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THE "POST" LIBEL SUIT

Chief-Justice SIR A. A. DOBION presiding.]

Thursday June 15th.

The new celebrated informer case was again pefore the Court of Queen's Bench this morn-In accordance with the decision renhered by Chief Justice Sir A.A. Dorlon on Tuesday, Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., one of the counsel for the defendant, fyled the specific plea of justification required, a document which covered twenty-one pages of foolscap, nd gave the list of charges in a more minute

plea is to be found on the third page of this In presenting this plea to the Court, Mr. Kerr said he desired to have the point of the argument on dismissing the first plea reserv-The plaintiff's counsel were now in pos-

and detailed form. A correct copy of the

ession of the plea just fyled. Mr. RITCHIE said that this plea was an extremely lengthy one. He had had only just ime to glance over the document, but on onsulting his confreres in the case, they had scided not to enter a demurrer to the plen in general. With reference, however, to one of the mincipal allegations against the plaintiff in this plea, the defence had not specified the names. For instance, Mr. McNamee was charged with betraying his dupes to the Government, but the names of these dupes had not been given. The plea was, therefore,

open to that objection. Mr. KERE said that the defendant was ready and willing to furnish these names. It was only for the time being that they had been suppressed. As, therefore, there were no other objections to the specific plea he would ask that a day be fixed for the trial.

Mr. RITCHIE also expressed a desire that a day be fixed, and named Monday.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that there were other cases which would have to be proceeded with before this, as the prisoners were now in jall awaiting trial. He added that the pre-sent panel of petty jurors had already served Mr. Carter. Q C. or sleven. He would be obliged before giving against The Poer newspaper.

day during the present term. At this point of the proceedings it was pretty well known that to have the case come on this term after all the delays was almost an impossibility, and such a good opportunity for making a speech for effect was not to be lost by the plaintiff's counsel. Mr. Carter therefore commenced an oration on the bardship which his client Mr. McNamee would be obliged to endure if the case was put off. The CHEF-JUSTICE, interrupting him, said that the hardship which the jurors would be obliged to undergo were also to be considered.

Mr. CARTER, in pathetic terms, implored the Court not to deal harsbly with his client, who was virtually on his trial, defending himself against terrible charges.

anxious to have the case come off this term, and had not raised any obstacles to prevent it from so doing.

The Chief Justice said if they wished he would fix Monday for the case, but it was improbable that it would come up then.

Mr. Kerr said that Mr. Whelan would be under considerable expense in bringing his witnesses into Court, and therefore the Court could see that if a day was fixed and the witnesses brought forward and the case did not come up, the defendant would be at a great loss. He therefore asked that on the day fixed the trial should come up for a certainty.

Siruck from the said plea for the following, amongst other reasons:

Firstly—Because the several averments set forth in the said several paragraphs introduce new matters upon the record not contained in the original plea of justification, and are inconsistent with the leave granted to amend the said original plea for the following, amongst other reasons:

Struck from the said plea for the following, amongst other reasons:

Firstly—Because the several averments set forth in the said several paragraphs introduce new matters upon the leave granted to amend the original plea of justification, and are inconsistent with the leave granted to amend the said original plea for the following, amongst other reasons:

Firstly—Because the several averments set forth in the said several paragraphs introduce new matters upon the leave granted to amend the original plea of justification, and are inconsistent with the leave granted to amend the said original plea of justification, and are inconsistent with the leave granted to amend the said original plea of justification, and are inconsistent with the leave granted to amend the said original plea of justification.

Secondly—Escause the order of the Court granting the application of Defendant's Counsistent with the leave granted to amend to give place of justification, and are inconsistent with the leave granted to amend the original plea of justification.

Secondly—Escause the order of the Court granting the application of Defendant's Counsistent with the leave granted to amend the said original plea of justificat

Mr. Carter, Q.C., after the usual infroductory remarks about the odious charges
and accusations against Mr. MoNamee, his
client, and his desire to have them rejuted at
the earliest possible moment, suggested that
the case be fixed for the first day of the next
term.

The Chief Justice pointed out the utter

The Chief Justice pointed out the utter pointed out the utte

The CHIEF JUSTICE pointed out the utter uselessness of fixing the case for that day, as it would be necessary that the Crown should on that day proceed with the Crown cases, whereas on the 12th the most important Crown cases would be over and the Court-in a position to take up the case.

Mr. ODIMET, Q. C., representing the Crown, said that the Crown could not think or con-

till to-morrow to prepare the necessary

papers for that purpose. Mr. Cabrer, Q.C., following, said that the defence had taken advantage of the permission allowed them to plead specially to go into a lot of allegations entirely foreign to the issue, and which they desired to have rejected.

Mr. Keer, Q.C., for the defence, said it was too late for them to think of that now. The issue had been joined yesterday.

Mr. CARTER, Q.U., said the issue had not been joined. The prosecution had merely stated their readiness to answer generally in order to push on the case.

Mr. KERR-" If the issues had not been joined, why did you ask a day to be fixed for

Mr. CARTER-We were prepared to put in an answer yesterday in the course of the day. We were ready to proceed, if possible. The CHIEF-JUSTICE-Mr. Carter you are

only weakening your argument on the present application by insisting that you were ready to proceed, for if you were ready to proceed on the ples as it was your present application cannot be of great importance.

Mr. CARTER, however, continued urging his application to be allowed until to-morrow to again demur to the specific plea of justification put in yesterday by the defendant.

Mr. KERR said that the issue was completed, and that the parties had both declared themselves ready to go to trial on the issue, and this application could not now be granted.

Mr. Carrer said that the application was not for the avowed purpose of making a demurrer, but to decide whether they would or

The COURT said that there was no doubt but that the issue had been coupled, but the Court had it in its discretion to allow pleadings to be amended, and, therefore, he would allow the prosecution to withdraw their general answer and give them until to-morrow to demur.

Mr. McNamee, the private prosecutor, was not present in Court this morning, in fact he is not in the city, so that the general impression prevails that it was an understood thing, despite the vaporings of his counsel, that the case was to be delayed, as it was, and shoved

on to the next term.

The objection to the first ples was that it was not sufficient. The objection to the second is that it is too much. Some people are hard to satisfy.

Saturday June 17th. The usual crowd of interested spectators had assembled this morning in the Court of

Mr. CARTER, QC., on behalf of his client, considerably over the usual time, and as the Mr. F. B. McNamee, arose and said he Crown had not asked for a second panel it wished to fyle a demurror to the specific plea would be a great hardship to the jurors to be of justification fyled by Mr. John P. Whelan, well clear of Thrump Cap, she struck the obliged to serve twenty-one days instead of defendant in the case for crimical libel rocks and rebounded. The engines were

any hope that the trial would be fixed for any considered irrelevant to tue matter in hand. Both documents are appended below. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.)

PROVINCE OF GUEERC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL
NO. 18.
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown Side)

THE QUEEN

JOHN PATRICK WHELAN. [Indictment for Libel.]

The Honorable L. O. Loranger, Attorney General for the Province of Quebec, of our said Lady the Queen, moves in the event of the Demurrer herewith fyied not being maintained, that the whole of that portion of the place of murrer herewith fyied not being maintained, that the whole of that portion of the Diea of justification fyled in this case on the fifteenth day of June instant, beginning with the paragraph. "And the said John Patrick Whelan "saith that the said John Francis Bernard "McNamee has been for several years past and "was at the time of the public atton aforesaid, is "and has held himself out to be a public man, "That he has been and is President of the St. "Batrick's Society, &c. &c."

Mr. Kerr said that his client was just as sexious to have the case come off this term, and had not raised any obstacles to prevent it from so doing.

The Chief Justice said if they wished he case for the following, and the chief reasons:

Court, and the paragraphs hereby objected to go far beyond the leave granted by this Court to amend.

This Court to consult the Crown counsel, and would give his decision to-morrow.

Friday June 16th.

This morning the Hon. Chief-Justice Sir A.

A. Dorion informed the parties in the Mu-Namee-Post libel suit that he had come to the cenclusion that it would be impossible that the case should be heard this term, and suggested that it be fixed for some day in the next term, ior which the second panel of jurors would be summoned; this is about the libel and inconsistent with liber of September next.

Court, and the paragraphs hereby objected to set forth matters entirely foreign to the illelit; and do not in any way aver facts to be proved in truth of the libel, but merely refer to alleged previous libers stated to have been published in joreign parts against the said Francis Bernard Monames.

Fourthly—Because the paragraphs hereby objected to alleged previous libers stated to have been published in joreign parts against the said francis Bernard Monames.

Fourthly—Because the paragraphs hereby objected to set forth matters of the slitely parts against the said francis Bernard Monames.

Fourthly—Because the paragraphs hereby objected to set forth matters of the slitely and to the liber, but merely refer to alleged previous libers stated to have been published in joreign parts against the said Francis Bernard Monames.

Fourthly—Because the paragraphs hereby objected to set forth matters entirely now in a subject to alleged previous libers stated to have been published in joreign parts against the said Francis Bernard Monames.

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Fourthly—Because the paragraphs hereby objected to alleged previous libers stated to have been published in joreign parts against the said Francis Bernard Monames.

Fourthly—Because the

Attorney General, per J. ALD. QUIMET, Q.C.

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC;
District of Montreal. <del>, and the second of the secon</del>

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH THE QUEEN

JOHN PATRICK WHELAN.

Indiciment for Libel.

Whelan, and that Our said Lady the Queen is not bound by the law of the land to answer the same; and this he, the said Honorable L. O. Loranger, who prosecutes as aforesaid, is ready to verify.

Wherefore, the said Honorable L. O.Loranger prays judgment declaring the said plea secondly pleaded by the said John Patrick Whelan to be insufficient and that the same be rejected.

Montreal, 17th June, 1882.

Montreal, 17th June, 1882. (Signed,) L. O. LORANGER,

Attorney General.

By J. ALD. OUIMET, Q.C.

C. P. DAVIDSON, Q.C.

It is now, therefore, become evident that it is the intention of the private presecutor to fight the case, not on its merits as was expecied, but upon all the legal technicalities possible to raise. In the event of the demurrer failing, the motion to strike out may succeed.

One of the objections to the second plea raised by Mr. Ritchie that certain names had been omitted in the plea has been satisfied, and the necessary names furnished. The private prosecutor has lost no time in having there names published, and was seen this morning busily engaged in concocting with a etar' reporter a report of the case in which the ntire names were given.

The argument on the demurrer was fixed for Thursday next.

Grounding of the SS. "Canadian,"

THE VESSEL UNINJURED - PASSENGERS LANDED SAFELY AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 16 .- Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night news spread through the city that a large steamer had gone ashore at the mouth of the harbor and soon it became know that the Allan steamship "Canadian," Captain Menzles, from Glasgow and Liverpool, G. B., had struck on Thrump Cap shoals, between Meagher's

Beach and Devil's Island Lights. Preparations were at once made on the Government steamer "Newfield" and several steam tugs to proceed to the scene, and about half-past ten o'clock one of the latter got off with instructions from Cunard & Co. to Capt. Menzies. A thick fog settled over the water made great caution necessary, but shortly after midnight before much time had been spent in the search the stranded steamer's whistle was beard in the distance and a tug was soon at her side. She was found lying quietly on a shoal with a slight list to port, but without any motion. to speak of. She had struck of half-past six when the tide was high and was well up on shore. The captain, on being questioned, said he took his pilot on board at four thirty in the afternoon off Sambro Head. The fog was then very thick, and the ship was kept going very slowly. At 6.30 when running to eastward, off Fitch Buoy, but keeping, they thought, quickly reversed, but a few minutes after she any decision in the matter, to consult the Mr. Cabter also syled a motion to strike went on again, came off, and then struck a counsel for the Crown, nor could be hold out out certain passages in the ples, which he third time and remained fast, lying with her went on again, came off, and then struck a head to the east. There were few passengers on the deck at the time, but when the ship struck a sudden rush was made from below and for a few minutes everything was excitement and confusion amongst them. The fears of the people were soon calmed, however, by the ship's officers, who acted with great coolness, and as soon as possible come fishermen from the shore were dispatched to the city in row boats with the news that the "Capadian" had not up to 5 o'clock this a.m., suffered any injury, the sea not being rough enough to cause her to roll. It will be necessary to remove a large quantity of her cargo, when it is thought if it should become stormy, she can be got off. The steamer had on board two hundred and seventy-seven passengers all in the steerage, and tugs were busy in the early part of the morning in transferring them to the steamer "Newfield," by which they were brought up to the city. There are a thousand tons of freight on the ship, eight hundred of which were to be loaded at Halifax and the balance taken to Boston. This morning, with the assistance of several steam tugs, the transferring of the cargo to schooners was commenced and it will be brought to the city by them. The war ship "Flamingo" and the steamer "Beta" went down early this morning to render any help possible.

The "Canadian" is an iron ship of 1,869 tons and was built for the Allan's Company in

HALIFAX, June 16 .- An unsuccessiul at. tempt was made at high water this evening to haul the S.S. "Canadian "off Thrum Cap Shoal by the warship "Flamingo." Meauwhile the Government steamer "Newfield," a steam lighter and several sailing vessels were receiving cargo on board from the stranded ship, and at 6.30 this evening, when between 400 and 500 tons had been discharged, a second attempt was 'made to pull her off by the "Flamingo," the "Newfield" and a tugboat, which proved successful. She had not sustained any apparent injury, and was making no water. Steam was got up on board, tond she arrived at her dock about 1 o'clock. The "Newfield," steam lighter and sailing vessels all drived up to night, and have be-

gun discharging cargo.

AN UNPOPULAR OFFICIAL. 'Sr. PETERSBUBG, June 19 .- Count Tolstol's return to office has created a perfect panic in Moscow and has led to trouble in the Tamboy Government three districts being in insurrection. Several noblemen's stewards were killed. The pensants in the village of Kezin Government took possession of the land in the neighborhood and portioned it'among themselves. The landlords appealed for troops to dislodge them. Count Tolstoi's suspension of La Minute, an unimportant observed in the state of the suspension of La Minute, an unimportant observed in the suspension of La Minute, an unimportant observed in the suspension of La Minute, an unimportant observed in the suspension of La Minute, an unimportant observed in the suspension of La Minute, an unimportant observed the first police, observed the Parnellites, whom he designated as a small minority of the Irish members, with uttering a condemnation vague as it is violent. He decisered, amid the cheere of the House, that he part of the House, that he part of the House, that he part of the Minute, an unimportant observed the Parnellites, whom he designated as a small minority of the Irish members, with uttering a condemnation vague as it is violent. He decisered, amid the cheere of the House, that he part of the Parnellite members dissociated themselves of the parnellite members dissociated themselves they had no right to weaken the arm of the Executive in the execution of the law. Several part of the fourth without incurring the centure of the designated as a small minority of the Irish members, with uttering a condemnation vague as it is violent. He decisered, amid the cheere of the House, that he part of the Firsh police, observed the Parnellites, whom he designated as a small minority of the Irish members, with uttering a condemnation vague as it is violent. He decisered, amid the cheere of the House, that he deal to succeed the parnellite members dissociated themselves as the decisered, amid the cheere of the House, that he deal to succeed the parnellites to succeed the parnellites as a small minority of the Irish members, with uttering a condemnation vague as it is violent. He decisered, amid the cheere of the House, that he parnellites the parnellites as a small minority of the Irish police, observed the Parnellites as a small minority of the Irish police, observed the Parnellites as a small minority of t said that the Unown could not think of constitute the University of the first said for the first said for the first day of next term, but would have 10 objection to its being fixed for the 12th.

The case was then fixed for the 12th September next, when the first temper next, when the fixed tested and styled "a further fixed".

T. W. Rivouris, Q.O., arose to state that since yesterday the counsel for the prosecution had read over the pleas of justification, and now thought it desirable, instead of suggested and now thought it desirable, instead of suggesting the pleased and suggesting the fixed said in law to bar or preclude Our said in law to bar or preclude Our said and now thought it desirable, instead of suggesting the fixed pleased for the said four fixed in law to bar or preclude Our said in the first own Mr. Gladetone, replying to charge them.

Indictiment for the List of Our said in the process of the Pus

# IRELAND

# ${f THE\ LAND\ WAR}$

London, June 13 .- In the House of Commons to-day the consideration of the Repression bill was resumed. Various amendments by the Irish members were rejected, but Mr. Gladstone agreed that the re-entry into an evicted holding should not be punishable unless it was affected by force, and of two magistrates exercising summary jurisdiction, one must be a lawyer. Sir William Hercourt pronounced that summary jurisdiction as far as it applied to assaults on bailiffs, &c., should be exercised only in proclaimed districts. Clause 5 was adopted by 176 to 34. Clause 6, dealing with unlawful associations was adopted.

LONDON, June 14. - In the House of Commons, the debate was resumed on the Repression bill. Sir Wm. Harcourt accepted an amendment providing that notice be given of

orders prohibiting meetings.
Sir Chas. Dlike denied that Egyptian troops were disaffected. He said Dervisch Pacha was confident he would be able to maintain order. He declined to make further

statements.

Mr. Wolff (Conservative) moved the adjournment as a protest against the reticence and imbecility of the Government.

A debate followed. Mr. Wolff condemned the association of England with France. Mr. Gladstone greatly lamented what had been said concerning France, who promised to labor loyally and heartily with England. All the Powers were co-operating heartily with England. The Sultan was in complete harmony with the Powers. Germany most strongly urged the Porte to accept a conference. Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the necessity of using the instrumentality of Turkey. The British policy was the maintenance of all

established rights. London, June 15 .- In the discussion on the Crime Prevention bill last night there were several bitter passages between the Government and Irish members, indicating that they are rapidly reaching a point when a

conflict is inevitable. Dunin, June 15 .- As Earl Spencer was riding through Dublin to day, he was stopped by Anna Parnell, who attempted to speak to him. Earl Spencer told her he was unable read from many prominent persons. to hear what one was stying, but would talk with her at the Castle to an evening paper that she had been shocked to hear that the erection of hute for evicted tenants in the county Limerick had again been stopped, and she asked Earl Spencer whether the report was true. From his pretending he could not hear her, Miss Parnell believes he was ashamed, and would gladly escape from the odious position in which he placed himself. She urges all connected with the building of huts to persevers. If one man should be arrested, let another take his place, so as to leave no shadow of excuse for the continuance of this outrage on humanity. She believes if the people do not show a little determination

their children will be murdered through exposure and want. A man answering the description of one of the murderers of Loid Cavendish and Mr. Burke has been arrested at Kingscourt.

London, June 15.—Evictions in Ireland now average a thousand weekly. Mr. Childers says the arms of soldiers employed for escert and protection duty in Ire-

land will bereafter be loaded. London, June 15 .- The House this evening continued the debate on the Repression bill

Mr. Sexton moved to report progress Sir William Harcourt opposed the motion He said, owing to the opposition of the Irish members, the time taken for discussion of the bill had been much too long. The discussion could not continue as at present, but he reserved for Mr. Gladstone's decision what steps should be taken.

Mr. Sexton's motion was rejected. Mr. Parnell moved that the chairman leave the chair. Rejected by 136 to 24. Mr. Dillon moved to report progress.

Bir William Barcourt withdrew his opposition, and progress was reported. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move to-morrow that precedence be given to the Arrears bill over other business, with the

exception of the Repression bill.

the Arrears bill over other business, with the exception of the Repression bill.

London, Jane 14.—In committee on the Crime Prevention Bill' to night there were several bitter passages between the Government and the Irish members, which seem to indicate that they are rapidly reaching a point when a conflict seems inevitable. The Ministers grow daily more sullen in their demeanor and more cort in their replies. Last evening an important speech of Mr. Sexton's was left without reply, and, therefore, Mr. Parnell moved to report progress. This motion brought Sir William Harcourt to his feet. In a violent speech he declared that the bill was rendered necessary by incitements to outrage contained in speeches of the honorable member for Silgo and his friends. Mr. Healy replied in a violent but powerful speech, in which he accused Sir William Harcourt of answering the argument of the Irish members by abuse. At the same time his reminded Sir William Harcourt, that he did not possess a monopoly of distribe-a statement amply proved by the speech of the member for Wexford, who, among other hard sayings, quoted. Pope's lines concerning.

ed Pope's lines concerning Like a tail bully, lifts the head and lies. will require skilful management to avoid a conflict between the Parnellites and the Minis terislists, which would be certain to end it one of those contests of physical endurance which brought so much discredit on Parliament last year.

London, June 16.—It is stated that the di-

rection of the new Criminal Investigation Department in Ireland is preparing extensive plans against secret societies, based upon investigations made in America. Mids Anna Parnell writes that the fund for

the maintenance of suspects for which £24, 000 has been collected and £16,000 spent should be closed. London, June 16. - In the House of Com-

declined to introduce a bill suspending evictions in Ireland for six months. Mr. Trevelyan denied that permission to erect huts for evicted tenants had been ro-

mons, Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Dillon,

voked. Clause 7 of the Repression bill was adopted by 208 to 67. The Government accepted an amendment that magistrates should appear at meetings and summon the people to

disperse. Clause 8, directing the arrest of persons found at night under suspicious circumstances, was passed.

Dublin, June 17 .- A document is published, purporting to be a circular from the commander of the Dublin District, giving the military dispositions to be observed in the event of disturbance in the city. The document states that the whole garrison will be held in readiness to turn out under arms. A tabulated form of the points to be occupied ! or used as field hospitals is appended. The circular is marked "strictly confidential."

