies which can possibly be granted without prelaticing the interests of the State. This is understood to mean that the May laws will be gradeally left to become dead letters, and public functionaries will be instructed not to enforce them except in very flagrant instances.

BERLIN, May 29.—A despatch of data April

BERLIN, May 29.—A despatch of date April the 20th, from Prince Bismarck to the Austrian dovernment, has been made public, in which Prince Bismarck explains the position of the Vatican negotiations, and says the Government only intended to disarm and not to destroy the weapons they could command by the means of

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

TORONTO, May 31.—Their Royal Highnessess Prince Loopold and Princess Louise, attended by their suite, Saturday afternoon, visited the General Hospital. To-day they attended service in St. James Cathedral in the morning, Roy. Mr. Italiasford preaching the sermon, and in the afternoon witnessed the procession of Corpus Christi in St. Michael's Cathedral, Archbishop Lynch officiating. The Royal party leave for Ningara on Tuesday and thence will go to Chicago and Milwaukee but no further, the trip to San Francisco having been abandoned. Prince Leopold will stay on this continent until the middle of July.

middle of July.

LURNEC, May 31.—It is understood that Sisters Aloysia and Desailes who left Halifax in September last for Rome, are now on their way home. The reason why these indies undertook the journey was to personally appeal to the Pope in certain matters in dispute between the Superior of this Order and the ecclesiastical authorities. Their mission is said to have been eminently successful. The Mother Huperior will henceforth be styled Superior General of the Order. The Pope himself is now the actual head of the Order, but such duties as are required to be performed in Hali'ax will be attended to by a Bishop not of the Diocese where the Order resides.

#### MURDER, ARSON AND SUICIDE. THE HOMICIDE DEAF AND DUMB.

MURDER, ARSON AND SUIGIDE.

THE HOMICIDE DEAF AND DUMB.

St. John. N. B., May 23.—A terrible tragedy, the like of which has seldom occurred in this Province, took place on Saturday night in the Parlsh of Simouds, about two miles from St. John. An elderly man named John Drury shot and killed his brother Edward and also shot and seriously wounded his brother Ward Chipman Drury. The house and barns, worth \$10,000 or \$12,000, were burneddown. The tragedy has created a profound sensation. John Drury, the murderer and suicide, was a deaf and dumb man of 60 years. Edward was older and was deaf. The Drurys are connected with the leading families in the Province. Chipman Drury, who so surrowly escaped death, is Register of Deeds for the County of St. John. One source of wonder is they the murderer did not injure any of the women or children in his mad it.

The horrible affair has been the principal topic of conversation, and the scene of the tragedy was visited by thousands of people today. It is now quite clear that John Drury committed the crime because of some fancied wrongs concerning family property. His elder brother Charles died a few months ago, and left all his property to the youngest brother, Ward Chipman Drury, with the provise that he should look after John and Edward. John was highly incensed because he was not left the property and has been sullen and disagreeable since Charles' death. It is shough he was meditating the orime during the last week, for he spent the last two days, it is said, in writing a letter to his sister, the wife of Chief Justice Allen, which letter is expected to give a clue to the origin of the trouble. John was shout the house as usual yesterday, and no change in his manner was noticeable. About \$30 o'clock in the svening evidently in accordance with a well arranged plan, he set fire to an outhouse; as soon as the fire was under headway he entered the house, where he found Ward Chipman snoozing in an arm chair, with his schilfren around him. He fired at Ward and struck him on the r

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

-Strikes all over the world.

-Ben d'or has won at the Derby. -Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is in Iro-

-The sun has ceased striking in New

-The Hull Relief Fund amounts to

\$20,000. -Prince Leopold will not hold receptions.

-96° in the shade in New York on Thursday. -The Globe goes in for the abolition

of the Senate. -Fifty deaths from sunstroke in New York on Friday.

-It is rumored the Hon. Mr. Langevin is to be knighted

-A change of venu has been refused n the Biddulph case. -A. M. Sullivan has been elected by

ecciamation for Meath. -Emigration from Ireland is assuming alarming dimensions.

-The enteinte cordiale between France and Russia is re-established

-Mr. Joly will retain his place as leader of the Quebec Liberals. -It is now doubtful if Bradlaugh

will be allowed to take his seat. -New York pays more for tolucco than bread, and so does Montreal.

-1t is the impression that Scotch-Grittsm has died with George Brown.

-Earl Cowper was enthusiastically received in Dublin (says the cablegram).

-Lecky, the great historian, is an Irishman. (He who annihilated Froude.) -The strict Church of England party

regard Queen Victoria as a little hererodox -It isnow certain that Grant will be the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

-The N. Y. New thinks Grant's nomination will unite the Democrats to -The California Supreme Court has

set aside the articles of impeachment against Mayor Kailoch. -Gooderham & Worts, of Toronto, have purchased the charter of the Ottawa and

Toronto Rattroad. -A French officer has been senenced to a month's imprisonment for hissing the Marsellaise.

-The Zulus have given a solemn promise never to desecrate the grave of the Prince Imperial. -The British Tories have successfully obstructed the bill for the marriage of a de-

rensed wife's sister. -The Russian Government peremptorily demand that Colonel Camaroff's murderer will be executed.

-The undertakers of New York

State are to hold a convention to protect them-selves against debtors. -Mr. Parnell intends bringing in a

Land bill which will place landfords in the position of other creditors. -A prominent Auburn merchant has given a washerwoman a bar of soap for return-ing him \$3,400 he had lost.

-When unprecedentedly hot weather sets in it is easy for a Vennor to get up and say we shall soon have a cold suap.

-The Y. M. C. A. have purchased Exeter Hall for £15,000. The Roman Catholics offered the same sum and were refused.

-At the Lacrosse game in Montreal on Saturday, between the Boston and Home Clubs, the latter won in three straight games.

-Mr. Mercier will move his resolution for the aboution of the Quebec Legislative Council shortly after the opening of the ses--The Ottawa Herald has changed

appearance, and owners, and will in future be called the Evening Herald. What about its -As a sign of the depression in Eng-

land, it may be stated that during the past year the marriages and births were less than any year since 1877. -The New York Sun's candidate is Henjamin H. Bristow, of New York, for the Presidency, and John B. Henderson, of Missouri, for the Vice-Presidency.

-The war in Afghanistan is not yet over, Itappears. Ayonb Khan is reported moving from Herat on Candahar, and Manomed Jan still keeps the field.

-Patrick Donnelly has been at Lucan, and paid up all his father's debts. He proposes to erect a monument in memory of his murdered family, with five sides to it, one for each victim, and on the top the statue of a young man having on a pair of handcuffs.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The June number of the North American Review contains "Popular Fallacies about Russia;" by E. W. Stoughton, ox-Minister to Russia; "I) vorces in New England," by Dr. Nathan Alian; "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic," by George Ticknor Curtis; "Hast the Southern Pulpit Failed?" by Rev. Dr. F. A. Shoup; "Caste at West Point," by P. S. Mitchie, professor of philosophy at West Point; and "Some Interesting Publications," by M. W. Hazeitine. This number closes the 13th volume and the 65th year of the Review. During the last few years this magazine has made a most remarkable advance in popular favor. Many of its numbers have passed through several editions, and its present circulation has increased more than sixfold. The New York Sun says of it: "It is full of masterly disquisitions on the great questions that occupy the minds of the world." The Brooklyn Times: "It is the cream of the nation's thought." The Albany Journal: "It is the representative of the best American, thought and culture." The Hartiord Courant: "It is 'nteresting from cover to cover." The Boston Journal: "It has not a page which an intelligent reader can afford to skip." The St. Louis Christian Observer: "It is a rich feast of intellectual enjoyment. The Troy Times: "It is endowed with unprecedented elements of popularity." The Cincinnati Times: "No other magazine nas such a faculty for getting hold of live, fresh, interesting contributions." The London (England) Academy: "It seems to have no difficulty in keeping its position at the head of the reriodical ilterature of the United States."

#### TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Abdul Rahman has imposed a forced loan on Another boat of the steamer America has been ploked up.

"A" Battery leaves Kingston on the 14th June for Quebec. The re-establishment of a German legation at the Vatican is talked of. Trial matches of the Canadian Wimbledon team give their supporters much confidence in

A special sitting of the Supreme Court will be held this month for the delivery of judg-

The cable announces the failure of Martin Shields & Co., of London, with liabilities of half a million dollars.

The Scarciary of the Brantford Irish Relief Fund has received an acknowledgment of the receipt of £188 Ss.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred in Mc-Cauley & Jarvis' saw-mill at Winnings yes-terday, by which a number of persons were killed.

The water in the Red River has risen to six-teen feet above the level of the ice in winter. It and the assimboine are still rising, owing to the rainy season.

Plans have been prepared for the conversion of the Government workshops at Otlawa into Supreme Court quarters. By the closing of the workshops in June seventy five men will be thrown out of employment.

#### **MODEST MICHAEL DAVITT**

The Land League Reception in Jones' Wood

A Clear and Forcible Explanation of the present Movement in Ireland.

M Means the Entire Destruction of Landlordism.

About 2,000 persons gathered under the trees in Jones's Wood yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the reception given to Michael Davitt. The admission tee was twenty-Eve cents, and \$225 was taken in, but members of the Irish National Land League in America were admitted free. Among those who accompanied Mr. Davitt to the speakers' stand were Mr. W. B. Wallace, President of the Irish National Land League of New York City; John Dillon, Member of Parliament for Tipperary; James Redpath, Stephen J. Meaney. John Devoy, and John J. Breelin. Afterward, Mrs. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, was escorted to the platform. She was greeted with cheers. Miss Anna Parnell accompanied her. On Miss Anna Parnell accompanied her. On stand. America gave more to Ireland's remotion of Deputy Coroner Philip E. Donlin, lief in 1847 and 1848 than all the other Dr. Wallace was made Chairman of the

meeting.
Dr. Wallace said that the meeting was assembled to give hearty greeting to a man who might be looked upon as a voice of the Irish people. Michael Davitt was the father of the present movement in Ireland. Charles Stewart Parnell [cneers], from whom the speaker would take no jot of his well-merited honors, had admitted that Mr. Davitt was the parent and progenitor of the Irish National Land League.