London, June 19.-Thomas Walsh, an Irishman, a tenant of the house in Clerkenwell where the ammunition and firearms were seized, has been arrested. From the fact that he assisted emigrants to America, it is inferred that he has connection with parties in the United States. A die bearing the design of a shamrock for stamping rifles and revolvers was also found.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—Bunker Hill to-day was observed in the usual boliday manner. The most prominent feature of the day's proceedings was the Itish demonstration, under the suspices of the combined Irish-American societies of Massachusetts. It was essentially a Land League meeting. Many prominent Irish-Americans were present. The principal address was made by Senator Jones, of Florida, his speech being an exhaustive review of the Irish land question and an arraignment of English misrule. Gen. Collins, ex. President of the American Land League, spoke on the alleged disaffec-tion of Davitt. He said the League was not (?) founded upon principles which were solid and lasting as the land itself. Letters were

New York, June 18 .- The Herald's London special says: Parnell says, regarding pay a land tax equivalent to about half the Davitt's new departure, that however theo- rept new paid to landlords. I mean it should retically sound the plan of nationalization of land may be considered by its supporters, he cannot see how it can ever come in Ireland within the region of practical politics. In using the phrase "land for the people," Parnell never intended to convey adhesion to natiouslization, but meant if Irish tenants were converted into occupying owners, the land would be held in such a way and cultivated in such a manner as to be of the most advantage to the whole pecple. It would not be easier and perhaps not as easy to obtain land from the landlords

for one hundred and forty million pounds compensation under the system of nationalization as under the system proposed by the Land League. The annual payment by the tenant would be larger under the nationalization than under the Land League plan, as the tenants under the former would have to pay taxes in addition to annual instalments. There is no hope whatever that this, or any Government likely to be in our time will advance money for the nationalization scheme. Parnell intends to adhere to the original Land League programme, and believes Davitt will follow the same course when convinced of the impracticability of his

scheme. LONDON, June 19 .- In the House of Commone, Sir Chas. Dilke stated that Germany, Austria and Russia accepted the proposal for the conference in reference to affairs in Egypt. Italy had declared that she would follow the course of the other powers. Instructions were sent to Admiral Seymour on Friday sufficient to preserve British interests in Alexandria in case of renewed disturbances. The Secretary of War said none of the arms seized at Olerkenwell were manufactured by

or for the Covernment. Baron de Worms stated he would ask Mr. Gladstone on Thursday whether the United States Government refused to agree to the expulsion of American suspects from Ireland as a condition of their release.

The ninth clause of the Repression bill, providing for the arrest of strangers found under suspicious circumstances, was adopted. Clause 10, directing the seizure of newspapers containing matter inciting to the commission of treason or of any act of violence or intimidation, was adopted by 99 to 26.

LONDON, June 19 .- Walsh, arrested in connection with the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell, was charged in: Court to-day with felonlously receiving weapons believed to belong to the Government. He was remanded for a week, ball being refused.

Pausonstown, June 19-Admission of civilians to all military barracks in Ireland is prohibited. Sentries have been doubled, night patrols quadrupled. The greatest pre-cautions are taken against explosives being carried into military quarters.

## OBITUARY.

Mrs. Chas. Watts, mother of Mr. Alfred Watts, Conservative candidate for South Brant, died at Brantford, Ont., on June 19th. mother-in-law, who has also been a great suf-Mrs. Sherman, sister of Mr. Isaso Polden, of Chatham, Ont, dropped dead on June 19th. | the use of the Great German Remedy. St. She had been troubled with heart disease for Jacobs Olicis, a great blessing to suffering,

on and the first of the second of the second

death.

ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

### what he intends to do.

Naw York, June 17. - The steamer " Ger-

manic," with Davitt and his secretary, Mr. Redmond, aboard, arrived outside the bar at midnight. A small steamer with a party of friends attempted to get alongside the "Germanic," but the captain refused permission and the party were compelled to return to the city. On the arrival of the "Germanic' at her dock this morning, Davitt was driven to his hotel There was no demonstration whatever. Davitt stated that he intended. to make a lecturing tour of 12 days, going to as far West as Chicago. "In my speech at the Academy of Music," said he, " I shall deal with the present situation of Ireland and give details of the new departure now schemes and explain away rumore of rupture between Parnell and mvself. We are in perfect accord, and I consider the affairs of Ireland never in so hopeful a condition. My Liverpool speech, of which only garbled fragments have been published here and used to misrepresent me, was not intended to controvert the old programme. but was in reply to the challenge of the Tory press. I defy any one who reads my speech to say it is Communistic. It is simply an explanation of the cry, "The land for the people," and to show how it affects Parnell and myself, Parnell advocated peasant proprietary, I favor the land becomlog national property of Ireland. If the pessant proprietary is conceded, I am satisfied the purchase money that must be advanced by the state for carrying out the scheme will become a title deed of the state to the land. Believing this inevitable from the growing poverty of Irish agriculture, I am almost indifferent whether Parnell's or my own plan be adopted. No new departure is meant or a split against what has been endorsed by Parnell, and the plan will pro-bably be adopted. It differs only in this: instead of requiring the tenant farmer to pay purchase money for the fee simple of the land, it would call upon the farmers to rent now paid to landlords. I mean, it should be for perpetual possession of the land. If the landlords are waiting for the difference between l'arnell and myself, they will wait till the twentieth century. They might as well charge me with being a cannibal as a Communist." Davitt thought the people of Ireland viewed the new Coercion bill with indifference. Of course the petty annoyances of the bill would arouse the people to outrages. He again condemned the Dubliu assassination, and considered Gladstone's position critical. Speaking of Lowell and the American suspects, he thought the blame rested not so much on Lowell as the Government at Washington. He says he will not enter Parliament again. Landlordism, as he explains, is broken and demoralized, and the question of self-government will follow in the wake of the Land League movement, as politically landlords are now a myth. The last speech of the agitator will make in this country will be in Albany, just before his departure. An address and welcome was presented to Davitt this by afternoon Prof. Brophy, on behalf of the reception committee, to which Davitt reenonded.

# VENNOR'S ALMANAC.

The newsy and interesting almanac of the Canadian weather prophet for the year 1883 has just been purchased by the enterprising firm of Vogeler & Co. Vennor has made a very nice thing out of the sale, the almanac having fetched a handsome sum.

THE FLOODS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, June 16.-Reports from the flooded districts could not be worse. Sumas and Chilliwack prairies are like an inland sen. Ten farms only escaped destruction. Houses, fences and stock were swept away. Prople are flying to the uplands for safety. The liver continues to rise steadily. The losses are enormous, as nearly the whole country is under cultivation. No estimate of the destruction can yet be given. Railway works suffer severely. The road is under water in scores of places, dropping and fill-ing, seriously damaged. Malis are packed in and out on the backs of Indians.

## WORTH MENTIONING.

When snything worth saying is spoken in that terse and pointed way, that bears the impress of bonest conviction, we like to have people know the nature, of the communication. Of such a nature is the following trom Mr. W. F. Halat, Camden P.O. Lincoln Co, Ontario. Mr. Halat says. ... With great joy over my restored health, I would write a lew lines concerning that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. For the last six years I have been using various, medicines internally, and externally, but nothing would help, me. Finally: I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. which gured me after a few applications. My ferer from rheumatism, was also relieved by some time, which was the cause of her humanity, and I shall do everything in my power to make known its merits."

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SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Beneyer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsis, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1. . 400

## ROUND THE WORLD.

The U.S. Congress will adjourn on July

10th. During April, 131 sailing vessels of all nations, and 15 steamers were reported lost and missing.

The quarterly dividend of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad was 2 percent, not 13 as reported.

The weather continues fair and in every respect favourable for wheat and other small grains, and reports from nearly every quarters are flattering.

The Ontario Scottish Land Company have bought the York Chambers Buildings, corner of Toronto and Court streets, Toronto, paying therefor \$51,000.

The earnings of the South Eastern Bailway for the week ending June 7, 1882, were \$5,- A 312.29, being an increase of \$841.74 over the corresponding week of 1881.

The eastern trunk line managers have concluded that the running of through cars on common trains between erstern and western points cannot be dispensed with.

The Chief of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States during April, 1882, were \$4,186,955.

Frank Rande, once a highwayman and desperado as notorious as Jesse James, is now quietly making harness in the Illinois State prison, where he is confined under a life sentence for murder. It has been ascertained that his right name is Scott, and that he belongs to a respectable Iowa family. The prison officials believe he is insane, and that his exploits were more crazy than brave.

A museum of architectural sculpture, the formation of which was originally suggested by the late M. Viollet le Duc, has been opened in Paris in the Palace of the Trocadero. The object is to afford an insight into the decorative architecture of successive periods in France, from the eleventh to the eighteenth century and to allow the student to trace the progress of his art from the earliest times until the birth of the various French schools of architecture.

The people of Mount Gilead, Ohio, would not address Thomas J. Archer as "Mister Archer," but spoke to and of him familiarly as "Tom." As he is half negro, he resented the lack of deference as a studied insult because of his color, and quarrelled with a number of townsmen. At length his exasperation led him to shoot three of them, though none was much hurt. Then a mob tried to lynch him, and falling in that, burned all the buildings on his farm.

In common with other businesses, auctioncering firms held their own for many a day in London. When the Duke of Bedford sold out in 1800, on account of pulling down his fine old Inigo Jones Mansion,, Mr. Christie was the auctioneer, and Christie and Manson are the auctioneers of the effects brought from Hamilton Palace to-day. The Duke of Hamilton has a perfectly unentailed estate. His rent roll is \$600,000, but he has encumbered it so much that he has probably but over \$150,000 to spend.

"London life seems to me," wrote George Ticknor in 1851," to have become more oppressive than it ever was. The breakfast that used to be modest reunions of half a dozen, with a dish or two of cold meat, are now dinners in disguise. The lunches are much the same, with several sorts of winean advance of luxury which can bode no good What would Mr. Ticknor have thought of the change which ten years have produced in NewYork? Luncheons exclusively for ladies nowdays often cost from \$15 to \$20 a plate..

The Lancet records the curious fact that while in 1848 duty was paid on 37,000,000 pounds of coffee imported into Great Britain for home consumption, the figures for the past year show an importation of less than 32,000,000 pounds, although the population has increased by 10,000,000, and the quantity sold per capita is much larger. The figures suggest the hand of the adulterator, and a remarkably large hand it is. The Government is said to encourage the business by permit-ting the importation under a duty of 2d of " coffee, chicory, or any other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of coffee, or chicory, roasted, ground, or mixed, without reference to the proportion of the mixture." Turnips, carrots, and cabbage stalks are mentioned as adulterants commonly used.

Almost every wine country used to make brandy; but it is only in portions of the two French departments of the Charente and Charente-Interieurs (the ancient Saintonage and Angoumois) that the brandy known for ages as cognac is produced. The general destruction of the vines, and the improvements made within the last ten years in distilling spirits from other material, have led to the almost complete ahandonment of distilation from French wines. In the years 1872, 1875, and 1876 an average of sixteen million gallons of brandy were produced from wine. Last year only one million gallons were made. This was about 3 per cent, of the whole production of spirits, which was chiefly from molasses (43 per cent.), beet root (26 per cent.), and grain and potstoes (28 per cent.) The excellence of genuine cognac is mainly due to the soil, the sub-soil, and the variety of the vine which had been found by continued selection to be best suited to them. The town of Cognac, the central mart of the district, has in course of time given its name to the produce, and, in fact, to any very good

brandy. An extraordinary story of Russian corruption was told at a trial at St. Petersburgh, the other day. The accused was Privy Councillor | A dreadful feeling of sullen, silent abger pos-Busch, Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy, who was charged with having received bribes from the officers of his department for their promotion. One hundred and twenty-six navy surgeons came forward as witnesser, eighty-six of whom testified that the practice of paying the head of the department for promotion had been in existence for many years, and that Dr. Busch never promoted a surgeon without receiving payment in cash or by promissory note. One of the witnesses alleged that he had to make two such payments-one of 800 roubles in gotten, never to be forgiven. A long life-1874 for his first promotion, and another of 1,500 for permission to be transferred from the army to the navy. It also appeared that in 1877 a young surgeon was appointed to a higher position by the Governor of Cronstadt, and that Dr. Busch, on hearing of this, threatened to cancel the appointment unless the surgeon would pay him 4,000 roubles. The surgeon then paid Dr. Busch 3,000 roubles, and was allowed to keep his appointment. at al guidly ove so that

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

PART II.

CHAPTER IV. -- CONTINUED.

One, two, three, four! from the old wooden Connectiont clock. She draws a long breath of relief, rises, makes her way out, as she made it in. The night has changed—the morning is

dark, damp, dismal. George Blake is waiting, poor faithful sentinel. He comes up, his teeth chattering, white rim on moustache and hair.

(At last!' he says, wearily; 'give you my honor, Joanna, I thought the time would never come. - What-a-night-this has been !-Shall you ever forget it?'

She does not speak, she looks back darkly, at the house she is leaving. · Hood-bye, you dreary prison, she says; I may be miserable in the time that is to

as I have been in you! You shall never be miserable. Can you

not trust me, Joanna?" he says reproach-

fully. 'Come,' is her only answer. He draws her, hand through his arm, and they are off, walking fleetly and in silence, along the bleak, windy road.

It wants a quarter of five when they reach the station. It is quite deserted, but there is a fire in the waiting-room. He takes her in, and sees for the first time

her silken robe, the velvet hat, the crimson abawi. 'My word, Joanna!' he says, laughing, 'how smart you are! As a bridegroom

cometh out of his chamber! Where did you raise all this superfine toggery?'

and brooch are my own. I did not want to has she ever come here? Why is she staying shame you by being shabby." He stares at her, then bursts out laughing, but he is not best pleased either at these vague notions of meum and tuum. There is no time, however, to remonstrate; the train

rushes in almost immediately, and the instant it stops, the runaways are aboard. "Now, then," George Blake exclaims, "we are off at last-let those catch who can! In

three hours we will be in New York." It is a silent trip. The young fellow site lost in a happy dream. He will marry Joanna -they will board in the city for a little, then his mother will "come round," and his wife can live with her, while he will run down tor himself, he will take a nice little house over Brooklyn way, with a garden, a grape arbour, some rose trees and geraniums, and he and Joanna will live happily for ever

That is his dream. For Joanna, what does she dream of as she sits beside him, her lins compressed, a line as of pain between her eyebrows, her eyes looking out at the grey, forlorn dawn. Nothing bright, certainly, with that face.

They reach the city. The noise, the uproar, the throng, the stony streets, bewilder her-she clings to her protector's arm. He has decided to take her for to-day to a hotel, and not present her to his landlady—an austere lady-until he can present her as his lawful wedded wife. So he calls a 'keb,' and they are driven off to an up-town Broadway hotel.

'Is it always as noisy as this?' she asks. in a sort of panic. 'My head is splitting al-

"Oh, you will get used to it," he laughs; "we all do. You won't even hear it after a to the silvery dark, lighted by a broad full while—I don't. Here we are. Now you moon. All lamps in the great thoroughfare shall have breakfast, and then I will start off, and hunt up a clergyman."

He squeezes her hand, but there is no response. She withdraws it impatiently, and freedom awakes within her. It is well! goes with him into one of the parlours, where George engages a room for his wife. and registers boidly as "Mr. and Mrs. George P. Blake." Mrs. Blake is shown to his spartment, where she washes her tace, smooths her hair, straightens herself generally, and then goes down with Mr. Blake to breakfast.

"Now Jo," he says, when that repast is over, "you will return to your room, and I will go out and get something to read, to pass the time, for I may be gone for some hours. I will fetch a parson with me if I her old life lies behind her, with its shame, can; if not, we will go this evening before a its pain, for ever and ever. She is here in clergyman and be married. Try not to feel | the city of her desire, the world all before her lonesome. In a few hours you will be my wife!"

Joanna does not look as if there were anything in this prospect of a particularly rapturous nature, but she goes to her room, and later accepts the magazines he brings her, to | wilders her. Will she indeed ever get used while away the hours of his absence. But it to it, as George Blake says? But she puts is a long day. She yawas over the stories away the thought of George Blake; a hot and pictures for awhile, then throws herself swift pang of remorse goes with it. How on a sofa, and falls asleep. on a sofa, and falls asleep.

It is late in the atternoon when she awakes. George is there to take her to dinner, waiting impatiently.

"It is all right," he tells her. "The Reverend Peter Wiley is my friend: I have explained to him as much as is necessary, and we are to go to his house at nine this evening. I shall want some one to stand up with on Broadway. Her great amazed black me, so after dinner I'll run down to the office. if you con't mind being leit alone a little longer, and get one of our fellows."

They dine, and George again departs; Joanna once more returns to her own room. And now it is drawing awfully near-thiz great change in her life-she is about to become George Blake's wife. And she sits here alone, her face buried in her hands, her whole life seems to rise up before her-her whole dark loveless, most miserable life. sesses her as she sits alone here, her hands clasped around her knees, her eyes staring straight before her, after her usual crouching, ungsinly fashion. All the wrongs of her life-time rise -up before her, a dark and gloomy array. Fatherless, motherless, what had she done to be sent into the world banned at her very birth? Hard fare, hard words, hard blows, oaths, kicks, cuffe, constant toll, half naked, half frozen, isers. scorn, for ever and for ever! There it stands, the bitter, bad catalogue, never to be fortime of reprisal will be too short to wash white the score her memory holds against almost every human creature she has ever

And, yet, stay! Not quite all-not George Blake, poor foolish fellow, who has run away with her, or rather with whom she has run away. The tense lines of brow and ways a long one. Joanna is as free as when mouth relax a little. It is too bad to have she started. Suddenly she turns round and made him do it; he will never know faces him, and something in her eyes what to do with her all the rest of his life. He will be sorry for it presently—she feels, ifeliow stops. The next, moment she has that, although, perhaps, he does not just now. flown around a corner and disappeared. But she has not thought of him, only of herself; it has been her one chance of escape mustache but to get on the first car and go from that earthly hell, and she has taken it. back?

What is she that she should spare any, one ! After all, George Blake has asked her once, let him "dree his own welrd," she will alter no plan of here out of pity for him he is useful to her, and when his day comes let him-

im— She stops. A quick footstep passes her door, a man's step-a man's voice whistles a her heart like a blow. She springs up and flies to the door. Down the long passage a tall figure goes. A lady passes him, the whistle ceases, he uncovers as she goes by;

then he too, is gone.
For a moment she stands stunned, her face quite white, her eyes all wild and wide, in a sort of terror, her heart beating thick and fast, Then she darts to the window, and but just in time. He is passing out, the last light of the evening sky falling full upon himhandsome as usual, carelessly elegant as usual—the dazzling image that has always appealed so powerfully to this wild girl's imagination—that has made him from the first in her eyes, unlike any other man she has ever seem. What is the charm. He is call a well-looking, well-mannered. well-dressed young gentleman, the type of a class that in after years she meets thick come, but I can never again he as miserable as leaves in Vallambrosa, and yet, to the last day of her life, something stamps Frank Livingston as a "man of men" among them alli: In one flashing glance, those quick eyes take in every detail of face, and figure, and dress, even to the rosebud and geranium leaf peoping out from under his dark paletot, the white vest, the kid gloves. There is but time fer a glance. He lights a cigar, beckons a coupe, springs in, and is gone.

She sits down as she has been sitting before, but in a dazed sort of fashion that frightens even herself. She tries to take up her train of thought where she has dropped it-in vain. A swift, incomprehensible revulsion begins within her. She will not marry George Blake-no, no never, never! the shawl—that belongs to Liz! The watch and brooch are my own. She springs up again, and puts out her hands here now? It she stays he will come back Make her! and make her marry him. She laughe, a scornful little laugh all by herself, at the thought. But then his pleasing face and wietful boyish blue eyes rise before her. And he is so fond of her, so ridiculously fond of her.

"Pehaw!" she says, aloud, impatiently, "he is a fool to want me. He will get over

But she must not stay; it will not do to meet him; she must have been mad with flit by. And yet it is characteristic of her misery ever to think of marrying bim-him! Alas, for George Blake! The haughty head erects itself, the straight throat curves. In three or four times a week. By-and-bye his one moment her mind is made up beyond salary will be raised, he will become an edi- power of change. And all by one fleeting glimpse of Frank Livingston going to the

> She puts on her hat, Lora's hat, pulls it well down over her face, throws the heavy crimson shawl over her arm, and is ready to She writes no line or word of farewellwhat is there to say? And she is not romantic. George will see that she has gone-that is enough. Where is she going? She does not know-only-not to marry young Mr. Blake. She opens the door, walks quickly down the long corridor, her head defiantly erect, prepared to do battle with George Blake should they meet. But she meets no one. The elevator is just descending; she enters and goes down. A moment later and she is out, under the sparkling New Year stars, alone, homeless, penniless, in the streets

## CHAPTER V.

IN WHICH JOANNA SEEKS HER FORTUNE. The yellow-tinted twilight has given place

are alight, windows are blazing like great jewels. Her spirits rise, the fresh night wind is like strong wine, the old gipsy instinct of She is strong, she is free! Oh! blessed freedom, boon beyond all boons of earth! And for one whole day and night she has thought of resigning it for life-long bondage to George Blake! Free to do what she chooses, go where she likes; the world is all before her, a great city full of infinite possibilities is around her! No man is her master; no man ever shall be!

She walks on and on, her blood quickening, her heart rising. She could sing aloud in this first hour of her exultation. She is free! where to choose!

How brilliant the scene is to those country eyes! how the lamps shine, how the great windows flash out! But the roar, the rush of many people and vehicles dizzies and be-"ingratitude is the vice of slaves." She will not think of him; it is all she can do to keep from having a vertigo, amid all this

light and noise. Presently she becomes conscious that curious eyes are watching her. She does not know it, but she is a conspicuous object even eyes, the unmistakable country stamp about her, something out of the common in her eagar face, the brilliant shawl, render her a distinct mark in the moving picture.

And then all at once she realizes that she is being followed, that a man is close at her elbow, has been for some time, and is looking down at her with a sinister leer. He is a big, burly man, with a red face, a mangy, purple mustache, all nose and watch chain, like a Jew. She glances up at him angrily; he only returns it with a smile of fascinating

sweetness. "You was waitin' for me, my dear, wasn't

you?" he says, instructingly.