The following resolution was then passed

with a shout of ayes:

Revolved, That it is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure that we receive in our midst to-day the father of the great movement now or foot in Ireland for the true redemption of that country, and that we tender him our fullest thanks in the name of the Irish National

Land League of New York City.

A delegation from the Robert Emmet Philo-Celtic Society stepped upon the platform, and their leader read an address of welcome to Mr. Davitt, from which Mr. Davitt returned thanks in a brief address. At its close he was introduced to the audience by Dr. Wallace. He is over the medium height, but he carries his head forward. He wears close cut black whiskers and moustache. While Dr. Wallace was making complimentary reference to him in an introductory speech, the blood rushed to his face and his gaze was fixed upon the floor. He spoke plainly, and in an argumentative strain.

"Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I feel it almost impossible to ex press my deep feeling at the warmth of my reception to-day. I am not entitled to it. It is worthy of one who has rendered greater services to Ireland than I have. Dr. Wal-lace has dealt too generously with me. There are scores of noble men in Ireland who have performed the work for which I am now getting credit. The movement in which we are engaged springs from the people, is dependent on the people, and is destined to march to triumph for the people. To-day, speaking before an illustrious Irish woman, the mother of an illustrious Irishman I cannot and will not allow myself to be placed before him in honor.

"I have a difficulty in speaking to you here to-day. I miss the mud-walled cabins of the west of Ireland. I miss the men in rags and the children in tatters. I miss the hills and streams among which they toil and suffer. But I see here the true lish enthusiasm which is ever present throughout the whole world wherever Ireland's wrongs are spoken of to Irishmen. The programme of the Land League is very simple. It contains but one plank. That plank is the total destruction of landlordism, and the winning over of the people of Ireland, who should belong to the league. The Land League is composed of extreme Nationalists, of Repealers, of advanced Home Rulers, and of some who have never before joined any movement. Priest and Protestant minister and Repealer unite in the councils of the

"How are we going to accomplish our purpose? In the first place we are teaching tenant farmers by the holding of public meetings that the land they till belongs to God Almighty, and not to 10,000 lazy political loafers. We want to teach them in these meetings that they must rely on them. selves alone, and not on any foreign and hostile legislature. (Applause.) Yet we have told the Irish people that they must not be insensible to any honest thing said or done in Parliament by Irish representatives. The work in Parliament is to be a reflex of werk performed among the people. In the second place, we are organizing the people. By the organization of the tenant farmers of a parish, of a barony, or of an estate we create a power to oppose the landlord. The old fable of the bundle of sticks has been repeated over and over again at our meeetings. With such organizations in existence can the Marquis of Sligo crush out a tenant? If he attempts it he will find the Tenants' Union apringing to the front. If a tenant is evicted he has a better house provided for him by the union. If a man is sent to prison unjustly by a landlord the union provides for his family and keeps his children at school.

"There is pot one tenant farmer in all Ireland that would dare to take to-morrow a house and farm from which another tenant former had been evicted. The house remains unoccupied and the land remains untilled. The man that dared to till the land would have his name placarded all over the parish by the local union, and it would be read in Dublin. It wouldn't be pleasant living for him in his parish. (Laughter.) This is the work now being performed by the Land League, and it will be continued until no vestige of eviction remains. I have no doubt that in Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and Ulster meetings of farmers are being told this afternoon of the solid organizations that are being formed in this country. At last we have got in Ireland a movement that must succeed. The fact that there are men in Ireland supporting it who do not share your nationalist principals or mine is no reason why you should not support it. We must have a movement of the Irish race. If the Irish race shows its determination, what number of British bayonets can resist it? We of the Land League have warred against the system of landlordism, to sap its foundation, to attack it, unscrupulous as it is, by fair and honorable means, and for this ob-

ject we appeal to you for support. "There as well as here we have different political parties. To the Nationalist I would say that not a cent of his money will be used to prop up home rule or repeal, and to those of an opposite way of thinking, I would say better times and good health. that not a cent of their money will be used. Read of it in another column.

to precipitate armed opposition to English rule. All of us can meet on common ground in this movement. You have preposed to add a new plank to our platform, an in-dustrial plank. The fisheries of Ireland have been handed over to Englishmen and Scotchmen. The leaders of our movement in Ireland, Ferguson, Brannan, Louden and Parnell, have not neglected the industrial question. I believe that the Irish Land League will accept this industrial plank. We must pay some deference to you, who have contributed so much to the movement, even upon the Irish question. So long as there is intercommunion and a free interchange of sentiment, all will go on well, but if one party attempts to dictate to the other Irish hopes will fall dead as they have fallen be-

I appeal to you to aid us in our warfare. Send us material and moral support. Not a man of you will regret it. You or your fathers have been forced to leave a fruitful soil, and to eat the bread of exile. There are generous, broad-minded Americans, too, whose sympathy has gone out toward Ire-There are Americans who have land. climbed the hills of Connemara and visited the mud cabins of Roscommon, aud who have brought back reports to their countrymen of the worst land-holding system in the whole world. The Americans are a clear-headed people. The sentimental question, I fear, they have never understood, but the practical question they will and can undercountries put together. Twice in the present generation America has rescued the Irish from starvation. I hope this will be the last of Ireland's famines. We have fruitful

"The spirit of the Irishman's ancestors is animating him. The spirit was never so strong before, and never were Irishmen so well organized. The spirit has made them keep a firm grip upon their rent as well as upon their cabins. I remember in Galway standing just outside Father Coigne's little chapel and seeing thousands of Irishmen marching up to their place of meeting, not marching as well, perhaps, as the Sixty-ninth Regiment, but marching to listen to new ideas on the Irish question. There came along the young farmers riding down from the mountains. I remember the young priest stepping from the altar of God to that of his country. He told the assembled thousands that in 1847 and 1848 they had religion enough to pay their rent, to go into their cabins and stand up and live. Not long afterward the royal constabulary came marching into the parish. Father Coigne stepped into his chapel and rang the bell. Well, in a few hours the royal constabularly had disap-

At the close of Mr. Davitt's speech three cheers were given for him. Then Mr. Dillon was introduced. He said the famine was nearly over. When the Land League agitation began, a report was made to the English Government that the movement was of no account, because its leaders were men little known and of no character. The principal leader, it was added, was a liberated convict on ticket of leave.

This reference to Mr. Davitt made him blush again and brought more applause. Resolved. That we endorse the action of the Land League Convention recently held at Trenor Hall, New York city, in deciding to deal with the industrial as well as the agri-

cultural interests of Ireland. Mr. Meany read the following resolution, which also was adopted:

Resolved. That no settlement of the land question should be recognized as final except it adequately provides for the interests of the laboring classes, whose condition is infinitely worse than that of the victims of rack rent and tenancy at will.

#### COURTNEY RISES TO EXPLAIN.

What he will do When he gets over His Sickness.

"The heat was at the bottom of the matter," said Courtney. "I fought all winter against rowing in that hot climate. This old friend of mine (an old boating chunn who lives in Union Springs, and who was in the room with us) told me when the question of going to Washington came up not to go there. He is an old sailor, and he knows how the peculiarly suitry heat affects a man on the water, I ought never to have agreed that the race should be rowed at Washington. I knew that it was unsafe, but I was forced into it. Everybody told my backers and me that it would be generally believed that I was afraid to row Hantan if I did not accept the Washington course. The company which put up the prize favored the course, all forces pushed that way, and we were compelled to yield. Other persons in this town warned me, even up to the time just before I started for Washington, of the change and its probable effect if very hot weather caught us on the Potomac. But it was too late to heed these warnings. When I started for Washington one week before the day of the race I was in better physical condition than ever before in my life. I went there determined to beat Hanlan. If I ever won a race in my life I wanted to win that one. I wanted to win it, and after that I would never have rowed in a professional race again. They lie who say that I sold that race, and they lie who say that nervousness and cowardice prevented me from doing my best. I have rowed ninety races. Eighty-five I have been beaten, and in two I have been unlucky. Many professional oarsmen (Hanlan among the number) who are not branded with half the stigmas thrown at me have had more ill-luck than I. They are not biamed because their ill-luck did not happen to come altogether and during what have been considered extraordinary important boating events. It has been just the opposite with me, and this is the chief cause of the present condition of public opinion concerning me. I declare that I have been an honest oarsman, and have done what I held to be right, but recent

be right, but recent events have gone against me.

"If I were out of the way there would be plenty of money in prizes—at least second money—for such men as Riley. There's a fact to remember. For a long time a number of men, enemies of mine, have been hard at work trying to remove me from the boating field. Of late my ill-luck has assisted their endeavors. Circulating false rumors is one of the least of their meannesses. I have a number of papers down stairs in my safe, including letters signed by men well known in the sporting world, whose enemies of mine. Although I have not been anxious to expose people, these attacks must be stopp d. It may not be long before I make those papers public property, and then the history of some very interesting boating events may be made public, and then there will be something to talk about.

to talk about.

"There is not a man in the world who can beat me rowing, unless it is Hanlan, and before the ice freezes in Cavuga Lake I hope to row in a number of races with professional caramen. If I get over this sickness, the way will probably be op-ned for me to meet some of these men again. If my present feelings continue I would be willing to let people think I was going to give a race away, and would take pleasure in leaving my competitors behind."

#### REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once.

of Saratogs, for a purse of \$2,000, contributed by the citizens of Washington, was rowed this evening over the Potomac River course. Hanlan took the lead at the start, and increased it as he pleased, winning by three-sixteenths of a mile in 36 min., 2 and 4-10th seconds. Riley's time was 37 min., 214 seconds. Very little interest in or excitement over the race was noticeable upon the streets or about the hotels. So intensely disgusted was the entire community at the

jiases of last week, that even to the last hour preceeding to day's race very many were dis-inclined to subject themselves to the possi-bility of again being humbugged. Probably several thousands waited till the first gun was fired before starting for the river-side. There was hardly any betting, only a few small pools at odds of ten to five on Hanlan. The weather had been intensely warm all throughout the day, and at 5.30 p.m. when the gun was fired for the men to get in readiness, hardly a breath of air was stirring to counteract the fierce rays of the sun, which beat down mercilessly upon the heads of the expectant thousands, the thermometer indi-cating 95 degrees in the shade. Notwith-standing these discouragements, however, it was estimated that, at least, 20,000 people witnessed the race from the shore, and the various steamers and river crafts. Six o'clock was the hour fixed for the race, and both men were promptly

AT THE STARTING POINT. at the appointed time. Lieut. Maxwood, of the United States Navy, acted as referee and starter. Dave Ward, of Toronto, was Judge for Hanlan, and Col. Frank Jones, of the Potomac Boat Club, Judge for Riley. The referee's boat and the "William Bell," on which members of the press embarked, were the only steamers allowed on the course. Hanlan having won the toss, surprised everyone by choosing the Washington side of the course, the Virginia side having been his choice in the previous race. This change of courses was made, it is said, with the desire to accord Riley whatever advantage there might be in having that side. At six o'clock the two oarsmen backed into position, and a few minutes later were given the start. Their oars seemed to catch water simultaneously, and both struck out at a terrific pace. Suddenly, after taking half-a-dozen strokes, Riley stopped, losing a full boat length. The cause was not known until the race was over, when it was learned he had broken one of his foot straps. Though he lost but two strokes the length that Hanlan gained upon him he was never able to cut down, and the race from the start to the finish was virtually a stern chase. Both pulled at the start forty strokes to the minute, but at the first flag Hanlan had dropped to 36, and Riley to 38. At the half-mile flag Hanlan was leading by two open lengths, and was evidently rowing well within himself. His steering was faultless throughout the race, while Riley evinced much nervous-

Hanlan led by three open lengths, pulling 32 strokes to the minute, while Riley struggled along at 36, putting into each stroke all the force he could command. A short distance further on and Hanlan stopped rowing and deliberately dipped a sponge in the river with

AT THE MILE PLAG

which he moistened his head and face, allowing Riley to creep up a length or more. This operation he repeated half-a-dozen times during the race, but each time instantly made up the loss on resuming his work. From the mile flag to the flag marking two and threeeighth miles from the start, Hanlan preserved an average lead of about three open lengths. An eighth of a mile from the turn flag he quickened his strokes, rowing very fast to turn, and rounding it handsomely. He squared away for the finish in 17 minutes 54 seconds, all of ten lengths ahead of Riley. From this point it was simply a question of how badly he would deteat his opponent? Though Riley pulled pluckily to finish, he could not close the gap between him and his antagonist, who left him as the successive

flags were passed more and more hopelessly in the rear. HANLAN CROSSED THE FINISH LINE

the winner of the race and the \$2,000 purse in 36 minutes 2 4-10 seconds, which was 3 of minute faster than in his previous race. He finished 1 minute 19; seconds ahead of Riley, or about 3.16 of a mile. Riley's time to the turning flag was 18 minutes and 25 seconds. When Riley reached the finish Hanlan pulled over to his boat and victor and vanquished cordially shook hands. Both oarsmen were varmly applauded, though the sympathies of the majority were obviously with Biley, for whom everybody had a kind work. This failure to win the race evidently caused great disappointment to the spectators, even though the result had been pretty generally anticipated, and Hanlan modestly carried off the honors under the moral protest of those who had witnessed his easy victory.—Montreal Gazette.

#### HENRY GRATTAN IN THE ENGLISH COMMONS.

Almost the very last words of Henry Grattan in the Irish Parliament were against he second reading of the infamous Act of They are worthy of remembrance Union. for their earnest truth, and run thus :-

"Yet I do not give up the country; I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead. Though on her tomb she lies helpless and motionless, still there is in her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheeks a glow of beauty.

'Thou art not conquered; beauty's ensign yet Is crimson on thy lips and in thy checks, And death's pale flag is not advanced there.'

"While a plank of the vessel sticks together I will not leave her. Let the courtier present his flimsy sail, and carry the light bark of his faith with every new breath of wind, I will remain anchored here, with fidelity to the fortunes of my country, faithful to her freedom, faithful to her fall."

After the Union, which came into operation upon New Year's Day, 1801, Grattan retired from politics for a time, nearly heart broken, indeed, by that overthrow of the entire labor of his life. But in 1805, when the Whig party in the Parliament at London desired to try their strength against Pitt, who had lately resumed the office of Prime Minister, they selected the Catholic question as the best point of attack, and this question being almost essentially Irish, they naturally desired to draw Grattan from retirement, and engage his fervid eloquence on their side in the House of Commons. Through the influence of Lord Fitzwilliam, who had been Vicercy of Ireland, humane and popular, for a few months in 1795, Grattan was elected M.P., for the English borough of Malton, free of cost, and was in his seat on the 13th of May, 1805, when Fox moved that the petition of the

THE POTOMAC BOAT RACE. Irish Catholics should be considered in a Committee of the whole House. The result of the two days' debate may be briefly stated; HANLAN AN EASY WINNER.

Washington D. C., May 26.

The five-mile single-soull race between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and James Riley, of Saratoga, for a purse of \$2,000, contributed by the citizens of Washington, was rowed grounded his antagonism on the plea that the time for Catholic emancipation had not yet arrived, the votes were taken. In that House 124 voted for and 336 against considering the Catholic question; thus giving intolerance a majority of 212. At the time when Grattan thus made his first appearance in the British Parliament he was 59 years old.

After Dr. Duigenan, surely the heaviest and

dullest of all public men, had replied in a verbose three hours' speech to Fox's opening address, Mr. Grattan rose, and there was a deep silence at that moment in a House of 450 members. The appearance of the Irish orator was against him, but he was wonderfully self-possessed. His voice was clear and strong, perhaps not quite mellow, but it was finer than Burke's, and free from the palpable Irish accent which was always the object of ill-bred merriment among the ultra-English young members. From his very first sentence Grattan had the attention of the House, and speedily its admiration, the latter expressed by looks and gesture rather than by words. It was difficult to restrain the Irish strangers in the gallery. Attention, apart from Grattan himself, was given by the members to the great party leaders to see how they bore them. selves on that occasion. It was noticed that Pitt, who sat next to Mr. Canning, appeared anxious but not hostile, now and then nodding his approbation, and shrinking when the orator became too Irish for the English audience. In a few minutes Grattan had got accustomed to the House, and the House to him, and the orator though singular became undeniably successful. Grattan, replying to Duigenan, said—" His speech consists of four parts. First, an invective against the religion of the Catholics; second, an invective against the present generation; third, an invective against the past; fourth, an invective against the future. Here the limits of creation interposed and stopped the number. It is to defend these different generations and their rereligion that I have risen, to rescue the Catholics from his attack and the Ptotestants from his defence." Here in a loud voice Mr. Pitt cried out—" Hear, hear, hear." This was the signal for his party. His followers cheered vociferously, and the Opposition then joined in with shouts of applause. This scene lasted some two minutes-a long time in such an assembly-and established Grattan's success. From that time until May, 1819, when Grattan, making his last speech for the Catholics, was defeated in the Commons by the trifling majority of two, his fame was secure. He died in June, 1820, on the fortieth anniversary of his reception of an address from the volunteers of Ireland, for asserting the liberties of his native land.

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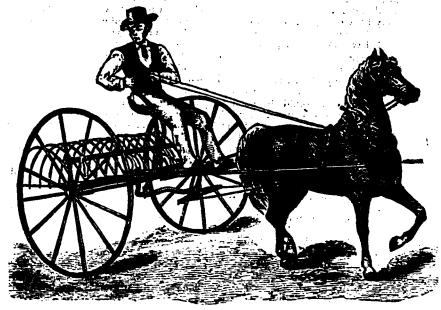
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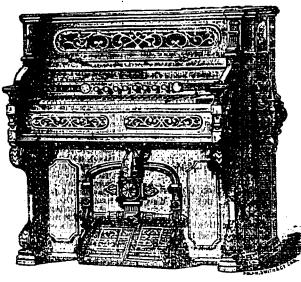
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#### CUPID'S BEST SHAFT.

(The Spectre Knight)

(The Spectre Knight.)
Said Cupid to me, come hither and see
That lady in ringlets so bright, boy.
Said I, with a nod to the knowing young god,
She puts them in paper at night boy.
But, said Cupid to me, did ever you see
On any girl's check such a red bloom?
Said I, half a score, but don't mention it more.
She's a small pot of rouge in her bedroom.
But, said he, if you've taste, there's a beautiful
walst.

walst.
The doves of my mother all haunt it;
He dose a good trade, her correct that made
I can give you has early if you want it.

Ah! said Cupid, I see you're to clever for me, And are heart-whole where otners have bled

And are heart-whole where orders have bled

And he dingered a dart by the feathery part.
And he winked his blue eyes as he said so.
Then he bade me good-bys, but said gaze in her
eye.
What a love-like of beauty there's in it.
I could scarce turn to look, when an arrow he
took
And pierced through my heart in a minute;
And he cried to the fair, as he flew through the
air.

air.
Nor in stays, paint or powder, love's dart is.
A gisnee or a smile has more power to beguile,
For nature more potent than art is.