She does not reply, only hurries or, her heart beginning to beat. A policeman passed and eyed the pair suspiciously, but Joanna does not know enough of city ways to appeal to him. She takes these tall men, bound in blue and brass, to be soldiers, and is afraid of them. She walks rapidly so rapidly with that free, elastic step she has learned in treading the woods, that her pursuer anathematizes her under his breath. She has got off Broadway now, and takes corners and streets as they come, and still, with a perseversuce worthy a much better cause, her tormentor follows. He has no breath left for conversation. He is stout, his mind is gone, he is gasping like a stranded fish, he lags a step or two behind, and a stern chase is allooks so wicked, so dangerous, that the There is nothing for the owner of the mangy

She wanders on and on glancing about her suspiciously now, lest the florid gentleman should have successors, but no one troubles to part with, but anything is better than her. She wonders where she is. Up here risking a night here. She rises at once, and the streets are quiet; long rows of handsome hastily begins to divest herself of them brown houses; as much alike as pins in a "Don't take em off now," the boy says, paper, are on either hand. Pedestrians are good-naturedly. "To-morrow'll do. Come. few and walk fast; the blue and brass sol- along. It's a goodish bit of a walk. gay air Both are familiar; they strike on diers pass her now and then, but say nothing. Lights gleam from basement win- haint earned salt to my porridge to day."
dows. She pauses and looks wistfully at the "Do you work?" Joanna asks, eyoing pictures within. Long tables, laid with white damask, glass and silver sparkling as at Mrs. Abbott's, servants moving about. Sometimes it is a parlour interview, allong glowing room lit with great glass globes, a young girl at the plane, her music coming to where the homeless listener wearily stands: mamma with a book or work, papa with his paper, little children filtting about. A great pain is at her heart. Oh! what

happy people there are in the world! Girls like her, with bright homes, kappy, cherished, beloved, good. She is not good, she never has been, she never will be; it is not in her nature, she has been born different from others, more wicked, sullen, fierce, viudictive, and now, last of all, ungrateful. A great sob rises in her threat; she moves hur-riedly on. She is cold, and tired, and homesick-she who has never had a home, who, more than ever before, is homeless to-night. The hard pavement burns and blisters her icet, used to tread clastic turf. It is growing very late, and very cold. Where shall she stay until morning? She cannot walk much longer; her wearled limbs lag even now. What shall she do?

The quiet of these up-town streets begins to irighten her. The blinds are all closed now; the sweet home pictures can dazzle her no more. She must get back to where there are light and life-to that brilliant, gaslit, store-lit street, she found herself in first. But she cannot find it; she is in another bright thoroughfare before long, but it is not the same-it is the Bowery.

A clock somewhere strikes ten. Her head is dizzy, a mist is before her eyes, her feet fail, a panic seizes her; she grasps a railing to keep from falling. She can go no farther, come what may.

A little ahead there is a building that looks like a church. She moves toward it, goes up the steps, and sinks down in a heap. pillar screens her partly; she crouches into the ferthest corner, shuts her eyes, and tries to rest.

What shall she do? The question beats like a trip-hammer through her dezed brain. She has no money, not one penny; she does not know one living soul of all these restless hundreds who stubborn resolution that she never once repents having run away from George Blake, nor thinks of making her way back to him. She knows the name of the hotel she has quitted; it is probable she might find it again, but the thought never occurs to her. Whatever comes, all that is past and done with; she will never take a single step backwark to save herself from the worst fate

that can befall. What shall she do? She feels she cannot stay crouched here on the cold stones all night. Whither shall she go?-to whom appeal? She has spent many a night in the open air before-nights as cold as this, but the old mili was her safe shelter; the familiar croak of her friends, the frogs, her welcome; the solemn surge of the forest, her luliaby. Here there are men more to be feared than wild beasts, pitiless eyes, the car rattling o'er the stony street,' noise, light, danger. She has spent no night like this in all her life.

Soon what she fears most comes to passthe gleam of that fated red shawl catches the quick eye of a passer-by. He stops, pauses in the tune he is whistling, peers for a moment, then bounds up the steps, and stands beside her.

"Sa-a-y, you, hullo?"

She looks up. It is only a boy, a gamin of the New York streets, with a precocious, ugly, shrewd little face-a boy of perbaps thirteen. The infinite misery of her eyes strikes this young gentleman with a sense of surprise.

"Sa.a.y," he repeate, " dodgin' a cop?" The tone is questioning, the words of course are perfectly incomprehensible. She does

not reply. "Sa-a-y! Can't yer speak? Dodgin' a

The tone this time is sympathetic, and is meant to reassure her. If she is performing

the action in question, he wishes to inform her he has performed it himself, and that she may count on his commiseration. "I don't know what you mean," she says, wearily. "I am from the country; I have

lost my way in the streets. I have no home, or friends. I was very tired, and I sat down here to rest." Her head drops against the cold pillar. She is utterly spiritless and worn out. He stares at her for a moment, says "Golly!"

softly to himself, and slowly resumes his whistle. He is debating whether to believe what she says or not.

"Sa-a-y!" he drawle, after a little, "got any money?" "Not a penny."

He resumes his whistle once more. Once more the keen eyes of the boy of the streets goes over her, takes in the silk dress, the gleam of gold, the crimson shawl, the weary,

" Sa-a-y! what brought ye up to York?" "I came with a friend. But I did not want to stay. I came out and lost myself. You need not ask me questions. I cannot tell you more than that. I do not know what to do. 1 have no money to go to another hotel."

" Another hotel! Cricky! We've been in a hotel-Fifth Avence or the Windsor. shouldn't wonder. Sa-a-y, I'm blessed if I don't believe you're tellin' the truth!" She looks up at him indignantly. The cute, boyish face is a good-humored one, and

his youth gives her courage. "I wish you would tell me what to do," she rays, piteously. "You belong here, and must know. I cannot stay here all night."

"Should think not. Well, you might go to the station for protection." "The what?"

"The station—poliss you know."
"Why should I go there?" she exclaims, angrily. "I have done nothing wrong. How care you suggest such a thing?"

eays, grinning. "If you won't go there, and get lodgin' free gratis for nothin' where will ye go? Sure you got no money?" Certain. Not one penny." "Well, what's that a shinin' so-a gold chain? It it is gold—the real Jeremiah, mind—you might put it up the spout, and

"Blessed if you ain't a green 'un!" the boy

uncle's." eyes that he grins again.

Cause it you will, I guess I can help you." here,"

"Oh | most willingly !" she says, The brooch and chain are gifts she hates

might take a car, but you've no money, and I "Do you work?" Joanna asks, eyeing the

box and brushes he carries.
"You bet! bells paperain the mornin', and shines boots the rest o' the time. Haint done a stroke worth a cent to-day. Times is awful bad," says this man of business, despondently. "Gents that always took a shine before, goes muddy now, sconer'n part with a blamed

"Where are you taking me?" the girl in-

"Home to our house-my old woman's, you brow. Laundress she is ; does up gents' and ladies fine linen. We've got a spare room in the attic, and now and then we lets it for a pleasant spot of color to the girls country lodging to girls out o' place-help, ye know. Mother knows em by dozens. They pays a dollar and a half a week and grubs theirselves. It's empty now, and I guess you can have it. You look the right sort, you do. Mother don't take no other, mind you. Taint much farther-up four pair, but the roof's handy for drvin'."

Joanna is too spent to talk, so in silence they presently reach the place. It is up four pairs, and very long pairs at that; she feels as though she could never reach the top. They do reach it, however; the boy opens a door, there is a flood of light, a gush of warmth, and they are "there."

It is now after eleven, but late as is the hour the boy's mother is still pursuing her avocation. Upon a stove, glowing red-hot, stands an array of smoothing-irons; at a long, narrow table, in the middle of the floor, the woman stands, polishing the bosom of a

The room is perfectly neat and clean; two lamps light it brightly. The woman herself what she has read has left its mark. Her is in a spotless calico dress and long white eldest son making his appearance about the apron, and looks both respectable and, like her son, good-natured. On a trundle-bed, in

a corner, two children lie asleep. begins. Then she sees his companion, and ously with a copy of "Alonzo and Melissa," stops inquiringly, but in no surprise, and smiles a welcome. "Good evening, miss. Come in and take an air of the five. You

look half froze." Joanna advances. The mother takes in as the son has done, the silk dress, the golden trinkets, the fine crimson shawl, and her face grows first puzzled, then grave. She turns to her son, with something of a frown, and motions him into an adjoining room.

".Who is this you have brought?" she asks. "I don't know her."

no help-no more she ain't a street tramper. She's a country gal, and greener'n grass. Cut away from her friends, I guess, and come to New York to seek her fortune. They all do it! Don't she hope she may find it?"

"Where did you pick her up," the mother asks, still dissatisfied.

Thad explains at some length. Thad's mother listens, neither satisfied nor con-

"I'd rather have my room empty forever, you know that," she says, with some asperity, "than harbour half the ruck that's going. If I thought she wasn't all right, I'd bundle her off again, and let her go to the station, and box your ears into the bargain! won't have girls picked up from the streets. I only lodge respectable young women out of place.

"Well, she's a respectable young woman says Thad, "Sa-a-v, mother, don't let us stand here javin! Give a fellow his supper, can't you, and let him go to bed." "And you say she's got no money?" says

the woman. i No; but she's got a gold chain, and the best o' clothes, and is willin' to put 'em up the spout first thing to pay you. Say, mother, you can't turn her out, so cheese it all, and give us some supper."

He returns impatiently to the kitchen. Joanna still sits in a cane rocker near the stove. The warmth, the rest, the silence, have lulled her into sleep. Her head lies against the back, her hat is off, her pale, tired: face has the look of a spent child.

The woman bends over her, and gradually the perturbed expression leaves her face. No-on that brow the dreadful brand of the streets has never rested. She is little better ing. I can wash, iron, cook-I have done than a child in years; the story she has told lit all my life." Thad must be true. She is one of these foolish, romance-reading country girls who run away from home and come to New York to seek their fortunes. There are so many of them-so many! Poor souls! the fortunes they mostly find in ruin and sin for lite, and a death of dark despair. This girl has evidently been well-off; her dress is of rich silk, handsomely trimmed and made, she wears a gold chain and watch, a breastpin and ring. And the shawl on her lap-the woman's eyes gliston as she lifts it. All her life it has been her ambition to own a shawl like this-all wool, deeply darkly, beautifully red. All her life it has been an ambition

unattained. 'I will keep her a fortnight for this shawl.' she thinks, replacing it, 'if she's a mind to make the bargain.

Thad is calling justily for his supper. It is soon set before him, some slices of cold corned beef, some bread and butter and coffee. The lad falls to with an appetite, and his mother gently awakens Joanna.

You must be hungry, she says; take some supper and go to bed.' But Joanna is not hungry; she dined late, and fared well. She is very, very tired; though, and will go to bed, with her hostess

permission. 10 "My name is Gibbs," suggests the matron, taking one of the lamps, " Mrs. Glbbs. Will you tell me yours?"

For a moment there is a pause. She has no name. The bated one of Sleaford is not hers-she would not retain it it it were, Blake, she thinks of giving; but no, she has no right to poor George's name. The only one that belongs to her is Joanna-Wild Joanna. Then it flashes upon her -she has only to reverse that, and she is now christened for life.

"My name is Wild," she says, "Joanna Wild."

"And you look it," thinks Mrs. Gibbs. going on with the lamp, " wild by name and wild by nature, I dare say. But you're not a street-tramper, and that's a beautiful shawl, so it's all right." The room is a tiny attic chamber with a

get, mony that way. I'll show you your sloping roof, and lit by only two lights of glass. The bed is wide enough to lie down on but She looks at him with such bewildered | certainly to turn in it would be a serious risk, still it looks perfectly clean, and that is every-

"Thenk you," Joanna says Mrs. Gibbs returns to her son and her

work-two is her general hour for retiring. "Gon to roost, has she?" inquires Thad. still going into his supper with energy and appetite. "She's a rum 'un, she is. der if her mother know's she's cut?"

And so, by the mercy of Heaven, Joanna is saved from the streets, and sleeps, deeply, dreamlessly and long, in her hard little attic bed. 

### CHAPTER VI.

IN WHICH JOANNA FINDS HER FORTUNE. With the rising of the next morning's frosty sun, Joanna's new life may fairly be said to

begin. .It is rather late, when she descends to the quires. She is in some trepidation, although the lad's face is not a bad one, and she is dead tired.

"Home to our house—my old woman's, you the lad's face is not a bad one, and woman's, you stove so superheats it that the windows are open, and two or three pots of hardy rose geraniums flourish on the sills. They make eyes, with their vivid green leaves and pink blossom:. Sunlight finds the room as tidy as lamplight. Mrs. Gibbs stands over a tub in a corner washing, a little boy and girl of five toddle about, each with a doll made out of a bottle. This is the home scene that greets Joanna.

"Good morning," Mrs. Gibbs says. "How

did you rest, my dear?"
Mrs. Gibbs' language and manners are superior to her station, and Mrs. Gibbs greatly prides herself thereon. She is a person of literary tastes, and has seen better days. The better days were in the lifetime of the late Mr. Gibbs, when she had but little to do, and a great deal of time to read romancer, of which she is exceedingly fond.

Mr. Gibbs was by profession a mason's assistant, in other words a hod-carrier, and one day, overcome by sunstroke, fell off a scaffolding and was instantly killed. That was four years ago, and since then Mrs. Gibbs had adopted the occupation of laundress, and wisely eschewed romance. But time she completed "Thaddsus of Warsaw" was named after that hero. After a pause of seven years, twins arriving, almost simultanemantic pair. It is Alonzo and Melissa who are now pressing to their chubby bosoms two root-beer bottles, and pausing in their play to stare with round wondering eyes at the newcomer. Thaddens has departed to retail the day's news, and afterward "shine" gentlemen's boots.

"I slept very well," Joanna answers, and holds out her hand with a smile to the little

She loves children, and her eyes brighten at sight of them. Many good traits are in the all right—bet you ten cents on it! She ain't | girl's character that have never had a chance never known a child in her life.

Alongo and Melissa look at her, and with the intuitive instinct of children and dogs see in her a friend at ouce.

Perhaps you won't mind getting your own breakfast?' says Mrs. Gibbs. 'I'm busy as you see. There's the teapot on the stove, and the dishes and bread and butter are in the pantry. Set the table yourself and take your breakfast.'

"I feel as if I were a burden to you. Joanna says; but I hope it will not for long. I have no money now, but the very

first I earn I will give you." She says it with an honesty and earnestness her hostess sees is very real. Mrs Gibbs finds she "likes the looks of her" by daylight, though she is an uncommon-looking young woman, somehow, too.
"What do you intend to do?" she asks

rubbing away at the shirt she is

upon. the smiles a little to herself ag she asksshe knows so well what the ar swer will be. All there girls who ren away from their friends seem to have but one idea -to go on the stage and dazzle the New York public as full-fledged Lady Macbeths. They may leave home plain and unattractive enough, but something in the air of the great city is to make them beautiful and talented, and send them home to their relatives in a few years dazzling visions of loveliness, fame and wealth. It happens like that to your favourite heroines, why not to them? But Joanna's

reply is not to order. "I intend to work," she says, steadily; there is no kind of housework, I think, I cannot do. I am very strong, and very will-

Mrs. Gibbs is so astonished that she pauses in her washing, and with suds up to the elbows, gazes admiringly at the speaker.

Well! upon my word!' she says. Then she laughs, and vigorously resumes her rubbing. 'I didn' expect that, you see,' she explains. 'Work is the last thing girls that run-come up from the country-seem to think of. I have known lots of 'em, and I never knew one yet who wanted to work. They can get enough of that at home. They want to go on the stage, and be ballet girls, actresses, what not. They seem to think the New York flagstones are made of gold. Poor things, they soon find out their mistake! Sometimes they go back ashamed and half starved, sometimes they stay on, andah! dear me, the city is a bad place for a friendless country girl. And you want work. Ob, well you will get that fast enough; always plenty to do for willing hands and hearts. And housework's easier got than most things-than places in stores, or sewing, or genteel things like that. But I wonder, seeing it's a hard life, that you came up for that. By your dress you should have been pretty well off down there wherever it is. You won't make enough at housework, let me tell you, to buy silk dresses like that, and gold watches and chains."

Joanna glances down at her silk robe and smiles, wondering what good Mrs. Gibbs

would say if she knew the truth. You must have had a good home, conflunes the widow, sand kind friends. . Take my advice, Miss Wild, and go back before it is too late. The city is not what you think it. Go back to your good home, no matter how hard you may have to work, and thank

the Lord you've got it.'
It was not a good home,' Joanna says, steadily. I had not kind friends. It was a bad, cruel place to live in. Yes, bad, and they were bad people. I had no friends in that house.

"And yet your dress, your jewellers-"Oh! the dress! that is nothing;", the girl says with a touch of her old impatience; the watch and chain were New Year gifts from a lady who was kind to me. But I cannot go back-I never will go back. I am willing and able to work ; you may recommend me without fear. The jewellery, I, will sell and pay you—the watch I should like to keep for he lady's sake," her voice faltara, at little. "You have been kind, to me TOO have saved me from the streets. As sure as I live, you will find me grateful."

(Continued on Third Page.)

Piere is silence Mrs. Gibbs rubs away, Joanna clears off the breakfast service. Suddenly the widow breaks out .

no mean advantage of you, but, of course, I can't afford to keep you for nothing. But I will keep you, board, and everything, for—say a fortnight—that will give you time to look about you and get used to town—for that red shawl of yours. There I I like that shawl—if you think it a fair exchange, say so."

She looks eagerly as the makes the proposal. evidently fearing a refusal. That are

posal, evidently fearing a refusal. That any one can possess such a beautiful garment and be willing to part with it, is what she does not expect. But Joanna's face lights with relief at the offer.

"The red shawl !" she exclaims, laughing, and again wondering what honest Mrs. Gibbs would say if she knew how she had come by it, why, certainly. I am glad to be rid-of it\_I could not wear a red shawl if I wanted to. I am sure I do not know why I bought it. Take it and welcome."

The widow draws a long breath-the de-

sire of many years is attained at last. "Well, I'm sure, I'm much obliged. It's a beautiful shawl, all wool, soft as silk, and such a lovely color. I will tell you what I'll do," cries Mrs. Gibbs in a burst of gratitude. you shall stay for three weeks, if you've a mind to, and Thad shall take you about, Sundays, and I'll find you a nice easy place in a small family, as waitress, or nurse girl, or something of the sort. Would you mind wearing a cap and white apron?"

It appears upon explanation that Joanna would mind those badges of servitude, although otherwise preferring the situation of children's nurse.

"Well, then, it must be general housework I suppose," says Mrs. Gibbs, "but never mind. I'll find you a nice easy place, with only two or three in the family, and every Sunday out. You must come to see me often, and look upon this as your home whenever out of place."

Amicable relations of the warmest kind being thus established through the medium of Liz's brilliant red shawl, no more is said. But fate has decreed that Joanna is not to get that "nice easy place," or begin life as a maid of all work. Her voice and her five years' steady training stand her in stead at last, in the very way she least expects.

It begins by the cordial friendship that springs up in the bosoms of Alonzo and Melissa for Miss Wild. They take to her and she to them, in a way quite wonderful, considering the brevity of the acquaintance.

On the evening of the 3rd day, as Joanna sits in the rocking-chair before the glowing stove, with Melissa and her 'bottle baby' in her lap, it chances that, half unconsciously, she begins to sing. It is that little Scotch song Frank Livingston used to like, "My ain ingle side."

Mrs. Gibbs is ironing. Outside a wild night is closing in, with high wind and lashing sleet and rain. As Joanna sits and rocks, she is thinking how this fierce tempest is surging through the pine woods, rattling the timbers of the old mill, troubling the frozen depths of Black's Dam. She shudders to think that but for George Blakeoh, poor George Blake !-- she might be lying at this hour dead in its foul waters. What are they doing at Sleaford's?—what at Abbott Wood? What does Mrs. Abbott, Geoffrey, Leo, think of her? Is George Blake seeking her through the vast city in vain? Is Frank Livingston going to the opera, or the theatre, or a ball somewhere up in these stately brown-stone streets?

As she thinks she sings, and as she sings Mrs. Gibbs gradually ceases work, and listens with open mouth. The Scotch song is finished; she begins another, a German cradle song this time, a crooning, sweet sort of lullaby that Leo used to like at this honr. The iron in the listener's hand has grown cold: she stands lost in wonder at this singing bird she has caged.

"Eh?" she says; "singing? Was I sing-

something else." Mrs. Gibbs stares.

"you are a strange young woman! Why, you | "Mark you! she has a fortune in her sing like a-like a-like Mademoiselle Azel. | throat!" ma herself !"

"Who is Mademoiselle Azelma?"

I never was more surprised in my life!" "Indeed! Because I can sing? Oh, yes,

smiling. "You're the most wonderful young girl I ever came across!" repeats wondering Mrs. Gibbs. "Who would ever think you could sing like that? Do sing another—out loud this time. Never mind Lissy-she's asleep."

Joanna obeys. She uplifts that fine, pure, strong contralto of hers, and sings " Roberto o tu che adoro," and the Italian, and the compass of voice, and the thrilling sweetness of the song itself, completely confounds good Mrs Gibbs. She gives up utterly, and sits

"Well, I never!" she says, and stares blankly at the girl. "I never in all my life!— another stare. "I do declare I never did! says Mrs. Gibbs, and gets up again with a

Joanna laughs outright. She has a de-

well taught."

manners, and dress of a lady? Why, your

musical education must have cost a sight." "I suppose it did, I told you I had one friend-the lady who gave me my watch. When I was a little half-starved, ill-used child, she heard me sing, and thought my voice, worth cultivating. She has educated me; I owe her everything. She would have taken me for good, long ago, only those I lived with would not give me up.

"Why did you not go to her when you ran away ?"

"I would not have been allowed to remain. There were other reasons besides. But you need not be afraid; I will work just as well when you get me that place, as though I could not sing a note."
"Fou work!" retorts Mrs. Gibbs, almost

contemptuously; " with such a voice as that ! I will get you no place. I will speak to. Mr. Ericson about you instead."

...Joanna looks inquiringly. dow, resuming her work-in teacher of muslo and singing. I do up his linen. His sing that night. Professor Ericson swears | cost."—Christian Advocate.

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at her swind in Dutch, and says if he could grad her said John Patrick Whelan further her about her business. Now, I have heard the said John Patrick Whelan further had a the said John Patrick Whel at her swinl in Dutch, and says if he Look here, Miss Wild I don't want to take her, and I do think you sing better than she does; and then you have been trained to singing, which is everything. To-morrow; am going to take his shirts home, and you THE "POSI! LIBEL SUIT. shall go with me, and sing for him: i lither

takes a fancy to you, your fortune is made?":
"But I don't want; to go on the stage," Joanna says, blankly; "I could not. I never anna says, blankly; "I could not. I never was in a theatre in my life. I never thought SPECIFIC of such a thing." "Then you had better begin, for it's the

very thing to suit you, with that voice. You will earn ten times as much as in any other way, and if you know how to take care of yourself, it's as safe as any other life. It's a most respectable little theatre, only not firstclass, of course. Fashionable people don't go there. Mr. Ericson has given me and Thad tickets often. Make up your mind, my dear, that that voice wasn't given you for nothing, or all that teaching either, and earn your living in the easiest way. Come with me to-morrow, and let Mr. Ericson hear you."

Joanna is startled; the idea is new, but she is open to conviction. She goes with Mrs. Gibbs on the morrow, and is presented in due form to Herr Ericson, a little, yetlow man,

with a bushy white moustache and a frown ing brow. "You can sing?" he says, ecowling under his eyebrows at the girl. "Bah! Mrs. Gibbs does not know singing, when she hears it. You can play? There is a plano—while I pay for my shirts, sit down and sing a

His brusque manner sets Joanna more completely at her case than any civility. He looks at her contemptuously. She will show this cross little man she can sing. She seats herself, plays a prelude, and begins one of her best German songs. The little professor counts out his laundress' money, stops sud-denly, fixes his spectacles more securely on his nose, rises hastily, crosses to the plano, and soowls a scowl of intense surprise.

"Good!" he says, a trifle more snappishly though, if possible than before. "You can sing. And you have been trained. That is a very good song, and rendered with expression You want to go on the stage?" Joanna shrugs her shoulder.

"I really do not care about it, Herr Professor. I never thought of such a thing until Mrs. Glbbs auggested it."
"Humph! If I get you a place will you ac-

cept it?' "A situation—an engagement to sing at my brother's theatre. The salary will not be much at first. You can go on in the chorus, and so get used to the stage. And I have a project in my mind. Yes, a project—"

He breaks off and walks rapidly up and down, his hands in his pantaloons' pockets, frowning horribly, and biting his moustache. "Look you here!" he says. "You can sing. You suit me. You are the sort of a young woman I have been looking for for some time. Plenty can sing. Bah! that is nothing! A voice without cultivation-that is the devil! You have been trained. In a week you might said visit to New York and interviews with go before an audience and make your debut You shall go before an audience. You shall make your debut! Tell me this-whe are

your friends?" "I have none, Mr. Ericson."

"Good! Better and better! Friends are the very deuce! Now listen to me. Hundreds would jump at the offer I am going to make, with voices as good as yours, only not the cultivation-mind you. You have a voice—yes. You will make a success—true. You will never be a great cantatrice! shaking one nervous finger at her, "do not think it: not a Nillson, nor a Patti-nothing like itbut a fair singer, a popular vocalist, that you will be. And you shall make your debut at my brother's theatre, and you shall be paid, and you shall be my protege. Mile. Azelma shall go to the devil! But you will make no engagement with my brother, for I have an-"Lord bless me, Miss Wild!" she says, other project in my head," tapping that memwhen Joanna ceases, "wherever did you learn to sing like that?"

The girl looks up at her vacantly, not yet returned from dreamland.

When Joanna ceases, "wherever did you learn ber. "Later you shall hear. To-day I will speak to my brother; to-morrow night you shall go in the chorus. Good-day."

He turns them out of the room, then flies

after and calls back Mrs. Gibbs. For Joaning? I did not know it. I was thinking of | na, she is fairly bewildered with the rapidity of all this.

"You take care of that girl, Madame "Upon my word, Miss Wild," she exclaims, Gibbs!" the professor says, frowning fiercely.

It all comes to pass as the professor wills. He is a sort of human whirlwind, with no "She is a singing lady—a German. Who idea of letting any other living creature have learned you to sing in German? I declare, a will of his own where he is. He does speak to "my brother"-a large, mild man of true German stolidity. He provides a cos-I can sing—I can play, too, although my tume for the debutante, and sends ber on in hands do not look! like it," Joanna said, the chorus. It is a small theatre; the performance is German; the actors, the singers, the audience, all are Germans. Joanna goes on, and goes off with a phlegm that even Professor Ericson admires. She is nothing daunted by all the faces, and is used to draw-

ing-room performances. After a night or two, she begins to enter into the spirit of the thing, and to like it. The professor loses no time; he begins at once to drill her in Mile. Azelma's principal roles. She hears that popular prima donna, and feels convinced that she can equal her at least. A spirit of ambition, of rivalry, arises within her. The first time Azelma's temper flies to her throat, she, Miss Wild, is to take her place.

That time is not long coming. Miss Azelma's latest costume fits badly, her larynx is at its plans and doings, as fully as though he once affected; that evening she is too serionsly indisposed to sing-something else lightful laugh—merry, girlish, sweet—but its sound is so unusual it startles herself.

"Is it so very wonderful then?" she says, still laughing. "I know I sing well; I was everybody, takes Mile. Azelma's part, and its sheartless of the surprise of still laughing. "I know I sing well; I was everybody, takes Mile. Azelma's part, and the still have the sings better than that lady ever did in all her "Tell me this," says Mrs. Gibbs, almost life. The audience applaud—they, like the angrily—"why did you say you had no management, are tired of the leading lady's friends, when you have the education, and caprices. Herr Ericson glows with delight. He fairly clasps Joanna in his arms when she

comes off. "You sing like an angel," he cries, in a rapure, "Mile. Azelma may go hang herseli! Ah! I foresee my project will be a grand suc-

cess." Next day the project is unfolded. It is to travel through the country with Joanna, and another protege of his, a young Italian tenor he has picked up and instructed, and give concerts. Madame Ericson, who is also a vocalist of no mean ability, goes with them. They will be a company of four; and they will storm the provinces! They will make their fortunes! They will see life! They will cover themselves with immortality!

(To be Continued.)

HAUNTED ME.

A workingnan says: "Debt, poverly and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a Mr. Ericson is a German, says the wid- sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of brother is the proprietor of a theatre-a my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and comlittle German theatre - and Mille. Azelma menced their use, and in one month we were sings there, and makes ever so much money. | all well, and none of us have been sick a day But Mile. Azelma is a very difficult lady to since; and I want to say to all poor men, you get along with; whenever she is out of tem- can keep your families well a year with Hop per, it files to her throat, and she cannot Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will

Thursday, June 15. The following plea of specification in THE Post libel suit was fyled this morning in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Justice Dorion on tehalf Mr. Whelan, Manager of THE POST.

Canada: Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. No. 13.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. (CROWN SIDE.) THE QUEEN

> vs. JOHN PATRICK WHELAN, Upon an Indictment for Libel.

And the said John Patrick Whelan for a plea in this behalf saith that he is not guilty. And for a further plea in this behalf the said John Patrick Whelau saith that Our Lady the Queen ought not further to prosecute the said indictment against him because he saith that before and at the time of the publication in the said indictment mentioned, the matters charged in the article recited in in the said indictment, and therein alleged to be a libel against the Francis Bernard Mc-Names therein mentioned, were and are true, and particularly it was and is true that he, the said Francis Bernard McNamee, was among the first to introduce Fenianism into Canada, and was the principal if not the sole instrument in the original organization of a branch of that body in this city, to wit, the City of Montreal, and that he endeavored to graft Fenianism upon the St. Patrick's Society as it then existed.

And more particularly and specifically the said John Patrick Whelan saith that in the fall of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two the said Francis Bernard Mc-Namee having procured from the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal a letter or letters of introduction to John O'Mahoney, then of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, who was then the Head Centre, to wit, the chief exscutive officer of the Fenian Brotherhood or organization in the United States of America, went to said City of New York, where he had an interview with the said John O'Mahoney and upon his return be, the said Francis Bernard McNamee, called and held a meeting at his own residence, in the City of Montreal at which meeting he gave an account of his the said O'Mahoney, and stated and represented that he had been authorized by the latter to establish a circle, to wit, a branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, or an association to act in sympathy with and afford assistance to the said Fenian Brotherhood, in said City of Montreal, and produced and exhibited a constitution or draft or copy of a constitution for such circle or organization, which he stated he had received from said O'Mahoney; that thereupon there was then and there organized for the purposes last above mentioned an association or society which was designated as the Hibernian Society, the object whereof was to aid and assist the said Fenjan Brotherhood in attaining the objects for which said Fenian Brotherhood had been instituted, and to subscribe and raise moneys, and forward the same to the said Fenian Brotherhood, to be used by such Brotherhood said Brotherhood, of the outer circle whereof said society was to form and did actually form part, and the said society, though designated as aforesaid were long before, and at increasing the facts aforesaid were long before and at increasing the facts aforesaid were long before and at increasing the facts aforesaid were long before and at increasing the facts aforesaid were long the facts aforesaid were long the facts Fenian Brotherhood, and to yield obedience Lated as aforesaid and represented as being a benevolent society, was virtually and in reality a branch of the Fenian Brotherhood; that after one or two other meetings to complets the organization of said society, the said Francis Bernard McNamee was elected president thereof, and accepted the said office, and fulfilled the duties thereof, and was from the commencement and continued to be throughout the existence of said society the inspiring and suiding spirit thereof; that about six months after the establishment of said organization the said Francis Bernard McNamee withdrew from the presidency thereof in order and in the hope that certain persons who had held aloof from said society by reason of their distrust of said McNamee might be induced to become members thereof, but after such withdrawal, and throughout all the time of the existence of said branch of the Fenian organization, as well while the same was known as the Hibernian Society as later when the same had assumed the name of (as it always had in reality been) a branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, he the said Francis Bernard McNamee continued to be an active sympathizer with it and a contributor to its funds, and had as much to do therewith, and was cognizent of and a party to all had continued to be president thereof; that the persons whom the said Francis Bernard McNamee called together, and who were present at the meetings aforesaid, and formed said society organized as aforesaid by the said McNamee, were at the time and continued thereafter to be members of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, as it then existed, of which he the said McNamee was also and continued to be a member, and by their means and with their assistance the said Francis Bernard McNamee brought the said St. Patrick's Society under 'Fenian influence, endeavored to procure their Hall for the meetings of the above mentioned Society or branch of the Fenian Society, and one of the results of such Fenian influence being the expulsion from the said St. Patrick's Society of the late Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, on account of his being obnoxious to such Fenian organization, and ultimately mainly by the assistance, of the members of said

branch or circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, and sympathizers therewith, procured himself in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine to be elected President of said St. Patrick's Society.

And the said John Patrick Whelan further specifically alleges that the said Francis Bernard McNamee swore in, or administered to numerous persons in the city of Montreal and elsewhere the oath, pledge or affirmation of the Fenian Brotherhood for the purpose of admitting them as members thereof, both while he was President of such association or branch as aforesaid and afterwards, the said persons being too many to be enumerated and their names not being all known to the sa d John Patrick Whelan, but among whom he mentions -

the time he so introduced Fenianism into one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the said Francis Bernard McNames was, and continued to be, a spy and informer in the pay of the Secret Service of the Government of Canada, and as such was organization of Fenianism, with the exception of his own share therein, and all the plans, and of the Fenian organization which had spread throughout Canada, and of all whose doings he became and was aware, as well by representing himself as an honest and genuine member thereof and sympathizer therewith, as by means of procuring others who were members of branches to which he had not access to reveal to him what transpired therein—all of which together with the names of persons who were members and sympathizers of said Brotherhood and subscribers to its funds, he, in his capacity aforesaid of a spy and informer, revealed and made known to the said Government of Canada, and received as the reward of his services in giving such in-

Secret Service funds of Canada. And the said John Patrick Whelan further publication aforesald, it was and is true that | the introduction of Fenianism was not the first illegal means he, the said Francis he was engaged as a crimp and bounty-broker. and employed agents in the business. And the said John Patrick Whelan more specifically alleges that, during the period of said eight hundred and sixty-one, up to and in-cluding the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the said Francis Bernard McNames had an office in the city of Quebec, ostensibly for the purpose of employing men to work upon railroads and other works reof said office and of said agents that respect which it should in its represent-being the collecting of men, and ative capacity have and enjoy. sending them into disrepute, and tost that respect which it should in its represent-ative capacity have and enjoy.

formation large sums of money out of the

McNamee about one thousand eight hundred and

stated in presence of city of Montreal, and one large number of men whom he, the said McNamee, had induced to go and sent into the United States as aforesaid, thought they were going to work on a railroad, but that they would soon find themselves in the in said year, and the said accusation had been American army, and that they were worth repeated as applying to a citizen of Montreal one hundred dollars each to him the said in a newspaper published in the city of New

McNamea: That among the persons whom he, the said McNamee so procured and caused to enlist as aforesaid, were and are, (here follow the names which are suppressed for the time) in addition to and besides many others whose names are unknown, the majority of them never having returned to Canada to tell the tale, and that he endeavored to so induce and procure one J-----, of the city of Quebec, but unsuccessfully, among numerous others. And among the agents whom he employed, and who worked with him in said business of crimping and bounty broking were, and are, to many others whose names are to said John

Patrick Whelan unknown; And the said John Patrick Whelan saith that before and at the time of the publication aforesaid, it was and is true that in the expression in his recent speech in St. Patrick's Hall, where he refers to the fate that should be meted out to genuine informers, he the said Francis Bernard McNames has shewn himself to be in character, as well as in expression, the same man who not many years ago offered a certain person five hundred dollars (\$500) "to put daylight through' a prominent citizen who had been head of a leading public concern, and had done him (McNamee) some real or supposed injury; and that the said Francis Bernard McNamee did in the speech aforesaid declare that "during his life and the associations with the men of Montreal, his doctrine was that informers should have short lives, that he had advocated that doctrine, and he fervently hoped that it would be carried out to the end of the chapter, and he thought that any genuine informer who could be found who had damaged any man in Ireland or damaged the Irlah cause in Montreal, by giving information, should be made an end of quick, sharp and decisive;" and also "if such a man does exist who would betray his countrymen when they thought be was serving his country, he is deserving of the first s forth; bullet that can reach him "-and that in the fall of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one in the said city of Montreal, he, the said Francis Bernard McNamee, offered five hundred dollars to one -

and endeavored to induce other persons to had been Manager of the Grand Trunk Rail- more or less openly for years. We to wit, Phillips Square, Montreal. Physicians and take, and offered to administer to other per- way Company of Canada, whom the said Mc- the said John Patrick Whelan, made those sufferers can try it free. િલ્લાનું કરો કે કે કું આવાનું આવે છે. આ એક કુંચા એ કુંચા જેમણે મહારા હતા અને સ્ટિક્ટર્સ S. ... S. . 1 & 1 & 180 Ph.

Falleges that before and at the time of the pube saith that before and at the time of the said. lication aforesaid it was, and is, true that have publication it was and is true that starfing in ing so introduced Fenjanism and induced unsuspecting and misguided persons to become fifted himself by a course of crimping, bounty members of the Fenian organization, he, the broking and informing, and made money at said Francis Bernard McNamee, betrayed his each, he the said Francis Bernard McNamee, dupes to the Government of Canada, revealed has not been content to enjoy his ill-gotten to that Government all the plans and doings gains in obscurity, but has obtruded and of the men whom he had made amenable to | forced himself-forward on all public occasions the law, so that he might be enriched by as the representative Irishman of Montreal, their betrayal; and the said John Patrick has posed as the absolute dictator in matters Whelan more specifically alleges that from affecting the Irish community, till he has nearly succeeded in driving all respectable Canada, as above set forth up to the year Irishmen in disgust from taking any active one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, part or interest in such matters, and has been and more particularly during the years in fact a disgrace, an incubus upon the one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shoulders of the Irlah people of this city, to wit, the city of Montreal, thwarting or perverting to his own personal aggrandizement every step that they have taken in connection

with national or other affairs; And further the said John Patrick Whelan saith that for and by reason of the facts hereinabove recited and set forth, as well as the reasons hereinafter alleged it was and is for and seventy, one thousand eight hundred and the public benefit that the said matter so charged in the said article in said indictment

mentioned should be published;
And the said John Patrick Whelan saith that the said Francis Bernard McNamee has been for several years past and is, and was bound to reveal to said Government all the at the time of the publication aforesaid, and foregoing facts known to him concerning the has held himself out to be a public man; that he has been and is President of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, a national, reprojects, doings and decisions of said Society, ligious and charitable organization incorporated under the laws in force in this Province, and which was organized and established to be, and has in times past been, and holds itself out to be and is looked upon as a body representing and exercising a great influence among the Irish community of the city of Montreal, and for whose acts and those of its officers as such, the citizens of Montreal of Irish birth or descent and professing the Catholic religion, are considered to be responsible of for the acts of their representative association, and which

Society does actually wield a very considerable influence as such representative association, and it is, therefore, of great interest to the public of said city generally, and to the citizens thereof aforesaid of Irish birth and descent and professing the said Catholic alleges that before and at the time of the religion in particular, that the said society should be under the control and guidance of men of honor and probity, and men who would be incapable of the acts and deeds hereinabove Bernard McNamee, resorted to, of making alleged to have been committed by the said money, for it was and is well-known, as the Francis Bernard McNamee, and whose influfact was and is that during the American war | ence upon said society, its members and the Irish community generally would be such as a man guilty of the offences and misdeeds aforesaid could not wield, and whose respectability and high character would secure war, to wit: from the year one thousand | the respect of the citizens of Montreal gener

That before and at the time of said publication aforesaid the said Francis Bernard Mc-Names had been and was, as above stated, and aspired to continue to be the President of Society, and was considered as a candidate for presented to be in course of construction in re-election to such office at the elections of different parts of the United States of America, | said Society, which were then approaching, and had agents both in said city of Quebec and at which elections which have been since and in the city of Montreal and elsewhere in held he was so re-elected, and that under his Canada and the United States of America - | presidency and control in preceding years the the real purpose, object and business said Society had fallen into disrepute, and lost

That the newspaper, THE Post, in which the ducing them to enlist in the armies of the said article complained of appeared, was United States, by means of leaving them | before and at the time of the publication aforewhen they arrived there without means or said and is largely circulated among work, and placing them in the alternative the Irish citizens of Montreal aforesaid of starving or enlisting in said armies, and by and the persons who would be called upon to otherwise inducing them to so enlist, and vote at such election and could influence the that for and by means of the enlistment of result thereof, and the said newspaper is pubsuch men, the said Francis Bernard McNamee | lished in the interest of the Irish community in furthering its ends and objects, and whose received payment in the shape of the whole of Montreal, and said article was published members bound themselves by solemn pledge or a portion of the bounty given by the for the purpose of making known to such to further as aforesaid the objects of said United States Government for recruits, or of persons among whom said newspaper circumoney paid by persons and corporations in | lated as aforesaid the true and real character

well known, and that said Francis Bernard McNamee had been previously accused of the offences and misdeeds above set forth, and more particularly of being a spy and informer by numerous persons, and especially in an of the article published in the city of Toronto, in , that a | the Province of Ontario, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, called the Cunadian Freeman, and re-published in a newspaper called the Gazette, published in the city of Montreal, on the seventh day of August York called The Hour on the fifth --of November last, past, and again repeat-

ed and commented upon in articles published in a newspaper call the Springfield Republican on the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one published at Springfield, in the State of Massachussetts, one of the United States of America, and in a newspaper called the New York Freeman's Journal, on the nineteenth day of said November, said newspaper published in the city of New York aforesaid;

That as regards the first of the articles lastly above mentioned the said Francis Bernard McNamee took publicly no steps what--in addition | ever, but that in consequence of the articles secondly above referred to, he called and presided at a meeting of Presidents of Irish Societies at which a committee was appointed to enquire into and investigate the correctness of these articles, and said committee having reported by a majority report-Mr. Richard McShane, a member thereof, having declined to sign the said report—the said Francis Bernard McNamee made the speech herein above referred to, wherein among other things he declared that he left the decision of the charges against him to the verdict of the public, and placed himself in their hands and declared he was willing to abide by their

decision; That the said Committee did not make a thorough investigation or a complete and impartial report, and inasmuch as the said charges, when made against an Irish citizen of Montreal, specifying against no particular person, constituted a grave reflection on the Irish citizeus of Montreal generally, the said John Patrick Whelan, as Manager of The Post Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors and publishers of the said newspaper, THE POST, and with the sanction and approval of the Directors thereof, having investigated into said matter, and ascertained the facts in connection therewith, to wit, the facts hereinabove fully stated, published the same for the motives and reasons fully hereinabove set

That in the concluding words of the article, portion of which is recited and complained of in said indictment: "In doing so, to wit, in making the charges above detailed, we to wit, the said John Patrick Whelan, to wit, then of said city, if he, the the said John Patrick Whelan, together with would shoot Mr. Charles J. the said Directors, but put in plain words, Brydges, then of said city of Montreal, who what has been hinted, whispered and said

charges calmly and deliberately in the fulfilment of what we, to wit, the said John Patrick Whelan (together with the Directors of the Company aforesaid, proprietors and Figlishers of the said newep-per, The Post) was a sacred duty. In his speech, to which we, to wit, the said John Patrick Wheley, together with the said Directors, have alread, referred, Francis Bernard McNamee declared that "he would leave the charges brought against him to the verdict of the public ". We, to wit, the said John Patrick Wnelau and the said Directors, have now (to wit, by said article) laid before the Grand Jury of his choice the indictment upon which we (to wit, the said John Patrick Whelan and the said Directors) have felt it our duty to arraign

Toat furthermore the said John Patrick Whelan specially alleges that previous to the publication of the article complained of, he, the said John Patrick Whelan, having been approached by the Reverend Pastor of St. Patrick's Church in this city, acting as a peace-maker, and requested to drop the discussion of the charges above mentioned, expressed his readiness and willingness to do so "on condition that the said Francis Bernard McNamee should immediately resign the presidency of St. Patrick's Society, attend to his business as a private citizen, and by ceasing to thrust himself forward in any way in any public capacity, also cease to be a disturbing element in our midst; and that subsequently in compliance with a request from the said Reverend Pastor, the said John Patrick Whelan agreed to withdraw from said condition above recited the word "immediately," and to alter the sail condition so as to allow the said Francis Bernard McNamee to retain the Presidency of the St. Patrick's Society aforesaid, till the end of the said term then current, but that the said Francis Bernard McNamee refused to assent to said condition, and persisted in continuing to figure as a public man, and wrote to the said John Patrick Whelan a threatening and imperious letter challenging him to publish the article now complained

And this the said John Patrick Whelan is prepared to verify.

Wherefore he prays judgment, and that by the Court here he may be dismissed and discharged from the said premises in the said indictment above specified. Montreal, 15th June, 1882.

DOHERTY & DORERTY, of Counsel for the said JOHN PATRICK WHELAN.

"."Middle measures are often but middling measures." There are no "middlings" about Kidney-Wort. It is the most thoroughly refined "flower" of medicine. It knows no half-way measures, but radically uproots all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels. It overthrows piles, abolishes constipation and reats the system so gently and scothingly as to prove its true kinship to nature in all its praises. It is prepared in both liquid and dry form.