#### WIT AND HUMOR.

The rain falls on the just and the unjust. But not on a man who has just stolen an ambrella.

Every circus this season has its wild Zulu along, thus giving employment to many respectable colored men. In some respects the gentler sex far surpass

us. No man, for instance, can deliver a lecture with a dozen pins in his mouth. "When I die," said a weary husband, "I

want to go where there are no more fires to " Perhaps you may," said his good "Silence is golden." Aunt—" Has any one

been at these preserves?" (Dead silence)
"Have you touched them, Jimmy?" Jimmy \_wPa never 'lows me to talk at dinner." Division of labor-Aunt Mary: "Well, Tommy, shall I carry your bat and cricket

stumps for you?" Tommy: "No, aunty, tanks.
He tarry bat and 'tumps. 'Oo tarry me."— Punch. "I declare, mother," said a pretty little girl

and you always make me get up when I am sleepy. Doctors now say that boiled cow's milk is not good for babies, it is better raw.-Exchange. The doctors are right; a raw cow gives better milk than a boiled one.-Phila-

WANTED TO KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

The other day a lady, accompanied by her son, a very small boy, boarded a train at Little Rock. The woman had a care-worn expression hanging over her face like a tattered veil, and many of the rapid questions asked by the boy were answered by unconscious sighs.

"Ma," said the boy, "that man's like a baby, ain't he?" pointing to a bald-headed man sitting just in front of them.

" Hush." "Why must I hush?"

After a moment's silence : " Ma, what's the matter with that man's head?" "Hush, I tell you. He's bald."

"What's bald?"

- "His head hasn't got any hair on it?" "Did it come off?"
- " I guess so."
- "Will mine come off?" "Sometime, maybe." "Then I'll be bald, won't I?"
- " Yes." "Will you care?"
- "Don't ask so many questions." After another silence the boy exclaimed :

"Ma, look at that fly on that man's head." "If you don't hush I'll whip you when we get home.

"Look! There's another fly. Look at 'em fight: look at em

newspaper and looking around, "what's the matter with that young hyena?"

The woman blushed, stammered out something, and attempted to smooth back the

boy's hair. "One fly, two flies, three flies," said the boy innocently following with his eyes a basket of oranges carried by the newsboy.

"Here, you young hedgehog," said the bald-headed man, "if you don't hush I'll have the conductor put you off the train." The poor woman, not knowing what else to

do, boxed the boy's ears, and then gave him an orange to keep him from crying.

"Ma, have ! got red marks on my head?

"I'll slap you again if you don't hush."
"Mister," said the boy after a short silence,

"does it hurt to be bald-headed?" "Youngster," said the man, " if you'll keep quiet, I'll give you a quarter."

The boy promised, and the money was paid

The man took up his paper and resumed his

reading. "This is my bald-headed money," said the boy. "When I get bald-headed I'm going to give boys money. Mister have all bald-headed

men got money?" The annoyed man threw down his paper, arose and exclaimed: "Madam, hereafter when you travel leave your young gorilla at home. Hitherto I always thought that the old prophet was very cruel for calling the she bears to kill children for making sport of his head, but now I am forced to believe he did a Christian act. If your boy had been in the srowd he would have died first. If I can't find another seat en this train I'll ride on the cow-catcher rather than remain here."

"The bald-headed man is gone," said the boy, and the woman reaned back and blew a tired sigh from her lips .- Little Rock Gazette

### MIRACULOUS CURE.

A Connecticut woman is convinced that she has been cured by a piece of cement from the Irish miracle-working chapel at Knock. Mary Ellen McNamara, daughter of a respectable laborer at Norwich, had been for five years afflicted with epileptic fits, which had completely paralyzed her lower limbs. She is twelve years old, and her limbs are not larger than those of a child of seven or eight. She had not walked a step in five years. Her | For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. father has cousins in Ireland, in Knock parish, the scene of recent luminous apparitions of the Blessed Virgin and the saints. They wrote to him, telling of the wondrous cures that were being affected in that county, and Mr. McNamara, half believing, asked them to send him some of the cement from the chapel. A short time ago the cement was applied to the back of the girl's neck. The effect is thus told by the child: "First I felt a pain in the back of my neck and it kept growing worse, until finally it all left me, and I telt better. Then my folks took me up and put me on my feet, and I found that I could walk. "Did you take any other medicine?" she was asked, and the child replied: "Oh! no : none at all." On Thursday last she walked to the city with a companion without aid, and on Friday she walked over to the circus grounds, and after the exhibition back home.—N. P.

Carlotte State Control of the State Control

#### PERSONAL.

The Empress Eugenie's voyage to Natal has greatly improved her health. Queen Victoria is not in good health nor

lent headaches.

"Hanlan," says an exchange, "is the best solo rower in the country." We always looked upon Courtney as the champion slow rower General Carr, Secretary of State, who resides in Troy, directs the principal part of the business of his office from his home through

in good spirits. She suffers much from vio-

the telephone. Emperor Alexander's son and heir is not much esteemed in Europe. Although well behayed and religiously disposed, he is

thought narrow-minded, a sort of Louis XVI. Mrs. Charles H. Norris, married at Milwaukee last week, received as dowry from her father, Hon. Daniel Wells, \$500,000. Who will insult us with such a dowry? We'd

like to see them do it! Louis Watso, the Indian chief, who is over one hundred years old, and who lives at Lake George, has received a pension from the English Government for services rendered as chief of the Abenaquis in 1812.

Cardinal Newman, when he was stronger than he is now, was a fine violinist. He now loves to sit dreamily listening to the playing of Beethoven's compositions, of which he is a passionate admirer. His voice is still very

John Dunn, having discovered an attempt to smuggle a gun into his territory, has given notice that he will allow no guns to be brought in, and has deputed his agents to selec any which it may be attempted to introduce. This is well Dunn.

Thyra, Duchess of Cumberland, and sister of the Princess of Wales, has lost her health, from nervou-ness and an incessant dry cough She is also suffering from low spirits, having been leading a secluded and lenely life,

The Ottawa Herald, which announced itself some months ago as a Catholic organ, but independent of the clergy, and went some distance out of its way to enlarge on the latter statement, has ceased to exist. On in a pretty little way, "it is too bad. You Saturday the Montreal Post, also Catholic, always send me to bed when I am not sleepy, published its valedictory.—Globe.

> EPPS'S COCOA—(GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
>
> "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these 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.. Homecopathic Chemists, London, England EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CUMPORTING.

> > Medical.

# POND'S

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Pheumatism, Neuralgia,
No other preparation has cured so many cases of
these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our
Fluster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbage
Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Onternet (60
cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory
cases.

"Madam," said the man putting aside a swspaper and looking around, "what's the atter with that young hyena?"

The woman blushed, stammered out some-

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Do-lay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific catarrh. for this disease, Cold in Head&c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially propared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Manal Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpending.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the sir,

Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidenta. A dreading of our Ontiment will aid in healing and provent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is maded according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

raceache. need according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: napidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for closet use, is a preventive against Chaing and Piles. Our Onatment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and

Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cous that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emolliant that can be applied.

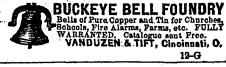
Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle. CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trademark on surrounding but wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Poud's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure

paration. Ris never sold in bull, or by measure
Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties,
POND'S EXTRACT. 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75
Toilet Cream. 1 99 Catarrh Cure. 75
Dentifrice. 50 Finater. 1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cks) 50 Namal Syringe. 25
Ointment. 50 Medicated Paper Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

NEW YORK AND LONDON. Orders for \$2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to No. 14 West Fourteenth st., New York City.

Bells, &c.



CLINTON H. MENERLY BELL CO. SUCCESSOR TO

Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

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## Medical.

# NERVOUS

overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by

HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specific No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine ('o. 109 Fulton Street, New York.

H. HASWELL & CO., MOGILL STREET MONTREAL WHOLESALE AGENTS.

#### HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ennks Amongst the Leading Moccos ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are conffidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

Its Scarching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

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

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pets, at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. R.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter

## HOP BITTERS. (A Medicipe, not a Drink,)

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

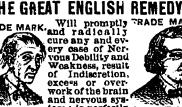
ND THE PUBEST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALI-TIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE

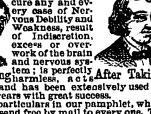
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-vousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other. D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tebacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

#### **GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE** THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.





THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

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

Before Taking harmless, a cts After Taking. like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

The Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.

H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Prevince of Quebec, and retailed by all properties.

Hats, Furs, &c.

FURSI FURSI

EDWARD STUART, PRACTICAL FURRIER,



Corner of McGill & Notre Dame Streets Respectfully informs his friends and the publie, in both Town and Country, that his Fall Stock of Furs is unusually good.

FUR CAPS, &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children at lowest

FURS of all Kinumade up and altered to order at short notice. Furs of all kinds made up and altered to

Wanted.

## WANTED.

300 tie cutters to cut ties on the line of the extensions of the Denver and Rio Graude Raliway from Alamosa to Silverton, Col., from Alamosa to Albuquerque, N.M., and from Canon City, Col., westward. Price paid per tie, 8 cents. Tie cutters can board themselves at a cost not to exceed \$1.00 per week. Steady employment during the next ten months can be secured. In anticipation of enquiries it is here stated that free transportation. will not be farmished, but parties; of ten or twelve can undoubtedly secure reduced rates of fare to Denver or Pueblo on application to railroad officials. Free transportation from Denver to the end of the D. & R. G. track will ke furnished tie-cutters intending to go to work.

R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer,

R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer, Rio Grande Extension Co., Colorado Springs, Col. 80-0

Miscellaneous.

CATHOLIC Men and Women furnished em-loyment. \$5 a day, T. F. Murphy, Augusta Maine. 16 L

A Thirty Tay Residence of

#### Houses To Let.

# FOR SALE.

SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS.

AND ALSO City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada. 14 St. James Street.