THE RESOURCES OF CIVILIZATION. New York, June 16 .-- A Hong Kong letter says that the British corvette "Comus" and the gunboat "Lilly" visited Pellew Island in April to collect a fine of £900 imposed upon the natives for robbing the British schooner "Lilla" wrecked there last year. The natives were unable to obtain more than £150, which was taken, but all the villages ithe neighborhood were burned and the chief dwellings blown up as a punishment for the non-payment of the entire fine.

Our town Druggists say that Perry-Davis Pain-Killer sells the best of any medicine they keep. During the hard times of the past few years, there were none too poor to pay their "quarter" for a bottle of that indispensable family medicine. 140 2 ws

A CATHOLIC PRIEST ASSAULTED BY

CLEVELAND, O., June 15 .- Rev. Father Honck, private secretary to Bishop Gilmour, was ejected from the Leader office this afternoon. The Leader is strongly anti-Catholic, and yesterday contained an editorial to which Gilmour replied by a letter for publication. As it did not appear to-day, Father Houck went to the office for an explanation and the manuscript. The letter is said to contain matter vury offensive to Mr. Cowles, chief editor, and when Father Houck called, Mr. Cowles, without waiting to hear the object of his visit, ordered him out, and assaulted him so energetically that Father Houck swore out warrant of arrest for assault and battery. The affair has created a sensation.

Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites supplies matter for bone and blood, rendering it high-ly beneficial for feeble children. 140 2 ws

Some of the connections of the Grand Trunk Bailway have been selling tickets over that road with but one coupon, good for any number of people. Orders have been given to the conductors of the Grand Trunk not to honor such tickets.

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asth us and Lung Disease by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the

disease. Read and judge for yourself:—
"Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John P. Whelan, Manager of THE Post and TRUE WITHESS, Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DeBoucherville, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; now cured. Mr. George Ager, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases cured. Mrs. Smith, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarrh. George Maguire, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street, west; daughter cured of asthms. George Willis, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 136 Yonge atreet, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafness. Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A. Drake, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured.

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

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

lung disease. A structure of the structure of have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer will cure catarrh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, editor of Poer 

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address.

Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13

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Tune 21, 1882,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

*QATHOLIO CALENDAR.* JUNE

THURSDAY, 22. - St. John Francis Regis, Confessor (June 16).
FRIDAY, 23.—St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, Virgin, (May 27). Vigil of St. John

SATURDAY, 24 .- Nativity of St. John Baptist. opportunity, such as O'Connell hoped for, SUNDAY, 25 .- Fourth Sunday after Pentecost. St. William, Abbot. Less. Ecclus. xiv. 1.6; Gosp. Matt. xix. 27-29; Last Gosp. Lukew, 1-11.

Monday, 26.—SS. John and Paul Martyre.

TUESDAY, 27.—Of the Ostave. WEDNESDAY, 28 .- St. Irenaus, Bishop and Martyr. Bp. Brute, Vincenner, died 1839; Bp. St. Palais (same see) died, 1877.

BISMARCK'S Tobacco Monopoly bill has been roughly treated in the German Reichetag, where if was rejected by a very large majority. It is no wonder the Chancellor has no faith in Parliaments.

THE landlords are taking advantage of the late murders, and the re-action consequent upon them to evict at the rate of a thousand families a week; and not only does the Government not interfere, but its minions in Ireland are doing all they can to prevent huts being erected for the evicted. Meanwhile the Parliament is progressing with its its will in a more vigorous and satisfactory last repression bill. Surely Ireland is a fine country to live out of.

THE Irish peasantry are not alone in their demands for the proprietorship of the land which they cultivate, and the fruits of which | men when the neighboring Island is in questhey do not enjoy, but which they are forced, through one-sided legislation, to hand over to | bonds of free legislation and the exercise of rapacious landiords; the Russian peasants, all national rights, and Great Britain need no suffering to the same degree and in the same longer be afraid to show its band in any direction as those of Ireland, have risen in their might and have taken forcible posses- | and its prestige maintained. sion of the land and portlened it among themselves. They will have done wrong only, if the landlords, by bayonets and bullets, succeed in dislodging them.

THE INFORMER CASE.

Considerable excitement was created in and | day afternoon. outside the city by the premature publication in our evening contemporaries of names of parties who are supposed to be witnesses in THE Post libel suit or "Informer Case." Our first plea to the indiciment for libel was demurred to by the prosecution, because its terms were too general and did not give the prosecutor sufficient insight into what the defendant intended to prove in justification of his conduct in publishing the charges complained of. The plea was accordingly rejected and another, more specific, was ordered to be fyled. The wish of the prosecutor and the order of the Court were obeyed, with but a limited delay on the part of the defence. A second plea giving details and names, as desired and ordered, was prepared and served both on the Court and the presecutor, Mr. McNamee In publishing this plea which appeared in our issue of Friday last, we refrained from giving any names of witnesses, and moreover our counsel endeavored not to allow the press to have access to the plea tyled in Court. Oa Saturday, however, Mr. McNamee, on whom a copy of the plea was served, took it upon himself to give the names to the Press "for publication." The name of the Rev. 'Father O'Rourke is made to appear when no such name is to be found in the ples, nor any indication which would suggest the name. Allusion to the name of the Rev. gentleman was evidently made for a purpose, and is thoroughly indicative of the spirit which inspired the Ottawa Herald, of which he (Mr. McNamee) was the sole or part proprietor when malignant attacks were made on the clergy, and when such articles as "Surpliced Ruffians" appeared in its columns. It would appear that the object of the prosocutor in demanding details and names in a specific plea, was simply to get the names of witnesses, so that if manipulation was possible, it could be exercised. Another course of conduct was, however, open to the prosecutor. Having obtained information as to details and names he has fyled a general. demurrer to have the whole plea rejected; and in case he would iail on this score he has super-added a specific demurrer striking out those portions on which we justify our publi-

event of either being sustained by the Drolet.

Court, we would not be allowed to go into evidence to prove the truth of the charges. The general impression now is that the whole and an investment RETURNS, and the pression commenced by the street of the pression commenced by the street of the pression commenced by the street of th All subscriptions outside of bittle will be on technicalities and the Montreal will be acknowledged by chances are slim as to having the case ever change of date on address-label tried on its merits, a result which apparently is aimed at by the prosecution.

S ENGLAND AND THE EGYPTIAN.

B VC" MIT ATO CRISIS AL No. During the past few/sdecades, whenever England was involved either directly or indirectly in any European conflict, to which PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY any of the great Powers were parties or inand terested spectators, it never essayed, asidin times gone by, to get the best of the difficulty by a plunge of the bayonet or a shot from the rifle, but it has invariably pointed to a Conference as the best available means to protect its interests, thus securing its military prestige, navy and army, from any palpable dishonor and injury. So, in the present Egyptian struggle, Gladstone's Government follows in the same inglorious path, and when they are told "that British subjects are flying for their lives, while many of them are murdered, including officers of the fleet," they look calmly on and the Foreign Secretary receives instructions to propose a Conference to the four Powers to take the affairs of Egypt into consideration. This is rather a meek and slow way of preventing the flow of English blood on Egyptian soil. The people of England are said to be greatly irritated over and intennely disgusted with this policy of feebleness, which will not allow the army and cavy to do glorious deeds for the honor of the flag and the protection of life, but perhaps the people do not stop to consider that a possible disaster to the English fleet in foreign waters might transform the difficulty nearer home into a magnificent and against which the Government must always stand prepared. Consequently, the less the army and navy will be called upon to do on alien shores the more ready will England be to stop any sudden dash for liberty and rights by closer neighbors. Who knows but this feature of the situation is the cause of England's manifest inaction in all European conflicts, and the reason why it is so eager and anxious to propose Conferences for the protection of its interests and the settlement of its foreign difficulties. But why should such continue to be the case? Why not regulate at first the difficulty at home to the satisfaction of its subjects? To do so would be simply to untie its own bands and leave it more free and independent to guard its interests against all comers. England would find in the full and just conciliation of Ireland a source of strength which would enable it to enforce manner than at present, when it must devote two-thirds of its attention to and half of its power on Irish affairs. The old maxim, "Union is Strength" would appear to be completely lost sight of by English statestion. Eut unite Ireland to England by the

> -Rev. Father Healy, of St. Bernard's Church, 14th street, New York, was in town for the last few days visiting the different colleges and convents in and around Montreal. He made the tour of inspection under the guidance of the Rev. Father Salmon. Father Healy returned to New York yester-

Europeau conflict, to have its will respected

THE SWEDE MURDERER.

VERDICT OF GUILTY-SENTENCE OF DEATH POST-PONED-ELEVEN OF THE JURORS ONLY SAID TO BE LEGAL.

After the Counsel for the defence had address

After the Counsel for the defence had addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner Jacobsson, in the Olofsson murder trial, Chief Justice Dorion commenced his charge to the jury; it was directly against the prisoner.

His Honor dwelt upon the painful and singular position of the accused, and after explaining to them the law on the case said that it was not necessary to have direct evidence, but that circumstantial evidence would be sufficient if it left no doubt on their mind. He concluded by saying that the circumstances were overwhelmingly group against the prisoner at the bar, and that it was seldom that a case had been made out more clearly than the present one. He did not see that the jury could return any other verd ct than that of gullty, but of course if they had any doubts as to the facts of the case they should give the benefit of their doubts to the accused. The counsel's addresses and the charge of the Judge were taken down as delivered by Mr. Crankshaw, the stenographer, and then translated word for word to the prisoner by Mr. Bey, the Swedish interpreter. The prisoner wore a very careworn look during these proceedings, and seemed to be particularly affected by the judge's charge, which went so strongly against him.

"GULTY OF MURDER."

The jury retired at \$45, and at 7.25 returned to County and a contract of the filtering of the contract of the contract

The jury retired at 6.45, and at 7.25 returned to Court and announced a verdict of "Guilty" of murder against the prisoner at the bar.

Mr. Polette at once rose and asked that the jury be polled, and that each be asked if he concurred in the verdict.

Mr. Kerr objected to this proceeding, and the Chief Justice overruled the application when the jury announced their unanimous assent in the verdict. the verdict.

The interpreter then announced the verdict to tne prisoner, who received it with the same stolid indifference that has characterized him throughout the trial, and merely said that it would be taken to a higher Court.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. An important addition to the architectural beauties of the province is comprised in the handsome extensions recently made to the Roman Catholic college at St. Laurent, conducted by the Fathers of the Holy Cross, presided over by Rev. Father Geoffrion. The building is a substantial edifice of grey limestone, and is of the Cothic order of architecture. Two new wings of 128 x 62 feet have been addad, and two storers placed on the old building, which is now covered with a marsard roof. The whole is crowned with a tower and light steeple. The superficial area covered by the building is 33,000 square feet. The improvements cost \$110,000. The col lege is now virtually a new building, and the refined taste exhibited in the design, as well as the substantial manner of the execution, reflect the greatest credit upon those to whom the work was entrusted. Messrs. Francois & D. A. Lapointe, of this city, are the architects, the various contractors being Mosers. Jacotel & Frere, Day & DeBlois, tation of the charges, so that in the Jeremie Dafresne, H. Valade & Frere, Simeon

THE ELECTIONS.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION. MINISTERIAL.

ed dans el tal Ontario, in wa

Frontenac F. .... Kirkpatrick S Tanark ..... Heggart Ottawa County of Hon J A Mouseau Beautharnois of Hon J J C Abbott Hochelaga..... Desjardins 

Bonaventure......Ricpel
Two Mountains......Daoust 

Nova Scotia. 

opposition. Iberville.....Bechard PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BEAUCE.

Bolduc, Conservative, elected. DELLECHASSE. Amyot, Conservative, elected by 100 maiority 🚓

BROMB. Fisher, Opposition, elected. Outhbert, Conservative, elected, 31 Lane

COMPTON. Hon J H Pope, Conservative, elected. CHATEAUGUAY. Holton, Opposition, elected. Montplaisir, Conservative, elected, over 900

majority.

CHARLEVOUX. S X Cimon; Conservative, elected. CHAMBLY, Benoit, Conservative, elected by over 300 majority.

DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA. Bourbeau, Conservative, elected. HUNTINGDON. Scriver, Opposition, elected.

L'ASSIMPTION. Hurteau, Conservative, elected. Majority JOLIETTE.

Guilbault, Conservative, clected by 300 majority: KAMOURASKA.

Blendesu, Conservative, elected by 17 ma-JACQUES CARTIER.

D Girouard, Conservative, elected by 260 majority. Mr Girouard is now thanking his friends of Lachine. Mesers Decary and St Pierre, advocates, of Montreal, also addressed the meeting in his behalf. L'ISLET.

Casgrain, Opposition, elected.

LAPRAIRIE. Pinsonnault. Conservative, elected. LEVIS.

Hon Mr Blanchet, Conservative, elected. LOTEINIERE. Rinfret, Opposition, elected.

MONTMORENCY. Valin, Conservative, elected; majority 120.

MISSISQUOI. WEST FARNHAM, June 20 .- Hon George B Baker, Conservative, elected by a majority of 130. Brigham's men went, with few excep-

tions, for Cloves, his withdrawal injuring instend of assisting Mr. Baker, otherwise the Conservative majority would have been much

MONTBEAL WEST. M H Gault, Conservative, elected, majority MONTREAL CENTRE.

J J Curran, Conservative, elected, majority, MONTCALM.

Dugas, Conservative, elected, majority 90. MONTMAGNY. Landry, Concervative, elected. MARKINONGE.

Louiseville, Que., June 20. - Colonel Fred Houde, Conservative, elected for Maskinonge against George Curon by over 350 majority NAPIERVILLE.

Catudal, Opposition, elected. PORTNEUP.

St Georges, Liberal, has five majority as far PONTIAC. Bryson, Conservative, 65 majority, with

bree polls to bear from. QUEBEC (CENTRE). Bosse, Conservative, elected. QUEBEC (EAST).

Hon Mr Laurier, Opposition, elected: QUEDEC (WEST). Hon T McGreevy, Conservative, elected.

QUEBEC COUNTY. Hon Mr Caron elected, majority 547. RIMOURKI.

L E Billy, Conservative, elected. ROUVILLE. Gigault, Conservative, elected by over 100

majority.

Massue, Conservative, has over 300 mg-

RICHELIEU.

Auget, Independent, probably elected over Hon L H Huntington. ST. HYACINTHE

Bernier, Opposition, elected by a majority SOULANGES.

Lanthier, Conservative, elected. ST. JOHNS. Bourassa, Opposition, elected; majority

STANSTEAD. Colby, Conservative, elected, over 300 majority.

TEBREBONNE. Nantol elected, majority 400. VERCHERES. A Geoffrion, Opposition, elected.

YAMASKA. Vanasse, Conservative, elected by 81 majorlty. IIIII

REJOICING AT THE ANCIENT CAPITAL. Quesec, June 20 .- There is great rejoiding here to-night over the Conservative triumph, ity 500ms and the out of the The votes in the three city divisions were The votes in the three city divisions were polled in a very quiet and orderly manner, and resulted in the return of Mr. Bosse, Conservative, for the Centre; Hon. T. McGreevy, Conservative, for the West, and Hon. M. Laurier, Liberal, for the East, Hon. A. P. Caron has been elected for Quebec county by a large majority.

PROVINCE OF ONTABIO ADDINGTON 10 1: 30 Bell, Conservative, elected. BRUCE (WEST.) Somerville, Reformer, elected.

BRUCE (EAST.) . Wells, Opposition, elected, majority 1001. BROCKVILLE. J F Wood, Conservative, elected, majority 5

BOTHWELL.

Mills, Reform, elected, mejority 14. - at-BRUCE (NORTH) Gillies' majority, as far as heard from, is 79. No returns from the peninsula yet. BBANT (SOUTH) ...

Paterson, Opposition, majority 181. CARLÉTON. Sir John A. Macdonald elected by 350 majority.

CARDWELL. Mono Mills, Unt, June 20 .- Mr Thos White's election beyond a doubt. DURHAM: (EAST).

Col Williams, Conservative, elected, maority about 350.

DURHAM (WEST). Hon E Blake elected, 119 majority. DUNDAS.

Dr Hickey, Conservative, elected. ELGIN (EAST). Dr Wilson, Opposition, elected.

G W Clasev, Opposition, elected. ESSEX (NORTH). JC Patterson, Conservative, elected by

ELGIN (WEST).

majority of 700. ERSEX (SOUTH). Wigle, Conservative, elected by a majority of 60.

GREY (SOUTH). .. Dr Landerkin, Opposition, elected by a large majority.
GRENVILLE (SOUTH).

Banson, Conservative, elected. GLENGARRY. ...

LANCASTER, June 20 .- Charlotteburg, the lag township of Glengerry, gives Macmaster 158 majority, with one ward to hear from, which will give him between 50 and 80 more. This alone ensures his election. Mr. Macmaster will be returned by 200 majority. HALDIMAND.

Thompson, Opposition, elected, 150 majority-HAMILTON.

Kilvert and Robertson, Conservatives, elected. HASTINGS (WEST).

Robertson, Conservative, elected. HASTINGS (EAST). J White, Conservative, elected. HASTINGS (NORTH).

Elde M Bowell elected. HALTON. McCraney, Liberal, elected. HURON (WEST).

Cameron, Liberal, elected. HURON (SOUTE). J McMillan, Opposition, elected.

HURON (EAST). Farrow, Conservative, elected by a majority KINGSTON.

Gunn, Opposition, majority 92. KENT. H Smith, Conservative, elected.

LAMBTON. J H Fairbank, Opposition, elected. LENNOX.

Sir John A Macdonald elected by about 250. LONDON.

Hon John Carling elected by 256 majority. LEEDS (SOUTH). G Taylor, Conservative, elected, majority

275. LANARK (MORTH). J Jamieson, Conservative, elected.

LINCOLN. J C Rykert, Conservative, elected.

MIDDLEBEX (NORTE). T Coughlir, Conservative, elected; mcpority 98.

MIDDLESEN (EAST). McMillan, Conservative, elected; majority 585, with one division to hear from. MIDDLESRX (WEST).

G W Ross, Opposition, elected; majority MONCK. L McCallum, Conservative, elected; 30

majority. NORFOLK (NORTH). Charlton, Reform, majority 300. MORFOLK (SOUTH). Jackson, Reform, 50 majority. NORTHUMBERLAND (WEST). G Guillet, Conservative, majority 52.

OTTAWA CITY. Muckintosh, Conservative, majority 472. Tasse, Conservative, majority 297. ONTARIO (NORTH.) Cockburn, Liberal, elected.

OXFORD (NORTH.)

PRINCE ROWARD.

PERTH (NORTH).

Sutherland, Opposition, elected. OXFORD (BOUTH.) Harley, Opposition, elected.

Dr J M Platt, Opposition, elected. PETERBORO (WEST). Hilliard, Conservative, elected, majority

Hesson, Conservative, elected. PRESCOTT. Labrosse, Conservative, elected, 286 ms-

RENFREW (NORTH). P White, Conservative, elected. RENFREW (SOUTH). Campbell, Liberal, elected. RUSSELL.

Dickinson, Conservative, elected. SIMCOE (NORTH). D. McCarthy, Conservative, elected.

THE STORMONT. In Dr.: Bergin, Conservative, elected; major-The following is the result of the vote in the three Torontos at the close of the poli :-CENTER TORONTO. Hay, Conservative.....

Edgar, Beform ..... 1,324 The mit dot diss | 110.00 Majority for Hay.... 205 .e. Tedin WEST TORONTO. Meatitie MoMurrich Reform .... 2,289 Majority for Beaty

Small, Conservative, ..... Thompson, Reform, ...... 1,494 VICTORIA (SOUTH) (0 + edf )

Dundas, Conservative, elected. WELLINGTON (CENTRE). Dr Orton elected by 150 over, Sir Richard Cartwright. WELLINGTON (SOUTH).

Innes, Opposition, elected. Majority about WELLAND. Dr. Ferguson, Conservative, elected, 100

majority.... WESTWORTH (NORTH). Bain, Liberal, supposed to be elected by

small majority. YORK (NORTH). W Mulock, Opposition, elected WELLINGTON (NORTH). Mr Mullon, Opposition, elected. WENTWORTH (SOUTH). L Springer, Reformer, elected. WATERLOO (NORTH). Kranz, Conservative, elected. WATERLOO (SOUTE). Livingstone, Liberal, elected.

YORK (EAST). Hon Alex Mackenzie, Liberal, elected. WEST YORK.

Wallace, Conservative, elected. THE BATTLE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, June 20 .- The excitement consequent on the elections is far greater here than it was on the 17th of September, 1878. About 5 o'clock the various headquarters of the candidates commenced to be filled, and as the returns arrived by the scrutineers, the excitement reached lever heat. At 6 o'clock fully 7,000 persons had assembled in front of the Mail effice to hear the latest returns from outside constituencies, and two hours later this number was fully doubled. That office displayed the figures by lime light, and many of the interested spectators maintained their positions on the streets for hours. The friends of the three Conservatives formed in procession with about a dozen brass bands leading and the usual torches and brooms. They were addressed at the amphitheatre by the candldates and other prominent speakers.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX CITY. Richey and Daly, Conservatives, elected.

QUEEN'S. Dr Forbes, Opposition, elected. KING's. D B Woodworth, Conservative, elected.

DIGEY. W R Vail, Opposition, elected. COLCHESTER. Hon. A. W. McLelan, Conservative, elected.

ANNAPOLIS . Randolph, Conservative, elected. YARMCUTH.

Kenny, Independent, elected over Killam Grit, by 300 majority. Gayton, Grit, local majority, over 400. Corning, Liberal-Conservative, local, 140

CAPR ISPTON. Macdonald and Murray Dodd, both Conservatives, elected. HANTS.

W H Allison, Conservative, elected. PICTOU. C H Tupper and McDougald, both Conser

vatives, elected. SHELRURNE. T Robertson, Opposition, elected. ANTICONIEH. McIsaac, Opposition, elected.

INVERNESS. Cameron, Conservative, elected. RICHMOND. N H Paint, Conservative, elected.

NEW BRUNSWICK. CARLETON. Irvine, Opposition, believed elected.

ALBERT. A Rogers, Opposition, believed elected. KING'S.

Foster, Conservative, elected by small maority over Domville, Conservative. ST. JOHN CITY AND COUNTY. Weldon and Burpee, Opposition, elected. RESTIGOUCHE.

Moffatt, Conservative, elected. CHARLOTTE. o Gillmor, Opposition, elected.