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ARSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

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#### MANUFACTURERS OF **VINEGARS**

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Methylated Spirits. Nos. 89, 41 and 43 Bonsecours St.,

MONTREAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. F. B. Mc Namee & Co

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM 444 ST. JOSEPH STREET TO

162 ST. JAMES STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

All persons wishing to have their Gravel Roofing done by a practical and experienced Roofer, let them give MARTIN BRENNAN a call. All work done under his personal supervision. All drat-class Roofs guaranteed; a se repairs done at moderate prices. All orders, verbally or in writing, promptly attended to.

MARTIN BRENNAD.

#### THOS. TIFFIN & CO. Have always in stock a complete assortment

TEAS, LIQUORS, Molasses, Syraps, Sugars and General

Groceries, Mess Pork and Lard, As well as an infinity of articles not usually kept by Wholesale Grocers, and well calculated to meet the requirements of the general country

## **MONTSERRAT** Lime-Fruit Juice!

This is the Pure Lime-Fruit Juice, as imported direct from the Giveston Plantation, Island of Montserrat, but clarifled by subsidence, and entirely free from alcohol; in

Imperial Quart Bottles. Imperial Pint Bottles. Montserrat Limetta Cordial!

#### This is a Cordial made from the Lime-Fruit Juice, and is a delicious beverage. In Quart Bottles. **MONTSERRAT LIMETTA CHAMPAGNE**

The Purest, the Most Wholesome, "Non-Intoxicating" Drink in Existence. ESPECIALLY ADAPTED AS A SUMMER BEVERAGE.

In Pint Bottles. For sale by the Case or Bottle. EDWARD ELLIOTT, Family Wine Merchant, Cor. Bleary and Lagauchetiere streets. 110 mt tf

#### VOLUNTABY SALB BY AUCTION.

On Monday, the 7th of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forencon, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, at the office of the undersigned Notary, No. 14 St. James street, the following immovable property belonging to the communion between the late Louis Lahaie and Agnes Potvin, namely:—A lot of land situated in the St. Louis Ward, known as No. 618 of the official plan and book of reference of the said Ward, with a stone house and other buildings thereon erected. For conditions address the undersigned Notary.

By order of F. Souliere and Agnes Potvin, conjoint guardians.

M. CONTENT, N.P.

#### CARPETS! Oilcloths, and Curtain and

Furniture Materials. WM. CAMPBELL & CO., 468 Notre Dame Street.

stock of the above business is being sold at greatly reduced prices. Curtain and Furniture Materials and Trimmings at VERY LOW PRIORS. (This Department has been moved to Ground Floor.) Samples, pieces and Short Ends cheap. New Goods in Best Brussels and Tapestry ex-

peoted are now arriving.

Owing to the death of Mr. WM. CAMPBELL, the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### B. LEDOUX,

### Carriage Maker. Pactory and Office No. 125 and Show

rooms 181 and 188 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

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

## First Prize and Diploma awarded by the Cantennial Commission at Philadelphia, 1876. First Prize at Hydney, New South Wales, First Prizes at Exhibitions in various pa Canada. 114 g m; envelopes! Envelopes

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

AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO.,
Mercantile Stationers, Account Rook Manufacturers, Printers, Lithographers, etc.,
256 and 258 St. James street, Jas.,
antherland's Old Stand.

## W.McNALLY&Co

Orain Pipes, from 4 to 34 inches in dia-meter: Portland, Roman and Canada tements, Bost Brands Piro Bricks and Fire Clay. American and Engitch Chimney Lithings and Tops, Calcined Planter, Clarke's White Pressed Bricks, China Clay, Gardon Vasco, etc. etc.

Nos, 63 McGill and 77 Grey Nun streets. Yard, No. 31 St. Urbain street. 107 m 1f

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT and
General Agency, Office No. 124 St. James DEAL ESTATE INVESTMENT and Concern Agency, Office No. 124 St. James street, opposite Post-office, Montreal. The aubscriber offers for sale most desirable City and Country Properties, amounting in value to one million dollars (\$1,000,000), which, being too numerous to publicly particularize, intended purchasers are invited to call for my printed catalogue, which will give particulars. No commission charged to purchasers. Parties desiring to sell their property are respectfully requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will charge no commission, or for advertising, if a saio is not effected. The subscriber also continues to give his personal attention to winding up estates. The undersigned is prepared to effect loans on first-class city property. Only first mortgages and perfect titles negotiated. Permanent Building Society shares bought and sold. \$50,000 to loan. GEO. E. CAMPBELL., 121 St. James st., opposite Post-office, Montreal.



The construction of Lock Gates advertised to

be let on the 3rd of JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates: Tenders will be received until Tuesday, the 22nd Day of June Next. Plans, specifications, etc., will be ready for ex

amination on and after Tuesday, the 8th Day of June. By order, F. BRAUN,



NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

WELLAND CANAL.

Office and Yard: 194 Falford street, Montreal SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-stor signed (Secretary of Railways and Canals) SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY THE 15th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Weiland Canal. Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, TRE 31st DAY OF MAY next, where forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are altwined the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the

rospective parties whose tenders are not accepted. For the duefulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum tent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This Department do s not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 88 Tu-8 Jun 15



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. QUEBEC, 11th May, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the 50th rule of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, all Petitions for Private Bills must be presented on or before the 11th JUNE

L. DELORME,

Clerk Legislative Assembly.

LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. The construction of Lock Gates, advertised to

postponed to the following dates: Tenders will be received until Tuesday, the 22nd Day of June Next. Plans, specifications, etc., will be ready for examination on and after

be let on the **3rd** of JUNE next, is unavoidably

Tuesday, the 8th Day of June. By Order, F. BRAUN,

Ottowa, 18th May, 1880. 185 MT Jun 22

Secretary.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE

PRIVATE RILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively (which are published in full in Quebec Official Gazette, to give ONE MONTH'S NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object in the Quebec Official Gazette, in the French and English newspaper published in the district affected, and to comply with the requirements therein mentioned, sonding copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office of each House; and any person who shall make application, shall, within one week from the first publication of such notice in the Official Gazette, forward a copy of his Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars, to the Clerk of the Committee on Private Bills.

All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the "first two weeks" of the Session.

L. DELORME,

icession.
L. DELORME,
Clerk Legislative Assembly
Quebec, 16th February, 1880.
58 Tu tr



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals), and endorsed "Tenders for Works, Grenville Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on Thershay, The Sad Day of June next, for the construction of two lift Locks and other works at Greece's Point, or lower entrance of the Grenville Canal.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works to be done, can and specifications of the works to be done, can be seen at this Office and at the resident Engineer's Office, Grouville, on and after THURS-IDAY, the 3DTH MAY instant, at either of which places printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of dirms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the convention and residence of each member of the

and—in the case of times—except there are al-tached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same: and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,00 must accompany the Ten-der, which sum shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in

the respective parties whose consists at a coepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender may be accepted will be required to make a deposit equal to five per cent, of the bulk sum of the contract within eight days after the date of the notification. The sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part of the deposit.

Ninety per cent, only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not according

work. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,

Becretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, } Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1647. Dame Adelina Belair, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Joseph Poirier, of the same place, accountant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys

Montreal, 21st May, 1880. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1648. Dame Denise Palle, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Francis Rohland, of the same place, hotelkeeper, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her and

for separation as to property against her said husband. T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 21st May, 1880. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT!

Montreal, the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

ATT. MEN. that the City of Montreal,

and eighty.

KNOW ALL MEN, that the City of Montreal, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated, and having their chief place of business in the City of Montreal, by their Petition fyled in the Office of the Superior Court under Number 2M, pray for the sale of an immoveable, situated in the District of Montreal, to wit: the District of Montreal, to-wit:

"A certain irregular lot or emplacement, situated in the St. Lawrence Ward, of the City of Montreal, being No. 175 of the Official Plan and Book of Reference of said St. Lawrence Ward, prepared for Registration purposes, containing by admeasurement 41,036 feet, English measure, more or less, bounded in front by Heury street, in rear by Sub-division A 1 and B (being a lane in common not yet, opened) of lot No. 170 of said Official Plan or Book of Reference; on one side towards the northeast by Sherbrooke street, and on the other towards the southeast by Cadastral Number 174, with the buildings thereom erected."

"Number 174, with the buildings thereome "erected."

Petitioners alleging that there is actually due to them, as and for Taxes and Assessments accrued upon the said property in and for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six even and eighteen hundred and sand seventy-three, the sum of two hundred and sand seventy-three, the sum of two hundred and four dollars and twenty dollars and forty-two cents imposed for non-payment of said assessments or taxes under and by virtue of 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 126, at the rate of ten per centum; the other and further sum of ninety-six dollars and thirty-five cents for interest on the said yearty assessments, at the rate of six per centum per annum on each year's assessments respectively, from the first of November in the year in which the same accrued to the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and eighty, under and by virtue of Act 42 and 43, Vic., Cap. 53; and the other and further sum of three hundred and sixtynnine dollars and thirty-eight cents for proportion of cost of drain in said Sherbrooke street, in 1874; said different sums united forming the total sum of six hundred and ninety dollars and forty-one cents, for which the said petitioners further alleging that the last proprietor known has been Harriet Walker Bloomfeld and Hubert Bloomfeld, and that the solid and Hubert Bloomfeld, and that the solid and appear before this Court within two months from the date of the fourth publication of these presents, seld publications to be made once a week during four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the French language, and in another in the English language, in the Said petitioners; failing which, the said immoveable shall be sold by decree, according to law and the usual formalities in such case, is lorder that out of the proceeds of the sale the said petitioners be paid the said sum of six hundred and ninety dollars and forty-one cents, with interest thereon from said thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, together Petitioners alleging that there is actually due

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, M15,22,2315

THE DESTRICT OF A STREET

MINTS FOR THE MORTH OF JUNE.

Corn.—Frequent cultivation is necessary to the destruction of the weeds while they are young. A smoothing harrow may be used while the corn is small, to be followed by the cultivator and hoe, as the plants get larger. The double cultivator with a span of horses, is more economical than the single cultivator and a single horse, as it saves the labor of one man. One great advantage of the corn crop, is the opportunity furnished for thorough tillage, the beneficial influence of which will be felt throughout the whole rotation of crops. The labor expended upon the growing corn should be charged in part against the crops that are to follow.

charged in part against the Crops that are to follow.

Fodder Corn may be sown in drills, 2½ to 8 feet apart, and at intervals of ten days, for several weeks to come. It is not well the sow the seed broadcast, as the plants, to do the best, need to be cultivated while young, and for this purpose, drills are necessary. The smaller varieties are preferable on account of superior fineness of the fooder. The notion that sweet corn is better for corn fodder than the ordinary field sorts, is without foundation. That the grain is sweeter in the former, does not indicate that the stalks are any better.

better.

Sweedish Turnips may be sown this month, in drills, 80 inches apart. A plenty of seed should be sown, to ensure an even stand of plants—2 lbs. per sore is not too much. The land should be well manured, and thoroughly prepared—a fine tilth is especially essential to success on old ground. Thin the plants, when the second leaf appears, to at least 12 to 15 inches apart. Partial or total inclure is, in many cases, to be attributed to defective thinning.

Mowing Machines have come to be an indispensable part of the machinery of the farm. It is a serious loss of time and money to get in any large crops of hay without using them. Scythes may be used around fence corners, trees, etc.

is a serious loss of time and money togethe and large crops of hay without using them. Scythes may be used around fence corners, trees, etc. but in open fields they must give place to the horse mowers, many kinds of which are so near noise mowers, many kinds of which are so near perfection that it is hard to go astray in selecting

perfection that it is nare to go assets it according to one.

Haying.—Clover and Timothy should be cut when in full blossom; if allowed to get ripe, the quality of hay is not so good. By beginning early the work need not be hurried. Use the mower after the dew is off in the forencon Cut only as much as can be well cared for. It is often remarked that the average quality of hay is not so good as before the introduction of the mowing machines, from the temptation to cut the gray's faster than it can be cured.

nies with airl, it is better not to wash. Fiseces should be done up with care, nicely rolled and securely tied with light twine. When it is known that a farmer puts up his wool in neat shape without any tags, etc., he will obtain the highest price. Everywhere, but especially here, it honest is the best roller."

highest price. Everywhere, but especially here, "honesty is the best policy."
Ticks.—Immediately utter shearing, the ticks leave the sheep for the longer wool of the lambs. The lambs thus infected should be dipped in a decoction of tobacco stems, which will destroy the ticks. Several special dips are in the market.
Potatoes.—The Colorado beetle must be kept in check by a free and judicious use of Paris green, or the equally efficient and cheaper London purpls. The liquid method of application, using some sort of a sprinkler, is now most generally practised. It must be remembered that these substances are deadly poisons, to be handled with caution and stored in a secure place, or serious results may follow.

Buckwheat may be sown during this month, and may be made a profitable crop, especially and may be made a profitable crop, especially upon newly cleaned ground where the mellowupon newly cleaned ground where the mellowing effects of the crop are of importance. The silver-huil buckwheat is better than the common variety, the yield being greater, and the flour from it is whiter and of a finer quality than the ordinary sort.

Poultry.—Many chickens are carried off by

hawks, rats, etc., unless safe coops are provided, which should be closed at night and not opened until the dew is off the grass in the

morning.
Cellars should be ventilated at night and bept closely shut up and dark in the day time. The outer air highly charged with moisture, if allowed to enter the cellar in the day time will deposit the cellar in a the day time will deposit the cellar in made more. the cold walls, and the cellar is made more damp instead of dryer by the day ventilation. Summer-Failows.—In rare cases it may be well to summer-failow. The object is mainly to kill off weeds that have become plentiful and are otherwise difficult to destroy, especially on heavy olay soils. There are so many green crops that may be grown to advantage for cleaning the ground, that it seldom pays to keep a field idle for a whole season merely to rid it of weeds. If it is decided to summer-failow it should be done with thoroughness that the greatest good may come from the expensive rest that is given to the fallowed land.

Pigs for early fall killing will need a regular and generous feeding of bran and meal slops. A

Pigs for early fall killing will need a regular and generous feeding of bran and meat slops. A quantity of mith, with a run in the grass, will do them good. A little forcing at the start pays well for pigs that are grown for the early market.

Bubbing Posts.—All who have the comfort of their animals at heart—and, we may add, desires to preserve their fences intact—should provide a few rubbing posts for the animals. The pleasure of seeing them used is pay enough, but there is more.

Salt bugs are easily made and are very useful. A few boxes in the pasture will be a saving of the salt which is otherwise thrown upon the soil and largely lost. Long flat troughs may be used.

used.

A Horse Fork.—In the hurry of haying, the saving which is made by using a horse fork will more than pay its cost in a few days As a time and labor-saving machine, a horse fork should be used on every farm of an ordinary

fork should be used on every farm of an ordinary size.
Working Hortes.—A thorough washing with clean water, not too cold, will greatly aid in keeping the working horses in a good condition; it removes the accumulated and dried sweat and dirt much better than dry rubbing. The harness should be kept clean and soft that it may not gall the animals. A little powdered aloes rubbed on with the oil will keep away any insects trat are likely to infest the harness, and will do no injury to the horse.

Calves should have a good run of grass. The pushing of them without overdoing must be kept in mind. The first year's growth determines in a great measure what shall be the future of the animals.

treated as if it were a young tree. Cut away all shoots that come upon the stock below the graft, that the nourishment may go to the graft. See that the branches of the graft have plenty of room, and the growth is not interfered with by surrounding branches.

surrounding branches.

Pruning. June is a good time for pruning.
Larger limbs may be out away now, covering
all cuts with varnish, paint, or melted grafting

all cuts with varnish, paint. or melled graiung wax.

Thinning Fruit.—The sooner this essential to the production of the best fruit is done the better. It is seidem overdone, and too frequently entirely neglected. Thinning increases the size and improves the quantity of the fruit, and with young trees, just starting into bearing, it is a necessity.

Baskete and crates for marketing should be provided, and let them be distinctly and neatly marked with the address of both shipper and consignee.

onsignee. Circulio.—Begin as soon as the fruit is set to

Circulio.—Begin as soon as the fruit is set to visit the trees in early morning; the aluggish insects may then be jarred from the trees and caught upon sheets opened beneath to catch them. The Curculios thus caught should be swept into the fire.

Coddling Moth.—The "worms," after leaving the fruit, seek some hiding place to undergo their changes, and bands of cloth or hay, put upon the trunks of the trees, will catch many of them. The bands should be removed once in ten days, and the insects that hay satisfied be

of them. The hands should be removed once in ten days, and the insects that have gathered be neath them killed.

Tent caterpillars are best removed in the early morning while they are in their nests, and the dew glistening upon the web. A pole and swab may be used. The wild cherry is such a favorite of the tent caterpillar that it is hardly worth the while to keep and such a before for it near the while to keep any such harbors for it near the

Pear slugs when so numerous as to do injury, may be destroyed by dusting the leaves with time or ashes; even dry earth may be used with good effect.

The Borers of the peach and apple trees are to

The Borers of the peach and apple trees are to be looked to. When once in the tree there is no surface remedy. Heaping earth around the base of the tree, or using a close fitting paper band, will keep the female insect from depositing her eggs. For killing the worms the use of the knife and wire probe is the most effectual. Their wherabouts is known by the sawdust they make, and depression of the bark. Use the knife continuals cautiously.

#### THE FRUIT GABDEN.

carly the work need not be hurried. Use the mover after the dew is cff in the forenoon Cur only as much as can be well cared for. It is often remarked that the average quality of hay is not so good as before the introduction of the mowing machines, from the temptation to cut the grays faster than it can be curred.

Hay Tedders are important implements in conjunction with the mower. Frequent stirring of the grass, to give the air access to all paris without burning the surface in the sun, is a great aid in making hay of the cost quality. Grass cut in the forenoon, and well stirred with the tedder, may be put into cocks in the afternoon, when it will cure better than if syread over the surface of the meadow.

Hay Cons are excellent things to protect the hay from the damage that showers would otherwise do to the curing hay. They should be removed, they are not wanted, they should be removed, thus saving much pruning in the fall, and the grown the damage that showers would otherwise do to the curing hay. They should be made of stont cotton, a yard or yard and a half square, provided with loops at the corners for fastening down with woo'en pegs. I well cared for, a set of caps will last many years, and save several times their cost.

Sheep Shearing.—Washing sheep under the present system of buying wool, will perhaps be the prevailing practice. If care is taken to keep the sheep she that the wool will not be filled with dirt, it is better not to wash. Fleeces should be done up with care, nicely rolled and securely tied with light twins. When it is known that a farmer puts up his wool in neat shape without any tags, etc., he will obtain the Currants and Gooseberries.-A mulch should

old canes should be kept upright by using stakes or trellises.

Grape vines one year old set this spring should grow only one shoot; let it be the strongest and best one put forth. Old vines recently set should not be allowed to bear this year. The young growing shoots of old vines should be tied up before they fall over or are broken by the winds; soft cotton twine or bast bark are the best for the purpose.

Straweeries.—A mulch of straw, cut hay, or leaves, should be applied before the fruit begins to ripen, that the berries may be kept from the soil. The picking and packing for market requires much care and good judgment. All overstipe berries should be excluded, as one such will be crushed and spoil the whole basket. The it treatment of the bed after fruiting depends upon the method of cultivation. In any case the mulch is to be removed and the soil forked over. When the plants are kept in hills, the runners are to be cut as fast as they appear. In the alternate system they are allowed to take root between the rows, and the old plants are removed later in the season. Runners struck in small toots of soil will be ready to plant out in August. inter in the season. Runners struck in small pots of soil will be ready to plant out in August, and will give a good crop next year. Layer the earliest and strongest runners for this purpose.

#### KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

This is the time when the rake and the hoe count for so much is the success of the season's work. The weets must be kept down, or much of the labor of preparation and planting is lost. It is observed that the rake is put before the hoe, and it should be so in the garden. A frequent use of a long and sharp toothed steel-rake will use of a long and sharp toothed sieci-rake will save much hard hoeing, and at the same time keep the soil in a better condition for the young

keep the soil in a better condition for the young growing plants.
Sowing for succession is a useful method of prolonging the season of many vegetebles, and should be more generally practised. By sowing beans, peas, corn, etc., at intervals of a week or so, these valuable vegetables may be had through the reason.

Asparagus.—After peas have come the plants should be allowed to grow up in order that the green foliage may accumulate food for next

should be allowed to grow up in order that the green foliage may accumulate food for next spring accuring of manure may he added. Keep all large weeds out; the small ones will not grow after the ground is densely shaded by foliage.

Beans—If the weather has been cold and backward, and injured the Limas, put in more at once. These and other pole beans need attention to make them all take to the poles. Sow bush sorts, as the "Refugee" for succession and pickling.

busi sorts, as the "Reduges" for succession and pickling.

Beets and Carrots.—Sow the main crop if not done already. Keep the weeds out and the soil loose. A succession of the "Egyptian" to use while young should be town, using the thinnings

for greens.

Cabbage and cauliflowers need frequent hoeing. Plants for late sorts in seed-beds should not be too crowded; they need weeding frequently, and if infested with the cabbage-worm, sprinkle

and if infested with the cabbage-worm, sprinkle with ashes. Cucumbers.—For pickles, sow until the middle of the month. Drills are preferred, 5 to 7 feet apart. The ground should be well mannred, by plowing furrows, and putting it in, and covering with an inch or so of soil. From 12 to 20 seeds per foot in the rows, gives a fair share for the striped bug, which is quite certain to give them a call. So soon as plants appear, dust with ashes or fine lime, and when well started, thin to three feet apart.

make a good growth of leaves, after which they
may be taken up and put under cover until dry,
then stored in a cool place.
Annuals.—Set out the tender sorts started
under glass, and sow seeds for succession.
Perennials.—Cut away the flower clusters as
soon as they fade, unless seed is desired from
them.

#### them. GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.

A stripping of the greenhouse at this season is not recessary. Many plants do better kept in, while others may be provided for a summer display of bloom. Generical and their relatives are excellent for producing a fine show of indoor flowers, as are the showy Pelargoniums. A plenty of air, water, and shade from the hot sum will be necessary. Make all the repairs that the house needs.

Window boxes, aside from their place at the window, may be used for decorating the porch.

window, may be used for decorating the porch or plazza. They must not be allowed to get dry. The plants in the windows with shade in the heat of the day and water may be kept looking fresh.

#### Commercial.

CITY WHOLESALE PRICES. FLOUR.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

butter, Isc to 18c; eggs, 10c to 12c; cheese, 12 to 14c: hay, \$3 to \$10; potatoes, 65c to 70c per bag; corn, 80c.

Morrisburg, May 31.—Specially reported by Alex. Farlinger, commission merchant—Flour, per 100 lbs, \$2.75 to \$3.25; cornmeal, \$1.60 to \$1.75; oatmeat, \$2.25 to \$2.50; barley, 55c to 80c; oata, 31c to 83c; potatoes, 45c to 50c; butter, 16c to 16; eggs, 9c to 94c; wool, 30c. Farmers are through keeding; have put in a larger crop than usual. Present cloudy and showery weather makes the increasing crop very promising, except fall wheat, which will not be more than third usual yield. Fall wheat and rye now heading out.

Toronto, May 31.—Market very dull. Flour inactive. Superior Extra offering at \$5.50, and not taken. Wheat, quiet; No. 2 fall would probably bring \$1.17 to \$1.18. but no movement reported in any sort. Oates steady at 37c for Western. Barley nominal. Peas quiet at 71c to 72c, but no sales reported. Stocks in store—Flour, 6,750 barrels; Fall wheat, 159,244 bushels; Spring wheat, 113,581 bushels; oats, 20,200 bushels; barley. 2,601 bushels; pease, 2, 422 bushels.

Guelly, May 29.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$2,75 to \$3.00; fall wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.18; spring wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.18; barley, 45cto 50c; peas, 60c to 57c; nats, 38c to 38c; cattle (live weight), \$4.00 to \$4.50; thides, \$1 to \$2.70; sheepskins, \$6.00; wool, 30c to 31c; butter, 11c to 18c; eggs, 8c to c; hay, \$9 to \$11; pointoes, 25c to 35c;

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.. May 31.—Market little stronger than last week; fancy 12jc to 12jc; some very choice reached 13c.
UTIOA. N. Y., May 31.—6.000 boxes sold, 1,500 on commission; ruling prices, 12c to 12j; range 12c to 13c; bulk at 12jc. Market active.

PRICES IN LIVERPOOL

a y		<b>M</b> ay 25.		May 28.		May 27.		Мау 28.		0203	
5.											8
5.0 Flour 12 S. Wheat 10 Red Winter 10 White 10 Club 10 Corn 5 Oats 6 Barley 5 Peas 7 Pork 61 Lard 37 Beef 69		8.0 12 10 10 10 10 5 6 5 7 81 88	1.60736116320 <b>6</b> 0	12 10 10 10 10 10 5 6 5 7 60 68		8. 12 9 10 10 10 5 6 5 7 59 867	d. 6 10 6 16 0 3 3 0 5 6 6	10 10 10 4 6 5	6 10 6 1 6 11 3	8. 12 9 10 10 10 4 6 5 6 59 86 67	1
Bacon 35 Tallow 33 Cheese 69	600	35 83 88	000	35 33 68	000	35 88 71	0000	85 83 71	0000	85 83 71	
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LIVE STOCK MARKETS. MONTREAL, May 31.

Working Horses—A thorough weaking with the providing horse in a good condition to recover the section lated and dried sweet the service in a good condition in the rows, allowed the service in the rows as the section lated and dried sweet the survey of the late of the section of the section

Stagg, of Brockville, sold a few hogs, averaging \$50 lbs. each, to Wm. Morgan at 5.70 per 100 lbs., and hought one car of cattle to ship back to Brockville at \$6 to \$40 per lb. Several sales were made to butchers at \$4 to \$40 per lb.; \$5 few good steers bringing 5c. At Viger market the supply of beef cattle was only moderate, and consisted chiefly of fat cows and buils, some of which were of large size, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. There was a good enquiry for calves; and desirable stock brought slightly advanced rates. Mr. Robert Nicholson bought 2 fine calves at \$6 each, and \$4 the \$1.50 each. Smaller calves also met with a good demand at \$2 to \$3.50 each. Sheep and lambs were wanted, the former at \$4.50 each. and the latter at \$5 to \$4.50 each.

#### THE HORSE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 23.

There has been a good demand for horses during the past week, resulting in a fair volume of business, which shows an improvement upon that of the week previous Desirable carriage and heavy working horses are still enquired for, and command good figures. Dr. McRachran, of this city, shipped during the week his splendid brown mare Belle Thorn, 5 years cid, to Mr. K. W. Scars, of Boston, for \$1,000, for breeding purposes. Sales were also reported of 1 bay mare, 6 years old, weighing 1,200 lbs, for \$20, 1 black horse for \$90, and one brown do \$95. Also 1 roan colt for \$100. A dealer stated to-day that a great deal of mischief had been done through buyers posting off into the country in search of animals, as it has caused farmers to demand much higher prices than can be paid. The average price paid for horses in this market last week was about \$83. Of course in this average is not included the broad mare valued at \$1,000. The shipments of horses from Montreal to the United States during the week ending Saturday. May 29th, aggregated 113 head, costing \$10,403.50, as compared with \$5 horses valued at \$8.413.50 for the week previous. Among the principal American shippers were C. H. and E. Snow, Boston; J. Hicks, ing the weak caning Saturday, may man, aggregated 113 head, costing \$10,403.50, as compared with 35 horses valued at \$8,413.50 for the week previous. Among the principal American shippers were C. H. and E. Snow, Boston; J. Hicks, Gardener, Mass; A. C. Lewis, Oneonta, New York; W. M. Potter, Oneonta, New York; C. P. Gilson, Brattleboro. Vermont. To-day 37 horses were shipped to the States, valued at \$3,694. Alexander's great sale of horses came off last week at Lexizgton Ky., and was largely attended, sevenieen thoroughbred coits bringing an average of \$865, and twenty-one fillies an average of \$865, and twenty-one fillies an average of \$244. The highest price paid was \$1.830, by Colonel S. U. Bru-e. of New York city. for a handsome bay colt by King Alfonso, dam Millie Wood. In Albany, N. Y., a good demand exists for both working and driving horses. A report of the Albany market \*nys:-" The supply amounts to about 600 head, and includes all classes of animals. The demand is good and the sales have been free. Among the transactions, P. L. Eastman reports: One pair heavy workers at \$150; one single worker at \$250; one light do at \$150; one roadster at \$225; ore benyy worker at \$200; two roadsters at \$250; one benyy worker at \$300; one roadster at \$225; one benyy worker from Montreal to the United States, for week ending May 20th, as per official reports received from the United States Consul-General:—May 20th: 1 horse, \$125; 2 do \$150; 3 d \$257; 14 do \$1,221; 24 do \$1,685; 20 d \$1,570. May 23th: 2 horses, \$221; 8 do, 740; 16 do, \$1,71; 16,00; 24 do, \$387.50; 1 do, \$127; 4 do, 412.50.