G. A. Girouard, Conservative, elected. YORK. Pickard, Opposition, elected by good ma-

ority.

KENT.

WESTMORELAND. J Wood, Conservative, likely elected, defeating Bir Albert Smith. GLOUCESTER.

Burns, Conservative, elected. BT. JOHN CITY. Sr. Joun. N.B., June 20 .- Terrific fight against Yankee manufacturers' money. Leonard Tilley elected by 174 majority.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. FRESH DANGERS-THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY BECOMING WORSH-ARABI PACHA DISTRUSTED BY THE EUROPEANS RUMORED DIVISION IN THE HRITISH CABINET OVER THE EMBROGLIO ALEXANDRIA, June 20 .- The state of the country is rapidly getting worse, and over

sidence of the panic and the constant flow of refugees toward the sea. The U. S. steamer "Galena" is now pretty a ship's bell and a walnut step-ladder, neith clear of refugees, the most of them having bearing any name.

takèn passage to a safe sea port. Arabi Ba is doing his utmost to stay the exodus by promising special protection for Europeans His promises are distrusted and the natives are now showing signs and fear of vengeance Loydon, June 20 .—It is rumored that the Cabinet is divided over the Egyptian affairs. It is stated that Harcourt, Dilke and Cham. berlain urge immediate intervention in Egypt by landing a British force and taking pos-session of the Suez Canal. It is said that if the Cabinet decide to land troops in Egypt Bright and others will resign. Raghed has refused to accept as colleague

in the Midistry the nominees of Arabi Pasha who were members of the last Cabinet. The World's London special says:—Among the British subjects who are believed to be in imminent danger in Egypt, is Lord Hough-ton's son-in-law, Gerald Fitzgerald, who remains at his post as director-general of pub. lic accounts to the Khedive. It is admitted that a scene like that now presented in Egypt has nover before been witnessed : British su

jects flying for their lives, and many of them murdered, including officers of the fleet, while the Imperial Government looks calmly on English officials in Egypt are absolutely without protection, and expecting massacr every day. Nothing like the feeling in Eng. land over the situation has been known sino the Indian mutiny.

LOSS OF THE SS. "PERA."

COLLISION WITH AN ICRBERG OFF CAPE RACE-THE VESSEL FOUNDERS AND THE CREW TAK TO THE BOATS.

Quebec, June 14.—Messrs. John Ross & Co received a telegram this morning from Father Point, stating that the SS. "Pera," from Mon treal for Liverpool, had foundered at sea The Captain and a portion of the crew are of board the SS, "Lake Manitoba," inward bound. A boat with the remainder of th crew is missing.

The S.S. " Lake Manitoba," from Liverno arrived in port this afternoon with Capta; Christie and a portion of the crew of the los S.S. "Pera." Captain Christie reports:—Les Sydney June 6th; had foggy weather; passed Flat Point, still foggy, with southerly wind At 5.40 p.m. the chief efficer signalled ice right ahoad; reversed the engines full speed astern, but could not avoid the iceberg. The carpenter sounded the wells, and found the four compartments filled up to the orlor deck. Finding the ship settling fast by the head, cleared away the boats and got then safely out, all hands leaving the ship a 7 p. m., the Captain being the last to lear the vessel. Remained close to the ship until midnight, when, a few minutes after she went down suddenly. Lay on our car awaiting daylight, drifting to the northwest At 3 a. m. set sail to make land. At 5 a.z. the boat containing the captain, chief office and 18 men was picked up by the steamshi Lake Manitoba, the captain of which hear ing that two other boats were missing, gener ously cruised about, sounding his stear whistle, and succeeded in picking up the boat containing the second officer and l others of the crew, when, not seeing the other best, proceeded on his voyage.

Captain Long, of the steamship "Melros Abbey," from Montress, arrived at St. John: Nfld, on the 12th instant, after a passes characterized by many narrow escapes. dense fog prevailed, and after making Car Bace, had to creep along through shoals of immense icebergs, the ship often escaping destruction by only a few yards. When pass ing French Island, St. Plerre and Langley 6 o'clock on Friday morning, saw the steam er "Pera." cattle-laden, run into shoal was and ground; there was little sea on at the time; the engines were reversed immediately and efforts made to back; cannot say whether shegot clear. Passed along close to the " Pen render no endangering his own ship. Captain Long is ports a brig and two other vessels wrocks about half-way between St. Pierre and Lang ley; saw them on a reef. It. dvises s shipmasters to keep a sharp long-out in pass

ug Cape Race. The names of those in the missing boat a as follows:—Thos Connolly, boatswain; Hen Scudder, Chas Wheeler, Pat Daisy; Jams Churchman and W Mansell, fireman; Robs Wilson, W Morris and Chas Sandford, A B's C Tyrrell, mess-room steward; Ned Hamilton

cattleman. The saved are :- J D Christie, commander Geo Dunham, chief officer; B Johnson, 25 officer; S Bell, carpenter; H Rickson, A I J Williams, AB; D Halley, AB; J Presto A B; Wm Galloway, A B; D Brough, chie engineer; R.J. Kirby, 2nd engineer; A Md Dermod, 3rd engineer; P Morrison, 4th et gineer; R Barrett, fireman; A Lapsley, in man; J Pembleton, chief steward; J Bd chief cook; — McKenna, AB; — Simmon fireman; — Lawrey, AB; J Johnes, store keeper H Leasaw, fireman; — Harrims fireman; P O'Brien, J Irvine, G Grogn — Lingley, G Green and R Coleman, cath

men. The survivors are full of gratitude to to captain of the "Lake Manitoba" for the kind ness and consideration shown them on boar On the 3rd June, Geo. West, a steersge pasenger, by the SS. "Lake Manitobs," was senger, by the SS. "Lake Manitobs," was found dead in his bed. On the following by W. Hopkinson, a cabin passenger died

board. Both bodies were buried at sea. The SS. "Pera," was an iron screw steams brigantine rigged, of 1202 tons register, own ed by Mosses. Ross Bros. of London, England commanded by Captain J. D. Christi who had only been appointed to the com mand of the ship on her last trip, and is sale to be a more than ordinarily cautious navi gator. She was formerly in the Eastern trade and for ten or twelve years was one of the most popular passenger steamers on the ser vice between England and India and China She was built of iron with a double bottom and had within the past three or four year been doubly plated over her bows, and in other ways altered for the Northern Atlant trade. She cleared from this port on the 300 ultimo, with a cargo consisting of 160 tons phosphates shipped by Messrs. Cox & Gr a and 130 tons by Mr. A. Lomer, 24,495 piece of deals by Mrssrs. Bryant, Powis & Bryan and 204 cattle by Mr. F. R. Lingham. Both cargo and ship were insured. In

real engaged to take charge of the cattle, state that the missing boat must have contains ten men. Quesco, June 15.—A despatch from Cap Race dated the 12th instant, says :- A ship long-boat, painted white outside and dr color inside, drove into Orippie Covo yests. day. The boat was clinker-built, 25 feet, Her stern was out away, and no name w discovered on the remainder of the hull.

dition to the "Pera's" crew of 32, all told, the

had on board eight men belonging to Most

inches long, her stem and stern being allki Saturday night a steamer was heard close to the land, a pall of fog lying on the water at the time. The was heard to bior her steam-whistle several times. It is fear 50,000 Europeans have already left. Fresh that some terrible disaster has occurred danger lies in the number and exodus of Europeans. There are no signs of the sub- the neighborhood of Cape Race. At daying this morning a relief party started to presumed scene of the wrecz, but found on

June 21, 1882

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE TO LOT OF BY ALL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

occasion was the blessing and erection of the Stations of the Cross in this new and splen-did place of Oatholic worship. The pictures are perfect works of err, being oil paintings by one of the best Parisian artists, and painted expressly for Sto Mary's Church. They are the gift of fourteen of St. Mary's prominent the gift of fourteen of St. Mary's prominent parishioners, and hang on the walls outher secred edifice, a proof of their yeal and generous Catholic spirit. The following ere the names of the donors:—let Station, premised by Mr. Thos. Heffernan; 2nd, Mr. Timothy Murphy, Std, Mr. Thos. Gagnan, 4th, Mr. James Mullaly; 5th, Mr. John Barry, 6th, Mrs. James O'Rourke; 7th, Mr. Robert Bannerman; 8th, Mr. Dennis McCarthy; 9th. Mr. John Murray: 10th. McCarthy; 9th, Mr. John Murray; 10th, Messrs Roche and Delaney; 11th Mrs. Dennis McCaffery; 12th, Mr. P. trick Wright; 13th, Mr. Owen Hart; 14th, Mr. Michael Cuddy. Three other gentlemen of the congregation were also destrous of contributing a station each, but finding themselves forestalled they respectively donated instead a magnificent altar cross, a chalice and ciberium. Mr. Mathew Cuff presented the cross, Mr. Edward Tracey the chalice, and Mr. Crossley the ciborium.

THE CREMONY. Before the ceremony proper of blessing and erecting the Stations, Father Salmon, pastor of St. Cabriel's, delivered an eloquent discourse on the Stations and in what way they were conducive to the practice of the most noble of Christian virtues. The Bev. speake: took for his text the following verse from Ecclasiasticus 19 verse, 19 chap., "Remember the Saviour, for He hath given his life for thee." So much do we familiarize ourselves with the objects which come daily before us, that we unfortunately end by giving no attention, or little at best, to what really commands our admiration. What is to be admired more than the splondor of the stars, or the megnificence of the sun, that wonderful orb that gives light to the earth. It was its mysterious and brilliant light which made the heathen philosopher say that he believed he was created for no other reason than to look upon and admire it, yet so much are we accustomed to see the sun every day of our lives that to our shame we do not appreciate it or the Almighty Hand which created it and fixed it in the heavens. But if it is so magnificent, what can be said of the soul of man, or compare with the structure of his worderful body, that exquisite cluster of veins, arteries and tissues. And can we doubt that God did not put forth more of His powers in creating man than He did in fixing and creating the heavenly bodies. But so much are we accustomed to see man that we do not wonder at his creation. It is not very surprising, therefore, that we should be forgetful sometimes of the life and death of that God-man, the most wonderful of things of earth or heaven. Words lose their power and description palls at the thought. Holy Mother Church, therefore, uses every means in its power to tring before its children the story of His life and sufferings in order to cause the proper reflection on it. All around you the churches have their Stations-the way of the cross, and were you deprived of this great blessing you. church would have been in want of compthing for which you had labored. There is nothing more appropriate to draw the attention of man and to gain his thoughts than to present before his eyes something taigible. It is, therefore, in order to bring you back to paintings of the way of the cross have been orligation was trebled when any souls might The rev. apsaker then dwelt at some length on the origin of the way of the cross, which dated far back in the history of the Church. "Great indulgences," he continued, "were attached to the Stations of the Cross when performed in the Holy Land. After a while it became impossible almost for Palestine to be visited; hence these pictures of Christ's sufferings were erected in the churches, and the same indulgences attached to them. The rules of erecting the Stations are as follows: ist, they must first be blessed and erected by a priest duly ordained by the Bishop of the diocese, and it you wish then to gain the indulgence you must be in a state of grace. Youd need not go to Confession or Communion, but you have to be free from mortal sin. Father Salmon then dwelt on the subject of each picture with great eloquence and force of diction. He pointed out each suffering of Christ from the Garden of Gethsemane to the last dread scene, fervently exhorting als hearers to meditate well on them, and use them as steps on the ladder to Heaven. He concluded by thanking Rev. Father Simon Lonergan for his courtesy in inviting

for Erin. The Reverened Father Simon Lonergan then proceeded to bless the Stations. The ceremony is as follows: -The officiating priest stands in front of the Stations and sprinkles them with holy water, reading at the same time the prayers prescribed by the rubric for the occasion. He then kisses first the cross on the top, and then the picture itself, after which the Station is erected in its place by the donor. This was the rule followed yesterday evening. As each Station was crected the prayers appropriate to it were said. After the conclusion of the ceremony Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given by Rev Father Salmon, assisted by Fathers Grimes and Lonergan as deacon and sub-descon. This ended the religious service. in connection with a happy event for the parish of St. Mary.

him to give the sermon on this occasion.

He complimented the congregation on their

magnificent church, ending by advising them

always to keep a green spot in their breasts

THE OUTREMONT POISONING CASE. A VERDIOT AT LAST-THE VICTIM SAI TO. HAVE

The Outremont poisoulay case has at last licen satisfactorily cleared up. The inquest on the body of Charles Bailey, which was opened four weeks ago, was brought to an end on Saturday night.

COMMITTED SCICIUE.

The opinion entertained by Dr. Finnie who made the post morten examination, that the deceased had died from the effects of some powerful narcotic such as strychnia was fully sustained by the analysis of the viscera made by Dr. J. Baker Edwards, public analysist. Mr. Hert, chemist and druggist, in evidence given before the Coroner on Saturday evening, stated that a day or two before the death of Bailey the latter called at his drug store and asked for some poison to destroy a dog which annoyed him. Bailey being an old acquaintance and having frequently procured

The jury, after a short diliberation, returned Ottawa.

The Blessing and Erection of the Stations of State of Free mental despondency, committed stated in the village of the monthly may. A very impressive ceremony rook place district of Monires, by taking and swalon Sunday evening in the Church of St. Mary joyion commonly known as
on the corner of Paner and Craig streets. The
constant was the blessing and erection of the

ik solavisle

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Bodality of the ladies of the parish of St. and has nothing in common with the dull.

Mary of Good Counsel, The Easter of St. monotonous houses about it. For sixteen Mary of Good Counsel. The Bastor of St, Mary's, the Rev. Simon Lonergan, was on board and conducted the religious services, assisted by Rev. Fathers James Lonergan, Monk, Grimes and DeRepentigny. The "Three Rivers" fook in its first complement of passengers at the what at the foot of Jacques Cartier Square. This was done for the greater convenience of those-members of other parishes in the western portion of Montreal who might wish to join the ullgrimage. After taking on a good number here, the "Three Rivers" swung round and proceeded to Molson's wharf, where the great majority of the ullgrims came on board. It took about fifteen miantes to make things all right at this place. At half-past eight the Three Rivers" blew her whistle for the last time, and steamed down the current to St. Aune des Varennes. The quant little village of Varennes was reached at twenty minutes to ten. Arrived there the pilgrims at once proceeded to the Parish church, where Father Simon Lonergan celebrated Low Mass and gave them Holy Communion. They then dispersed until two o'clock. The majority of the pilgrims returned on board the "Three Rivers," where the ladies of the all the capricious tyranny and iron firmness Sodality had prepared an elegant breakfast with which his idol, Clay, ruled the political for those who might wish to partake. A lunch counter was provided, which came in for a fair share of patronage. During the interval between the services in the Parish Church, the pilgrims paid their devotions to the shrine of Sta. Anne, in another portion of the village. It is a beautiful little structure, and contains the picture of the said to which many wonderful cures are ributed. Crutches and other helps to the julium age hung up all over the buirding and before the shrine, the hamble but grateful tribute of those who have been cured by the intercession of Ste. Anne. Many of the flirrims brought away from this sweet spot scuvenies of their visit in the shape of medals, prosses, &c. At 2 o'clock the pilgrims proceeded in a budy to the Parish Church of Varennes, to hear a sermon preached by the Rev. Father Monk, and be present at l'enediction of to Most Holy Sacrament.

Father Monk took his text from St. Peter's let Epistle: "Ye are a chosen genera-tion, a kingly pricethood, a holy nashow forth His virtues, who hath brought you from darkness into His vonderful light."

The Ray. Father delivered a most elequent discourse on the above text. It from the Court of the course on the above text. discourse on the above text. From the four points contained in the text he drew the deduction that one of the greatest obligations rested on Catholics when dwelling in a mixed community of living up to their religious teachings and giving a good example to their neighbors. He said that God would require of us the soul of every one outside the pale of the Church who might have learned the truth but did not through our want of showing a good example. It was necessary althe sufferings of Christ that these magnificent | ways to be faithful to our duties, but the be injured by our laxity.

On the conclusion of the sermon the flev. Father Simon Lonergan presented the famed relic of Ste. Aune to the voneration of the inithful after which Father James Lonergan gave Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. Mrs. Jackson and Miss Mount sang se eral solos, supported by members of the choir of St. Mary's parish. These two ladies possess splendid voices, and as their clear notes rang through the vaulted roof of the picturesque Church of Varences it could not but make one think that angel voices were mingling with those of the faithful on earth to pay their tribute to the King of Kings. After Benediction it was intended that the pilgrims should proceed in a pody to the shrine of Ste. Anne, but the weather prevented it. At the conclusion of the services in the parish church, all returned to the "Three Rivers." The bell was rung and the whistle sounded, all stragglers were gathered in on board, and the steamer pegan to make her way up the river on the return trip. The Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given in the parish church of Boucherville by the Rev. Father Monk, the "Three Rivers" stopping at that village to permit that religious

ceremony being gone through.
Once more on board, the pilgrims settled themselves down to a half an hour's enjoyment of the sweets of music until the boat stopped at Molson's wharf, where the greater mejority of the pilgrims disembarked. The remainder left the boat at the Jacques Cartier wharf, happy, and it is to be hoped, much better for the pilgrimage to the shrine of the good Sie. Anne.

Father Simon Lonergan may be proud of the success of the first pilgrimage hailing from St. Mary's parish. It was highly succossful despite the wretched weather which prevailed throughout the day. The lady members of the Rosary Sodality, to whom were entired the difficult task of providing for the wants of the pilgrims, performed their task in a way highly creditable to themselves

and satisfactory to everybody.

Mesers. Heffernan, Morley, Rourke, Hart and Kilcullen deserve great praise for their "and I remember well the night; He was able seconding of the ladies' efforts.

FROM OTTAWA. OTTAWA, June 20 .- Last evening was the

gentlemen upon whom titles were conferred: Master of Aris-D Phelan, M D, of Kingston, Ont; Rev A Deyden, O M J, B A, of Ottawa, There were eight lodges in the Ont; Rev C F Marsan, O M J, B A, of Que- of them were well attended."

bec. Bachelor of Arts—Frank B Latchford, Prentice did not forget his pro of Ottawa, with great distinction; Thomas after day he thundered forth his denuncia-O'Hagan, of Chatham, Cnt. Bachelor of tions of the foreigners. Article after article, Literature—Edward F O'Sullivan, of Law-incendiary and bitter, served but as fresh fuel rence, Mass; John & Concannon, of Boston, to the fire. The excitement became greater Mass; Oscar Cousineau, of Templeton, PQ; Peter H Mars, of Ansonia, Conn, and Anthione Constantine, of St. Philippe, Q. The following were successful in the second under-graduate examination for degrees :--Patrick Ryan, Pembroke, Ont; Wm Scott, Ottawa; Daniel J Dunn, Lawrence, Mass. Successful in the matriculation examinations were: John O'Rielly, Griffie, Ont; Alfred medicine for his wife, was given by were: John O'Rielly, Griffie, Out; Alfred orats opposed by Gen. Avrigant Preston.

Mr. Hart about a grain and a half of Lussier, Ottawa; John Gatsby, Lowell, This district became the centre of all obserstrychnia with directions how to use it, Mr. Mass Leopoid Phalen, North Gower, Out; viction. Here was the citadely of the Order. Hunt little thinking at the time, that Balley of limits of Claude Poulin, Montebello, O; John James, Prentices, all-powerful pen that beaten asked me to go, over to Walker's to take a purposed destroying himself. When Balley by Park, Mass; Thomas Powers, Glend down all copposition. He was the life drink, as be had something of importance to the party. As the later was in the drug store he was agreeable and nore, N Y; Thomas Robert, Ottawa; Edands of the party. As the later was the life and soul of the party. As the later was drived distributed by the later was the life and soul of the party. As the later was drived distributed by the later was the later was the later was drived distributed by the later was described by the later was t Hunt little thinking at the time that Balley Claude Poulin, Montebello, O; John James, purposed destroying himself. When Balley Hyde Park, Mass; Thomas Powers, Glen-

A HOUSE BOUGHT WITH BLOOD A GREAT EDITOR'S CONNECTION WITH KNOWNOTHINGS I.

[Louisville Commercial, May 8:7] .... strychnia.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE DES

North The Pilgrimage of the weather and its general rainy appearance, when the "Three Rivers" started down the River St. Lawrence; with the pilgrima from St. Mary's parish to take them to spect of the direct management and had been gotten up by the members of the Rosary and the pilgrimage.

The pilgrimage house, sure enough, with its iraditions and its memories. I remember when it was one of the finest places in town," said Mr. Henry Russell yesterday to a Commercial reporter. The place is alluded to was the old George D. Prentice house on the north side of Valout street, just above Floyd, which had been sold by Marchal Balley a few days ago. The purchaser will Mr. G. "OW. Conwar, and the pilgr perhaps, in the whole city a place about which been gotten up by the members of the Rosary and has nothing in common with the duit, and has nothing in common with the duit, and has nothing in common with the duit. years it shaped the destinies of George D. Prentice. He crossed its threshold yourg, vigorous, in the noorthy of his glory, and he off it shattered by disease and with his splendid intellect shaken, after coduring all the tortures of the damned. A strange place it is indeed. To explain the influence of this most

singular house upon the life, and thought, and actions of Prentice, it will be necessary to go back a little beyond his first entrance within its ill-omened walls.

In the spring of 1830 there came to Ken-tucky from the North, a man who, though 28 years of age, had gained a national reputation. A charming talker, a brilliant writer, and a man of transcendant powers of wit and humor. He came to write the life of Henry Clay, who then ruled Kentucky as the Plantagenets ruled England, or the Bourbons France. Presented thus to Kentuckians, Prentice had little difficulty in gaining their eer. One Journal, and, driving every competition from doomed buildings. the field, he soon ruled the literary world with the great crowd heat all the capricious tyranny and iron tirmness world. It was

THE ERA OF PERSONALITY.

and over the personal writers of that day Prentice towered head and shoulders. No man knew better than he how to give point to a paragraph that would rankle for years. Many and tamous were his fights. Shadrach Pann, the editor of the Advertiser, opened fire on Prentice. Of course the fire was returned. The light which followed was the talk of the nation. Never before or since was such brilliancy of wit, such well-rounded periods and stately sentences, employed in a newspaper quarrel. Prentice poured forth all his erndition, all his elequence upon Penn, who was the ablest writer in the South. At length Ponn admitted his defeat. Other fights followed, for fighting was then the order of the day. Jackson had killed Dickinson; Randolph had done his best to kill Clay. Every man worth anything was a politician; and there were few politicians who had not killed their man, and who were not willing to kill another. No abuse was made Governors and Congressmen. His wit burned like a hot iron, and he was not at all

sparing in his use of it. This was Prentice previous to that memorable year of 1856, when he entered the doorof that house scross whose threshold was the trail of the cerpent. Up to this time he was temperate and happy. Years before he had married a bulliant woman, a Miss Benham, daughter of Joseph S. Benham, a prominent lawyer of this city. They lived together very happily, and two sons, Clarence and Courtland, had come to seal their union.