#### "TRUE WITNESS."

The TRUE WITNESS is for sale at the follow ing News Depots:

Name.

J. B. Lane.

J. B. Lane.

J. F. Redmond.

J. Chaboiliez Square Robert McGale.

J. F. Redmond.

J. St. Joseph street James Graham.

St. J. Joseph street James Graham.

J. St. Joseph street James Graham.

J. Connorly.

J. St. Joseph street M. Connolly.

J. St. Joseph street M. Connolly.

J. Connors.

Corner Colborne and Ottawa M. O'Byrne.

J. Connors.

Corner Colborne and Ottawa Street Mrs. Havery.

J. 107 College street Mrs. Gibbons.

Corner McCord and Ottawa Street Mrs. Gibbons.

Corner McCord and Ottawa Mrs. Crowe.

J. McCord street Mr. Shelly.

J. 147 McCord street Mr. Shelly.

James Moaran.

J. St. Ottawa street James Meek.

James Moaran.

J. St. Ottawa street James Meek.

J. St. Ottawa Street James Sharkey.

J. St. Mary street James Sharkey.

J. St. Mary street James Sharkey.

J. St. Mary street James Meek.

J. St. Mary Street James Meek. ing News Depots:-James Sharkey 570 St. Mary street
J. Semmellbaack 125 Main
Thomas Carmody 24 Bleury street
John Kiely 1195 St. Catherine street
Francis Vallery 46 Dorchester street

	Mrs. Sullivan
ı	POINT ST. CHARLES.
	John Wayne

#### BIRTH,

WURTELE.—At Hochelaga, on Sunday, 23rd May, the wife of F. W. Wurtele of a daughter.

SWEENEY.—At Prescott, Ontario, May 25th, Peter M. Sweeney, in the 27th year of his age.

12-1.

LONERGAN.—At 196 Amherst street, Montreal, on Sunday, the 30th inst., Bridget Lonergan, youngest daughter of the late Timothy Lonergan, Esq., in his lifetime of St. Threese de Bainville, P. Q.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 7.30 a. m. sharp Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. The remains will be buried at Ste.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE DOMINION.

#### HAND-BALL.

The competition for the Champion Belt offered by the Montreal Hand-ball and Racket Club will take place (weather permitting) at 2 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE the 19th and following days. Gentlemen wishing to enter can receive full explanations from the Corresponding Secretary, who will receive all entries up to noon of the above mentioned day. JOHN DAVEY.

Corresponding Secretary M. H. B. & R. C., 53 St. Antoine street. Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. The nineteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty. Present: The Hon. Mr. Justice Papineau. No. 1342.

nundred and eighty. Present: The Hon. Mr. Justice Papineau. No. 1342.

HERCULE JEAN BTE. BEAUDRY, of the City and District of Montreal merchant, Dame Marie Anne Beaudry, wife separated as to property of Joseph Lemon, of the same place, physician and merchant, the said Joseph Lemon for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to these presents. Marie Emma Z. Beaudry, wife separated as to property of Louis H. Frechette, advocate, heretofore of Levis, actually of the City and District of Montreal, the said Louis H. Frechette for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to these presents, ca autant que besoin est, Plaintiffs.

VS.

CHARLES LAMONTAGNE, heretofore hotelkeeper and trader of the City and District of Montreal, now absent from the Province of Quebec and residing in the United States of America, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Lareau & Leboeuf, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Olivier Daoust, Bailiff of the Superior Court, on the writt of summone in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; and that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal called La Pairts, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said City called the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement; and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court),

(GEO. H. KERNICK. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs

(By the Court), GEO, H. KERNICK, Deputy P. S. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned will mail to any address, the oldest and new est publications of interest to the Irish people, on receipt of the published price. Send name and Address,

J. McARAN, Bookseller,

198 Murray Street,

Montreal, Can.

AT Agent for TRUE WITNESS and all other kindred weeklies. My28-41

#### Canada: Province of Quebec, District of Houtreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME MARIE ANGELIQUE LUDIVINE AYCARD, of the City and District of Mont-real, wife of Amable Edouard Gaudry, Baker, of the said city, judicially authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff,

The said AMABLE EDOUARD GAUDRY, Defendant.
An action in separation of property has been instituted in this cause, on the tenth of May instant.
Montreal, 10th May, 1880.
SAINT PIERRE SCALLON.
134M15,22,29J5,12 Piaintiff's Attorney.

#### D. MURPHY,

Saddler and Harness Maker. No. 76 St. Joseph St., Mc



#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

Tenders are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the jollowing, viz.

the following, viz.:

10 Locomotive Engines,
16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers),
20 Second-class Cars
3 Express and Baggage Cars,
3 Postal and Smoking Cars,
210 Box Freight Cars,
100 Flat Cars,
2 Wing Ploughs,
2 Snow Ploughs,
2 Flangers,
40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF ('ANADA, and de ivered on the Canadian Pacific Rallway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.

By order, F. BRAUN. DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 7th February, 1880.

## Railroads.

Intercolonial Railway TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received until noon on Saturday, 5th June, 1880, for eighty box freight cars and eighty June, 1880, for eighty box freight cars and eighty platform cars.

These cars must all be delivered on the Intercolonial Railway complete and in running order, not later than July 15th, 1890.

Specifications and forms of tender can be procured from the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, Ottawa, or from the Mechanical Superintendent, Moncton, and tenders will not be noticed unless they are made in accordance with the form supplied.

Each tender must also be accompanied by a certified bank cheque for five hundred dollars, and any tender in which this is omitted will not be considered.

In any case where the person tendering declines to enter into a contract in accordance with his tender, when notified to do so, the amount sent in with the tender will be forfeited. In all other cases the cheque will be returned.

To ensure the due fulfilment of the contract not be considered.

To ensure the due fulfilment of the contract a deposit to the credit of the Receiver-General of five per cent of the bulk sum of the contract will be required from the person whose tender it is proposed to accept, and this sum will be retained until the contract is satisfactorily com-

D. POTTINGER.

Chief Superintendent. RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N.B, 22nd May, 1880.

# Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY

#### **CHANCE OF TIME**

COMMENCING ON

Monday, May 3, 1880, Trains will run as follows:

MAIL EXPRESS Leave Hochelaga for Hull.... 8 80 am 5 15 pm 

Arrive at Hochelaga .......... 12 30 pm 9 15 pm Night Passenger Leuve Hochelaga for Quebec.. 300 pm 1000 pm Arrive at Hochelaga....... 445 pm 630 am Leave Hochelaga for St. Mixed. Mixed.

Jerome...... 5 30 pm ...... Arrive at St. Jerome...... 7 15 pm Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga..... 6 45 am Arrive at Hochelaga....... 900 am (Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.) Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes

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Trains to and from Quebec. All Trains run by Montreal Time. GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square. TICKET OFFICE, 202 St. James street. L. A. SENECAL, General Superintendent.

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ton, and Lever, 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, per dozen..... 9 60 Any book sold separately out of box or

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CANADIAN MARKETS.

Belleville, May 20.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6 to \$6 50; fall wheat, \$1 20 to \$1 30; spring wheat, \$1 20 to \$1 30; shring wheat, \$1 20 to \$1 30; sharley, 55c to 65c; peas, 60c to 65c; oats, 35c to 40c; mutton, \$7 to \$8; hides, \$8 50 to \$8; sheepskins, \$1 45 fo \$1 60; wool, 30c to 30]c; butter, 16c to 25c; eggs, 90 to 10c; cheere, 12c to 15c; hay, \$10 to \$11; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag.

Kingston, May 29.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$8 50; to \$6 50; fall wheat, \$1 20 to \$1 24; spring wheat, \$1 18 to 1 23; barley, nominal; peas, 65c to 68c; oats, 37c to 38c; cattle (live weight) \$1; beef, \$5 to \$5; mutton, \$7 to \$8; hides, \$6 to \$8; sheepskins, \$1 to \$2; wool 2 c to 30c; butter, 13c to 14c; eggs, 8c to 10c; cheese, 10jc; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 60c; corn, 57c.

ST CATHERINES, May 29.—Flour, No. 1 super' \$6 25 to \$6 50; fall wheat, \$1 12 to \$1 15; spring wheat, \$1 10 to \$1 15; barley, 50c to 55c; peas, 55c to 60; oats, 35c to 38c; cattle (live weight), \$1; beef, \$4 to \$5; mutton, \$6 dressed hogs, \$7; to \$8; sheepskins, \$1 50 to \$2; eggs, 10c to 12c; cheese 15c to 16c; hay, \$10 to \$13; potatoes, 30c to 40c; corn, 52c to 54c.

OTTAWA, May 29.—Flour, No 1 super, \$2 5 to \$5 60; fall wheat, \$1 20 to \$0.

OTTAWA, May 29.—Flour, No 1 super, \$2 5 to \$5 60; fall wheat, \$1 20 to \$0.

So 50; barley, 50c; peas, 65c to 75c; oats, 33c; cattle (live weight), \$1 50 to \$5; beef, \$5 50 to \$6 50; mutton, \$6 to \$7; dressed hogs, \$7 to \$7 50; hides, \$6; sheepskins, \$1 50; wool, 28c to 28c; butter, 15c to 18c; eggs, 10c to 12c; cheese, 12 to 14c; hay, \$9 to \$10; potatoes, 65c to 70c per bag; corn, 60c.

Morrisourg, May 31.—Specially reported by \$1 to \$10; the \$1 to \$10; the \$1 to \$10; the \$2 to \$10; the \$2 to \$2 to \$2 to \$30; the \$2 to \$2 to \$30; the \$2 to \$30; the \$2 to \$30; the \$2 to \$30; the \$

CHEESE MARKETS.

The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:—