ENTERED ITS ACCURSED WALLS

misery marked him for her own. The way he became possessed of the house was too singular to be passed over hastily. It may in some means account for that continuous followed him.

In the spring of 1854 a crowd of dissolute vonng college boys at Nashville formed & secret society whose object was the extinction of the Roman Catholic and foreign influence in this country. A few designing politicians in that city saw the influence of such questions over the minds of the ignorant and bigoted, and they determined to profit by them. The doctrine was keralded abroad that America was for Americans; that the Catholics were engaged in secret; and treasonable plots; that the foreigners were ruling and ruining the land. The effect of this was immediate and terrible. The whole country became inflamed. .. It was like England during one of the no-Popery riots of the eighteenth century. A secret society was formed whose sole object was the destruction of the Catholic and foreign influence. Oaths deep and binding were imposed. It was a party of proscription. The man who did not belong to it was an enemy and was to be hunted down. The old Whig party was just falling to pieces, and it was glad to enter any party opposed to its old enemy, the Jackson Damocracy. While the excitement was great all over the Union it was intense in Kentucky. We can have no idea at this late date of the wild fanaticism preached and practiced. Knownothingiem was something worse than civil war; it was a struggle which all the worst elements of politics and religion en-

INITIATED A KNOWNOTHING

Prentice soon joined the society. "We initiated him into the order at the old ongine house, near Shelby and Main streets," said Mr. Robert F. Baird, one of the ablest leaders of the party, to the reporter, no speaker. He told them he approved of the Order, and would pour forth his feelings in the Journal."

"" Did many others join?" ( ) 1116 mAil the wealth and talent in the city were occasion of conferring degrees at the Ottawa in it. I remember we inducted Mr. W. N. College, the following being the names of the Haldeman, now proprietor of the Courier Jourier nal. But he wanted it done very secretly and quietly, and no fuss was made about it. There were eight lodges in the city, and all

> Prentice did not forget his promise. Day incendiary and bitter, served but as fresh fuel and greater. Into the remotest parts of the State the inflammatory articles of Prentice had penetrated, and everywhere they had aroused the people to the highest pitch.

The summer of 1855 came, and the Know-nothings nominated Charles Moorehead for Governor: In the Louisville district they put up Humphrey Marshall, whom the Demo orats opposed by Gen. William Preston. blood must mark its termination. Each day mittee of Confederates who made a proposi- who lived there a lew years, had his wife to accounts of his travels in several journals.

broadcast ever the streets. A Know othing paper of The proposition staggered me; it was bound to pick them up. Alf they had a startled me. I told them to wait and I pin-hole in the centre he was called to the would consider the live went home to my wife dodge, if not they were thrown around merely and told her. She listened to me in silence, to intimidate the enemy. The never-to-be- the means much to us, said I, it means test the confusion ended in a riot. The scenes which followed were awful to fange of men which followed were awful fange of men which followed shirts patrolled, the streets. Mr. Prentice to me, felt so proud of my Here and there an Irishman, or s. German witer Forday I told the committee I could darted out of an alley-way or n yard, and the not agree to the bargain of the fierce mob howled after him. If he was it one day the news reached the caught he was immediately strong up to the home that Courtland, their pride, was dead nearest lamp-post and his hody tiddled with killed by a Northern ball. It was but an bullets. The storm that the leaders had other link in the chain of destiny. Clarence aroused was now, beyond human control. the younger son, sickened of the house and Strange faces were seen at the polls, and the more ignorant of the foreigners, in accents of for Europe. He was his father's son-wilty, horror, whispered that they were lost splits, accomplished, elequent. During his absence All the slums and alleys, of the city were Prentice sought to change the character of emptied. The country round about sent in the place by extensive remodelling. Another its quota of human butchers. Robert Baird and Prentice and some of the other leaders did what they could to stop the butchery. But the mob was now beyond all control. in books. One morning Clarence knocked at As night approached they became wilder. A the door and introduced

YOUNG FELLOW NAMED GRAHAM, a Knownothing, was shot while passing Ele-

wenth and Main. This aroused the mob to madness. A thousand infuriated men with wild faces and blood-stained garments were soon surging about "Quin's Row," a crowd of tenement houses filled with Irisb, on the northeast corner of Eleventh and bright September morning he found himself Main. There were about forty wretched in Louisville. Soon afterwards he started the men, women, and children within the For an instant the great crowd hesitated, then the torches were applied in twenty places. The miserable creatures within, sufficiated by smoke and scorohed by fiame, sought to rush out through doors and windows. But a dozen hurly ruffians stood at every avenue of escape to shoot them and push them back into the flames. Old Frank Quin, with his flowing gray hair and his kind old face, was thrown back into the flames with a bullet in his breast.

The dying shricks of women and children rang out and loud above the roar of the flames. The scene was awful. The mad mob without; the burning human beings within. It would require a volume to tell all the incidents of that day. No calculation can be made of the murdered. Sixteen charred bodies were found under the rains of "Quin's Row." Nearly a score were found hanging to the lamp posts, with the gas light making fantastic ligures on their dead faces. Hundreds were wounded. Prentice, one of the kindest-beatted men in the world, never forgot the day, and rever forgot that he did more than any other man living to provoke

The news went abroad, and it was whispered in the quaint old villages of the Fatherland and murmured among the lakes of Killarney that a trightful massacre had occurred to their countrymen in the far-off mysterious America, and for years afterward while every other town along the Ohio prospered Louisville was avoided like a postilence. And even to this day many a kind-hearted old Irishman tell them of his escapes during the dreadful day and still more dreadful; night of "Bloody Monday."

A HOUSE BOUGHT WITH BLOOD.

wnothings determined to to Prentice for his great services. He was not wealthy and his family was expensive. On the north side of Walnut street, just above bloyd, was a square old two-storey brick house, built by Jake Smith, father of Nicholas Smith, who married Mr. Gresly's daughter. From stream of ill fortune which ever afterwards | him Rice Ballard had bought the house, and now the Knownothing determined to buy it and present it to Mr. Prentice.

"We did it because it was a recognition of his ability," said Mr. Russell, one of the leaders of the old party. They paid \$35,000 for the house, and one gloomy day in September, 1856, George D. Prentice and his family entered the ill-fated house, and from that day to his death misfortune followed him. Many and vague were the rumors that were floating about in regard to the old house. The Knownothings elected their men, and none of the other party would pass the house without a sudder. Every devout Catholic crossed himself when he passed the house, given Prentice for killing our countrymen, as they murmured hardly above their breath. All of them regarded it as a heritage of blood, every stone and brick cemented with human blood, every stone and trick cemented with human lives. And they said that in the still, dead hours of the night they could see him walking about with the voices of the burned victims of "Quin's Bow" ringing in his ears. THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLE!

Up to this time Prentice's success had been uninterrupted. Now, however, the tide began to turn. The influence of the house began to be felt. First came family troubles. Then he began to grow more and more intemperate. He became careless in his dress, "carelers" in his manners, careless about everything he said or did. Paul R. Shipman, keen-witted, satirical who made every word he wrote cut like a Damascus blade, went to the house of gloom to live, but was soon ferced to leave it. Prentice became more and more unhappy there. One can easily detect in his poetry of this period something of the gloom which he seemed to live and breather in ... He seemed to bate to enter the house. and almost any night the old man might be seen with his neglected dress, and haggard. face, and high-strained, piping voice, enter-taining a crowd over the rabie with his inimitable stories. As an example of how the spirit of the place tinged utl his writings at this time, "the following extract from his Flight of Years," will be sufficient ;-

"Where now is proud ambition? He who madly grasped at glory's fleeting phantom, And made his throne a pyramid of bones amid His very name is but a meteor in the flight of years."

When the war came he suffered another pang. His eldest son, Courtland, the joy and pride of his old age, a brilliant, promising young man, enlisted in the Confederate army. Confederate sentiment was rife in his family. He himself stuck to the Union with a passionate fidelity.

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.

"He met me one day just at the beginning of the War," said Mr. Robert Baird, "and

little blood-red, neper hearts, were spattered tion to give me \$250,000 for myself and my

it One day the news reached the darkened all about it, gathered a little money; and left Prentice sought to change the character of the place by extensive remodelling. Another storey was added to it. An immense addition was put up in the tear. Ells were thrown out. He bought a library and sought solace

A BRAUTIFUL WOMAN

by his side to the family as his wife. He had Germany had married her. She was of noble family—the daughter of a German Prince and a woman of singular ability and beauty. From the time she entered the house the discord and the strange misfortunes which now seemed to follow the doomed man continued. A scandal, the true secret of which never has leaked out, arose. The result of it was that 1803-1805 Clarence agreed to give up his beautiful Ger- 1803-1805 man princess, and old man Prentice took her to New York and saw her safely on her way to her friends. Then "disaster followed fast and 1822—1823 followed faster." A peculiar disease, which 1822—1823 bailled the best medical talent of the land, 1823—1825 sfilicted Prentice. His hands became useless. He could not handle his pen. His son Clarence became intemperate. The old man became little more than a common drunkard. The intellect that had dezzled the whole nation seemed fast going to pieces His clothes were seedy as those of a tramp. He wrote little for his paper. A new generation, having nothing in common with the generation fast passing away, was growing up. All his old friends were dying away. His nerves were abattered, and he might be seen any day lounging around the newspaper

offices, the merest wreck of his former self. Then his wife died and another link was added He now feared to enter the forbidding old house with its rambling rooms and evil memories. It seemed to him to be conscious of his inmost thoughts, and to watch over him with a sullen malevolence. He remained there less and less. In 1868 he said: "I am growing old. Pain and sickness, and trouble and sorrow have laid their corrosing fingers upon my brow."

THE DEATH OF PRENTICE.

Another year and he was on his death-bed not in the old house, for he feared to die there, but down on his farm, a few miles below the river. There, one stormy night, while the waters of the Ohlo were raging around and many a thrifty old German will gather his the nouse and all nature seemed to sympa-awe-stricken little ones around his knees and, thizs with the great man's taking off, he went while the nice rears within, and the town to his father. A few years later Clarence rages without the curtained windows, he will was thrown from his buggy and killed, and to-day zi con of Clarence, by his German Princess with an the only living creature that bears the name of Prentice.

About 11 o'clock the night before last a Commercial reporter stood before the gate of ! the bistoric old house. All about it were younger and gaudier houses. But there it stood in the pale moonlight—a most singular | der. and terrible house. Opening the gate and goldg back over the moss-grown pavement to the end, and trying a door which opened readily, the reporter stood at the fact of a narrow wlading staircaso. This led to the upper | der. part of the rear of the house Going the staircase, and each inetant expecting to see some sheeted phartom of the buried past rise up at the letinding footstep, he walked on, enter-ing room after room. A heavy atmosphere der seemed to hang about whole the place. Stern, deep, irredeemable gloom hung over and per vaded everthing within those fatal walls. Shadowy superstition made every gleam of moonlight that lay upon the floor or hung about the walls a spirit of the past. Every creaking door and banging shutter con-ed a shudder. The very physique of the &c. house caused its peculiar gloom. The rambling rooms, the winding stairs, the general air of desolution and deser-tion all went to make it up. It would be an extraordinary house oven without its history. Darkness seems to be in it avinherent positive quality, and it pours torth a radiation of unceasing gloom. The vacant, eyeless windows, the block walls gaused an iciness, a sickening of the beart altogether inexplicable. Why these bare bricks and mortar should call up such tealings is most strange-a mystery all insoluble. It is a man sion of gloom, and the forms and faces of its dead inmates seem to be continually stalking about in a mournful and eternal procession. After going through room after room the re-

porter CAME TO THE LIBRARY, where Prentice used to sit when nothing else could soothe him. A fine large room it was but cobwebs hung from the ceiling, and the moonlight played fantastic tricks with the black walls. Then going back out on the porch he stood where Prentice was seen so often pacing up and down, after roaming through the yard and the chambers of the house with hurried, unequal objectless steps, as though eaten up by remorse. Into another chamber the reporter entered, and found Courtland's name cut on the window pane. The next foom was where the pli man did most of the writing he did at home Here it was he wrote many of these editorials that caused the burning of "Quin's Row." Here were composed these brilliant little epigrams that gained him such fame. When the reporter left and took a last look at the house it seemed to be surrounded like Poe's "House of Usher," with an atmosphere peculiar to itself. "About the whole mansion," says Pee, "there hung an atmosphere which had no affinity with the air of heaven, but which had reeked up from the decayed trees, and the gray wall, and the silent tarn-s pestilent and mystic vapor, dull, sluggish, and faintly discernible."

THE HOUSE'S DESTINY.

Ever since Prentice's death the house has borne an ill name. Nearly a dozen times has it been bought and sold in as many years, and evil fortune has seemed to follow all who dwelt there. The last owner was Mr. James Bradley. His brother Tom died there. A boarder named Dr. Alexander Perry com- travelled in all parts of the world for upwards mitted suicide, and Mr. Bradley lost his mind of 35 years past, and speaks several languages and broke up in business. Mr. Jerry Montz, of Europe and the East. He has published

sicken, and himself and child to be brought near to death. Another sign of for sale now flaps in front of the house, and soon, perhaps, strange faces, with no knowledge of its history, will enter its gloomy walls. A most mysterious and melancholy place it is, and ouce entered is never to be forgotten.

SECOERDION SINCE THE UNION.

It is often vaguely said that Ireland since the reinous Union of 1800 has been almost constantly under a regime of coercion more or less severe; but probably few persons are aware of the exact facts in this connection, and it may, therefore, be well to recapitulate them, here just now, when one other Coercion Act—and that, perhaps, the very worst and most severe of all—is to be added to the long roll of similar statutes passed by the British Parliament. The recital will be, from more than one point of view, highly instructive and engrestive.
Sir Robert Peel stated in the course of the

debates in 1829 on the question of Catholic Emancipation that since 1800 up to that time there had scarcely been one year in which Ireland was governed by the ordinary law. The statement was literally correct. Indeed the Tory leader might have gone further and asserted without any reservation that there had been no year whatever within the period specified in which the ordinary law alone had prevailed in this country; for if a Coercion Act were not passed every year of that period, some of the Acts that did obtain the sanction of the legislature were in operation for two gone abroad, and at one of the springs in or more years. Exclusive of enactments for prohibiting the importation of arms and gunpowder, the following is a list of the ccercive measures adopted in the first quarter of the century for putting down crime and maintaining peace and order in this island :-

1796-1802 .. Insurrection Act. Habeas Corpus suspended.

1797—1802 Martial Law. Habens Corpus suspended.

Insurrection Act. 1807-1810 1814-1818 Insurrection Act. .. Insurrection Act. . . Habeas Corpus suspended. .. Habeas Corpus au
.. Insurrection Act.

1823-1825 It is hardly necessary to stay to explain that the provisions of such measures as the Insurrection Act were savage in the extreme. They were just as severe as might have been adopted in a country newly conquered and towards a population ready at any moment to rise in revolt. It was supposed at last in 1829, as it was so often supposed afterwards, that remedial measures would in a short time obviate the necessity for further coercionthat, in other words, if some concessions were then made to the Irish popular demands the Irish people would theresiter settle down contentedly as members of "the great|British Empire," and that, therefore, it would be no longer necessary to hold them down by force. Accordingly, the Emancipation Act was passed. But Emancipation did not put an end to Coercion. After that event, as well as before it, the English Government contrived or pretended to find ovewhelming cause for continuing the coercion regime. Nay, then more then ever did the English statesmen of the time profess to think it necessary for the safety of the Empire that the Irish people should be kept bound hand and foot, and their opinion, moreover, seems to have been shared by all the successors whom they have had during the last half century. The fol-

lowing is a complete list of the Coercion Acts passed for Ireland from 1830 to last year :-1830-Importation of Arms Act.

1831-Whiteboy Act.

1831-Arms Act. 1832-Importation of Arms and Gunpow-

1833-Lord Grey's Coercion Act.

1833- Change of Venue. 1834-Suppression of Disturbances Amend-

ment and Continuance 1831-Importation of Arms and Gunpew-1825-Public Peace.

1836-Importation of Arms and Gunpow-1838-Importation of Arms and Gunpow-

1839-Unlawful Oaths.

1840-Importation of Arms and Gunpow-

1841-Houghing of Cattle &c. 1841-Importation of Arms and Gunpow-

1843-A Consolidation Act. 1844-Unlawful Oaths Continuance. 1845-Additional Constables near Public

Works. 1845 Unlawful Oaths Amendment and Continuance. 1846-Conetabulary Force Enlargement,

1847-Crime and Outrage.

1848-Treason Amendment. 1848-Removal of Aliens.

1848 - Habeas Corpus Suspension. 1848-Unlawful Oaths Amendment and

Continuance. 1849-Habeas Corpus Suspension.

1850—Crime and Outrage Continuance. 1851-Unlawful Oaths Continuance.

1852-Crime and Ontrage Continuance.

1853—Orime and Outrage Continuance. 1854-Crime and Outrage Continuance.

1855 - Orime and Outrage Continuance.

1856-Peace Preservation. 1856-Unlawful Oaths Amendment and

Continuance. 1858-Peace 'Preservation Continuance

1860-Peace Preservation Amerdment

Act. 1862-Peace Preservation Continuance

1862-Unlawful Oaths Continuance Act.

1862-Peace Preservation Continuance. 1866-Habeas Corpus Suspension.

1867-Habeas Corpus Suspension.

1867-Habeas Corpus Suspension. 1867-Habeas Corpus Suspension.

Peace Preservation Continuance.

1868-Habeas Corpus Suspension. 1870-Peace Preservation, 1871-Protection of Life and Property, and

1873-Peace Preservation and Protection of Lite and Property Continuance. 1875 - Peace Preservation.

Unlawful Oaths Continuance. Life and Property Profection Act. 1881 - { Peace Preservation Act.

Mr. Edward MacDonnell, an old member of the Angle-Indian Press, and formerly attached to the staff of General Lord Napier, ot Magdals, as war correspondent of the Bombay Gazette with the Abyssinian Expedition in 1867-68, arrived in Quebec from Belfast, by the steamer " Dominion," on June 7th, and came on to Montreal on June 13th. This gentleman is a son of the late Sir Francis MacDonnell, of Dunfirth, Ireland, and bis maternal grandfather, Don Diego O'Conor, of Madrid, boasted to be a lineal descendant of old Erin's last Ardagh. He is a kineman of Count O'Byan, of Spain, and also of the Hon. Thomas Ryan; Canadian Senator. He has travelled in all parts of the world for upwards

## SHOULD EDUCATION BE MADE COMPULSORY.

DEBATE OF THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

On Monday night week the most successful of entertainments was given by the Catholic Club, in the basement of St. Mary's College. The oream of the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal was present, amongst others being James O'Brien, Esq. Mrs. Sadlier, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Mrs. Quinn and Miss O'Brien, Alderman and Mrs. Donovan, Dr. Hingston, Edward Murphy, &c.
Dr. Guszin, President of the Club, acted

as Chairman, and the debaters were Messrs. J. C. Fleming, Professor McKay, Edward Guerin, B.C.L., J. D. Purcell, B.C.L. Dr. Guerin explained what the subject matter of debate was, and after a few words of commentary and congratulation for the splendid audience present, introduced the leader in the affirmative. Mr. Fleining after requesting the audience, who were also the arbitrators, to judge the question on its merits and not on irrelevant issues, which might but should not be introduced, said that it was fortunate the subject was one requiring no definition; the words compulsory education were plain enough. He for his part believed education should be made compulsory. If education was good, every one should partake of its advantages, for it was a fact that the illiterate man was handicapped in the struggle through life. What the good man did of his own free will and accord in the way of educating his children, the bad or negligent man should be compelled to do. It was the rankest of nonsense to talk of interfering with the liberty of the subject, the thing was done every day. The subject was compelled to appear decently dressed on the streets, and as we know to our sorrow, on late and local occasions, the subject was compelled to pay taxes for school us for other purposes. Just fancy interfering with the liberty of a boy of eight or nine years of age. Just fancy a parent having to say to y, "Is it your wish, my boy, should learn to read Butler's a boy, Butler's Catechism?" When he (the speaker) was a little boy he entertained a decided disinclination to wash his face. Those having him in charge told him if it remained dirty for any lengthened period carrots and parsnips and other useful vegetables would grow upon it, and he said "let them grow." But his protest was unheeded, and his face was washed in spite of him, though his spirit rose in revolt against the tyranny. Looking now calmly back on that remote period, he could forgive the tyrants, for he took a different view of matters, and he thought parents had a right to force their children to go to school as well as to have their faces washed. But he asked again if parents refused or neglected to send their children to school, should they not be compelled, and if the church had not the power to compel was it not better the State should than that the power should not exist? Take two boys. Let them even be born equal, physically and mentally; let one of them be allowed to remain in ignorance, and the other be sent to college; then bring them together at 20, and behold what a vast, what a mighty difference there was between them! It was said by some great man that in every block of marble a beautiful statue was contained which only required the genius of the soulptor to bring it forth. Education was the sculptor in so far as living man was concerned. Were it not for education the world would be savage, and compuision had to be used for educational purposes. Were it not for the science developed by education we would never have heard of the pyramids of Egypt, though, perhaps, that would be no great loss; of Socrates, of Plato, of other great men whose names and achieve-

would be savage and grossly imperiect. Professor McKay said he did not intend to follow his witty friend seriatim through all the arguments which he had advanced in support of his proposition. When reduced to their original elements they would find that the very essence of his arguments lay in this general proposition that, "The child is the property of the State." That is to say, that your children and my children belong body, soul and intellect to the State! Now, which of you, possessing the instincts of a Christian, is willing to subscribe to this monstrous doctrine? In fact this horrible proposition cannot be met in stronger or more appropriate language than in that of the learned Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, who describes it as the dressing-up of an old skeleton of Spartan Paganism, with its hideousness dimly dis-grised by a coating of Christian morality. Having disposed of his witty friend's arguments in a brief but pithy sentence; it would now be incumbent on him to show on what grounds he supported the negative side of the question at issue: That education should not be compulsory. Now, in order to do this in a full and reasoned way, it will first be necessary to state what education is, and, secondly, to lay down certain principles upon which the declaration is founded. According to the great Dupanloup, than whom no greater authority exists on educational questions, the work of education is to cultivate, to train. to develop, to strengthen and to polish all the faculties-physical, intellectual, moral, and religious-which constitute in the child nature and human dignity. Now, the principles which I shall lay down in support of in perfect harmony with the definition of education just given:

ments illuminated the pages of history.

America would never have been discovered,

and perhaps the present audience would not

1st prop. I maintain that education without religion is impossible, and that the State has no right to teach religion.

2rd prop. I maintain that instruction withcut religion is instruction without morality, and that the State has no right to teach immorality. 3rd prop. I maintain that the State has no

inherent right to teach at all.

Now, we are not so much concerned with the first two propositions as with the third, but each being as it were a corollary of the other, each must necessarily receive considerable attention in the course of this argument.

I maintain, then, that The State has no inherent right to teach at all. This is a universal negative proposition under which is comprehended my particular negative, viz:

The State has no right to make education Either the State has a right to teach, or it

Unless the State has a right to teach, it has no right to make education compulsory. But the State has neither the divine or

natural right to teach:

and consequently the onus of proof will rest with the affirmative.

It will not be denied that we are bound by

the ties of Christfanity and by both the natural and revealed daws of God, to educate children in the knowledge and love of Him and His commandments. Ohristianity has bestowed upon the world these gifts, from which its nobler and higher civilization is derived. These are: the true knowledge and conception of God, a perfect human example, and a perfect law of duty towards God and man. On these three bases then, all civilization, law, government, legislation, morality, public, domestic and personal are founded. In fact, this subject can only be stated adequately by saying that Christianity is the perfection of man. Now, it is from this equally certain that Christianity alone pre-serves the reason and the will of man from lapsing into the state of perversion and immorality which prevailed in the world before Christianity came into it. Now, if there be a truth in human history it is this, that the moral regeneration of mankind; and the perpetuity of that moral regeneration in the world, is the work of Christianity; and that the principle in which it originates is also the principle of its preservation. The reason of this is self-evident. Christianity sione can form the inward life of man; philosophy could not either shape or sustain it, and legislation could not so much as touch and has thereby deprived itself of the princiit. From this I maintain, then, that philosophy, legislation, literature and intellectual cultivation from the science of universities, down to the reading and writing of all claim to the requisite functions of true poor schools, will not, and cannot form the education. But the State claims that the inward part of man, and therefore cannot educate man. It will leave the heart, the conscience and the will morally where it found them. The reason or the intelligence I admit, may be sharpened and enlarged by such auxiliaries, but the moral nature with its powers, passions and motives, I contend, will neither be elevated nor subdued. In a word, then, Christianity is the sole educator of man- then went on to show that it had kind: that, because the Christian Church alone has received the commission to educate alone has received the commission to educate exclusively to the development of and the means and powers whereby to the mind and neglected the moral faculteducate. The words: "Go ye therefore and ties. He then went on to show that in the teach," laid upon the Christian Church the Unit of States the school system from first obligation to educate, and conveyed to it both the intellectual and moral power where. by to fulfil that obligation.

After a very able, eloquent and logical argument, Mr. McKay concluded as follows: "Is the State then empowered to dictate to you the clothes you may wear, the food you shall eat, the opinions you shall entertain, the faith you shall hold, the woman you may marry? Are you now ready to allow the rights of fathers and mothers over the training and formation of their offspring, to be taken from them by a Platonic Republic, or that even if the State had the right to make by a Parisian Commune? Are you ready to education compulsory, it would not be exdeny God, destroy society, and send everything to the devil? How can you say nobody will try to do any of these things? What is it restrains them from doing it now? Two things, ladies and gentlemen, first to educate belonged exclusively to the parent the lingering effects of a recognition of the and concluded by observing that inasmuch Divine law, for which law the affirmative as the negative had the support of the Divine, side now propose to substitute the will of the | natural and common laws it should obtain a State; second, that fact that the doctrine has not yet been declared that there is no individual liberty. But once admit, as my learned friends would have you, the exclusive and absolute authority of the State in all things. or in anything which violates the liberty of conscience, and you not only sever every bond which holds society together, but you bring down upon us political anarchy, social chaos, and universal ruin.

Mr. E Guesin next spoke in the affirma-

tive. He said :---The desire for education is an instinct which is natural to man, and was implanted in our being by a higher Power. In all ages man's impulse to increase his own knowledge has shown itself, and if we go back to the very dawn of man's existence, we find that Terrestrial Paradise was forfeited on account of the grasping desire of our first parents to exist. He believed, then, that education attain the summit of knowledge by one should be compulsory, for without it man bound. Montesquieu says that the love of again you are right. Each side argued elolearning is eternal, that it lasts as long as the man himself, it is a passion which lives when all others are exstinct . Education is necessary for the material and spiritual success of the individual and the nation, no matter what a man's avocation may be, he will find him-self handicapped in she race of life unless he has been blessed with an education suitable to his position in life. As the State is the dispenser of all good things secular in this world, it is only right that the State should make every man enjoy what nature and the necessities of his own life require. In other words education should be made compulsory. The last speaker spoke very eloquently, and the deep research he displayed coupled with his familiarity with educational subjects must have made an impression, but I venture to say that the impression made was not conviction, but confusion. We are not discussing the respective rights of Church and State, nor the rights of the State in general, nor religion in general, but the very simple proposition: "Should education be compulsory?" His only arguments were that education should not be compulsory :---1st. Because the State cannot teach ir-

religion. 2nd. Because the State cannot teach any re-

ligion. 3rd. Because the State cannot teach any-

thing. Re denies what we never affirmed: we admit all his arguments, because they prove nothing against us. To use an argument exactly parallel the leader of the negative might just as well say: Because a father cannot teach his son anything, therefore Le is my argument, are not only based upon, but not obliged to have his son educated. We don't claim that the State should be our school master, but that the State should supply us with school masters and the facilities for education, such as school rooms, taxes, &c. In the interest of the nation children in tender age, ought to be prevented from working in facturies, and provision should be made as is done in England for their education. The compulsion we advocate is not cruelty; it is merely compelling parents to do their duty, to do what the law of God and of nature requires of them. Every thing that is right and good is worthy material for legislation, and, therefore, some pro-vision should be made to enforce education, which everyone admits to be necessary for the well-being of the nation.

Mr. John D. Purcell sustained the nega-

tive side of the question, as follows :-Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :-The manner in which our friends on the affirmative have shirked the issue this evening must, in this debate at least, constitute a compulsory. Or we may reduce it to the strong argument in favor of the negative Mr. Gascon, also brother-in-law of the syllogistic form thus:

Strong argument in favor of the negative Mr. Gascon, also brother-in-law of the syllogistic form thus: left it to the negative to define what compulsory education is as generally understood, years. By his sterling honesty of character, and as it is now in force in Germany and elsewhere, was certainly peculiar; but that they he won the esteem of all who knew him. He should have claimed that because the Catho- leaves a wife and numerous family who have lic Church has ever been the true friend of the sympathy of the entire community in their [Therefore the State has no right to make education, that, therefore, the Catholic Church bereavement. - R. I. P. education compulsory.

has ever been in favor of compulsory educaNow, if I can establish the truth of my tion was indeed refreshingly novel. The major proposition by sound logical argu- moral obligation of the parent to educate his ment, and such are my pretentions, the truth child is undersable, but moral obligation of the minor will follow as a natural sequence, I does not mean compulsion, for compulsion of General DeCissey.

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necessarily supposes the use of physical force. The moral obligation of man to adore tha Creator is also undeniable, but certainly no person will pretend that compulsion 17 e. physical torce or State interference can be introduced to make him adore the Creator, Now the moral obligation in both cases is identical." Therefore, as a result of this distinction the argument of our opponents must fall to the ground. My colleague has clearly proven by the divine law and by the natural law that the right to educate is the exclusive property of the parent, and that, therefore, the State has no right to make education compulsory. But supposing, for the sake of argument, that the State had this right; even then it would not be expedient for the State to exercise that right. If in the interest of society it were found necessary to make education compulsory, it should be because It will have the effect of improving the morals and intelligence of the young in order that they may become law-abiding men, and and while as citizens fulfilling their duties to society, that as Christians they may be the better prepare themselves for eternity. Now compulsory education means education directed and conducted by the State, and the State in those countries where the compulsory system has been introduced having no jurisdiction in matters of religion, has excluded all religious teaching from its schools, pal, in fact the only, means of improving the morals of the young. Therefore the State in this compulsory system has relinquished result of compulsory education will be to make the people better citizens and more law-abiding men. Has the .compulsory system, where in force and the common school system in force in the United States, which is analogous to the compulsory system, inasmuch as it excludes all religious teaching from its schools had this effect? The Speaker not, I cause mere instruction tended embricing only elementary education had gradually assumed control of higher education. Now higher education is so intimately connected with religion that one cannot be separated from the other. But the State cannot teach religion, therefore it cannot teach higher education. But the State will teach higher education all the same, and teaching it without religious direction or any kind, the result will be that the pupils issuing from such State schools will probably be athelete and infidels. From all this then its follows pedient for the State to exercise that right since its doing so would bean evil to society. The speaker then cited several authorities from the common law showing that the right verdict in its favor.

Closing remarks by the Moderator .-Ladies and Gentlemen :-- My first pleasing duty is to thank you very sincerely for the kind encouragement you have given the Catholic Club by your large attendance at our literary entertainments. You have now seen specimens of the various exercises which the Club is accustomed to give in its ordinary weekly meetings. I think you will join with me in congratulating our worthy and active President and our able and eloquent orators of the evening in having brought the public entertainments of the year to a very successful ending. You have shown by your unanimous vote what you think of the question debated. You

have pronounced in favor of the negative. You hold that education should not be compulsory, and you are right. You have adquently and ably, but both could not win; the affirmative loses; their failure is not their fault, but the fault of the side they undertook to defend. As it was tersely put by the first speaker on the negative the State cannot teach at all, therefore cannot make education compulsory; the State cannot, the Church will not. The reason the State cannot is this: The State, as such, has no soul and no heart; education must have both. To continue and complete the beautiful illustration of the first speaker on the affirmative the State can make a statue out of the marble slab; education should make a man. Only the spirit of God can breathe life into the statue and make it stand upon its feet a living soul. If education should be made compulsory, the church alone could compel. But the church knows the head is to be educated, and the head cannot be compelled. Kind encouragement is the only compulsion the church will ever consent to use. The true and good are to be made attractive! compulsion cannot do this, therefore it kills the good and the true, and considers only the convenient. Honest work should get hearty approval. Compulsion only gives " results and pay. Those thoughts, my friends, simply interpret your vote and explain your presence. Your vote says education should not be compulsory; your presence says education should be always kind. This educating influence of your kind encouragement has had its effect on the Catholic Club. Continue in the future what you have well begun, and I promise you the literary, scientific and oratorial education of the Club will soon be socially perfect.

"TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' EXPERI-ENCE," says an eminent physician, convinces me that the only way to cure nervous exhaustion and weakness of the sexual organs. is to repair the waste by giving brain and nerve foods, and, of all the remedies compounded, Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best. See advertisement in another column.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

Among the many landmarks of Richmond's pioneer life who have recently been removed by death, few more better known and none more universally respected than Mr. Louis Desaulniers, Sr., who breathed his last on Thursday, the 8th instant, at the age of seventy-two. His funeral, which took place on Saturday, was attended by the St. Patrick's and St. Jean Baptiste Societies with regalia draped in mourning. At the church the body was received by the Rev. Louis Desaulniers, of Lennoxville, son of the deceased, and solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. been a resident of this vicinity for nearly fifty amiable disposition and unpretending virtue

"GLENGALL" Richmond, June 10th.

THE WEBDER MALONEY MAILURE

A BRUTAL EXHIBITION — MALONEY'S VIBAGE SPOILED THE THE THE BE-SULT-A PRECIOUS CHOWD OF BLACKLEGS.

SMITE'S FARRY, Pa, June 15.—The time and location of the Weeden-Maloney prize fight were kept so secret that little attention was directed to the movement of the "fancy," who made way in little groups to McKee's Rook last evening, whence a steamer took about 200 aboard and, sailed down the river. At four o'clock this morning the boat touched the shore on the Ohio State line.

After considerable discussion the scene of the struggle was chosen in a large level meadow right on the State line. The ring was pitched and Weeden stripped at 5.25. He then made several bets on his own success. Fifteen minutes later Maloney appeared in the ring in costume. Weeden's seconds were Thomas and Evans; Maloney's, Lafferty and Bush. Thomas Brown was chosen referee. Maloney's weight was 1321, Weeden's 128. The men shook hands and began the fight.

1st round-The men walked up to the middle of the ring and commenced striking at each other without preliminary spairing; a few severe body blows were struck; Weeden went down. The first knock down was claimed for Maloney, but not allowed.

2nd. A terrible left hander from Weeder started the blood over his opponent's right eye; first blood stood for Weeden. Maloney returned the blow by a rap about the other's

3rd. Arm slogging all over the ring occurred, winding up with a knock down by Weeden; first knock down for Weeden.

4th. Weeden stepped up to the scratch as lively as a cricket, but Maloney's movements were decidedly slow until he got out of his corner. He came up puffing considerably, and his left eye was getting worse, while his nose had begun to swell and bleed. The men countered some rapid and resounding body blows, and after a clinch Maloney went

heavily to grass.

5th. The first incident was a drive at Maloney's already damaged optic, which closed it completely. This was followed by a rattle in his mouth that filled it with blood. Maloney retailated with several blows on Weeden's ears, which did not seem to cause any inconvenience. Weeden fell underneath.

6th. A rap on Maloney's chest was paid back with a drive on his opponent's forehead which drew a little more blood. A clinch resulted in a fall over the ropes.

7th. The men hammered away at each other in short order. Maloney dealing blows mostly on Weeden's ear and getting his share of the force on his left eye and nose. Both organs were very dilapidated and the general expression of Maloney's face was woe-begone in the extreme. This round was decidedly in favor of Weeden.

8th. Several rapid blows on chest were exchanged. Maloney got in a telling facer without return, and a few heavy body blows were exchanged. Both rolled over. 9th. More heavy fighting, which ended

after three minutes in both falling on the ropes, Weeden on the top.
10th. Maloney showed decided signs of

weakness but led off with one of his favorite powerful cracks on Weeden's ear, knocking the latter to one side. Weeden recovered quickly and they rapidly exchanged resounding blows on the chests for the next few seconds: Weeden was thrown.

11th, Weeden came up laughlug and bandying jokes with the spectators, while Maloney's appearance was lamentable, his face being much disfigured. Maloney kept his opponent off a few seconds while he struggled for breath, and then Weeden forced the fighting and they struck several wild blows until Weeden went down.

12th. Weeden got on three sounding clips mitted by your approbation and applause that in succession without return, two on the ear his four trotters are entered. It is not true, ceiving a stinger in the face that cut up his forehead very noticeably.

13th. Maloney aimed a wicked one at the other's face but it was neatly stopped and the Irishman acknowledged a noser and two on the chest; the attempt to get his antagonist in chancery resulted in a locked fall.

14th. Maloney put in his left on Weeden's cheek with terrible effect. This was followed by long range thumping. Maloney knocked the other clear off his feet. The next three rounds were all in Weeden's favor. His friends offered 2 to 1, with few takers. Maloney was evidently getting tired out, and his

face losing all semblance of its original self. In the 17th round Maloney's crowd claimed foul, declaring that their man was struck below the belt. The referee decided other-

wise amid great uproar. 18th. Maloney seemed loth to leave his corner, while Weeden was as eager for the fray as at the beginning. The round, however, was in favor of Maloney, who put in two heavy blows on the body and a wicked drive on the forehead. Before Weeden could retaliate Maloney dropped under punishment, and another claim of foul by Maloney's backers was caused. The rest of the fight, though gamely contested by Maloney, was all in favor of Weeden, who hammered Maloney's body and face with every conceivable kind of heavy blows. At the end of the forty-first round some of Maloney's backers raised a yell of foul. The referee would not allow it, and the ring was taken possession of by an excited mob, and two or three impromptu fights took place inside the ropes.

Weeden said to Maloney: "Are you will-ing to call this a draw; I don't want to kill a man." Maloney accepted the situation and the fight was so decided. The time of the battle, which was acknowledged by all to be one of the hottest for years, was seventy minutes. With the exception of a bruised eye Weeden shows no marks of the ordeal, and it is believed would have been good for forty rounds more. Majoney is in a piliable condition. His eyes are both nearly closed and his mouth badly swollen. The whole face is beaten black and blue and his wheezing early in the battle showed he was not in good condition, and if the fight continued he would probably have been knocked out of time after a few more rounds. He was slow leaving the corner nearly every time after the first dozen rounds, but it was from sheer weakness and not want of pluck. The spectators generally expressed regret that the fight ended so unsatisfactorily. During the row an unknown man drew a revolver which at the conclusion of the fight was discharged, prematurely wounding him in the thigh. At Smith's Ferry there were two rough and tumble nights between partisans of the pugilists. Pistols were flourished, but no shots.

THE NEW MINISTER OF THE IN-TERIOR.

Sr. Perenenua, June 14 .- Count Tolstoi, the new Minister of the Interior, is said to be the incarnation of everything despotic and retrograde. He is dieliked in St. Petersburg A despatch from Paris announces the death ment cannot but deal another blow to the land restore to the alling cheerfulness, that popularity of the Russian Government.

PREJUDICE KILLS.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a Remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had peopled at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as the Hop Bitters."-The Parents.-

A RISE IN CANADIAN BAILWAY SHARES.

London, June 15 .- A strong turn for the better has been made in Canadian railway securities. It would seem that proprietors and investors are beginning to appreciate the importance of the results of a practical union of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Bailways, the formal endorsement of which has placed the fusion beyond doubt. The Financier says in conjunction with this distinctlyexpressed verdict of investors, of the benefits to flow from a rise in freight rates it is considered as auguring most favorably for the future course of prices.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cents

\$300,000 LOST AT POKER.

FOUR ACES AND A KING FULL AGAINST A STRAIGHT FLUSH-THE HAND THAT COST MR. WEED OF NEWBURGH \$100,000-AFTERWARD LOSING \$450,000 AT FARO IN TEXING TO GET EVEN

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 14 .- At the hearing to-day before Judge Joseph F. Barnard in Poughkeepsie, in the case of Dr. Monteville M. Hedges, who is charged jointly with Wm. F. Scott with conspiracy to chest and defraud Francis P. Weed, the wealthy resident of this city, at the game of draw poker, some of the most astounding revelations were made concerning gaming. The parties interested in the suit, including Dr. Hedges, in the custody of Sheriff Odell, and the counsel engaged in the case, went by steamer this morning to Poughkoepsie. On the trip Mr. Weed, the victim, and Dr. Hedges were seen engaged in a friendly and confidential conversation. Mr. Weed was perceptibly agitated, and it was said that he was personally willing to settle the suit in some way to avoid further scandal. The prisoner was in good syirits, chatted freely with acquaintances, read the newspaper accounts of the charges, and briefly gave the reporter a forecast of the startling facts that subsequently came out in the testi-The court opened at 9 a.m. The room

was crowded with spectators, including most of the Dutchess County lawyers, who had first learned of the case from the New York morning newspapers, and Fred Bostwick, the cashier of the Stissing National Bank of Pine Plains, who took the \$100,000 note of Mr. Weed's to collect for ten per cent. of its face value, and on Saturday last returned \$8,500 of the proceeds thus obtained. Mr. Weed, who is 55 years old and small in stature, appeared in a dark grey suit, and wore a small light straw hat with a black band. He has gray hair and gray Burnside whiskers, and when he referred to his notes for dates and amounts, used eye glasses. Cashier Bostwick is a stylish young man, with jet black hair and heavy curled moustache. He wore a navy blue suit with white straw hat and a blue polka-dotted scarf with large oval scarf pin in the centre of it. He gave his evidence clearly and distinctly, and seemed to have great compassion on the reporters, to whom he often turned to see whether they had kept up with him. Dr. Hedger, the prisoner, sat beside his attorney and paid strict attention to the evidence given, particularly that of Mr. Weed. The Doctor is considerably bronzed by attending to the Western races, in which he says, that he has been secreted near Newburgh watching the proceedings Mr. Weed has taken. He says that he was first in-formed of the intended prosecution by receiving a telegram on Thursday last at De-troit. He came East at once, arriving in New York on Friday night, and in Newburgh on Monday night, getting off the train six miles below and coming on by waggon, to avoid any unnecessary display of himself.

The developments made by the testimony caused a great sensation in the court room, as no hint had been given until this morning on the boat that other games had been played besides the poker game in which Mr. Weed lost \$150,000, which involved the enormous sum of \$450,000. Mr. Weed testified that within a week from the time he lost the \$150,000 at the poker game in July, 1881, Scott approached him and offered to give him a chance to get square, and thus persuaded him to play a game of fare in Dr. Hedge's laboratory. Weed said that the betting ran very high and that before he concluded the game Scott had won from him the sum of \$450,000. Before the game was started Mr. Weed said it was understood that if he won \$150,000 he was not to receive any money, but that it was to go as an offset to the \$150,000 he lost in the poker game. The examination also brought out the fact that Weed was in debt to Scott for \$1,200 which Scott had previously won at still another poker game. These three amounts foot up \$601,200, which Mr. Weed owed Scott, and which, if pail, would wipe out his entire fortune. His friends, however alleged to-day that the \$450,000 fare game was a bare-faced "put up job" for the sole purpose of pressing the victim to settle in full the \$150,000 lost at poker. That there was collusion to cheat and defraud, as charged in the compleint, most of those who heard the testimony showed that when the first \$50,000 note was paid at the Stissing

Hedges.

have jielded to the genial spring, invalids should make a determined effort to regain their lost health; when through confinement indoors, want of appetite and disturbed sleep, the entire system has been weakened, and the spirits have been broken down, Holloway's remedies are equal to the occasion. The Ointment rubbed over the regions of the stomach and liver, aided by the internal administration of his Pills, will rectify the digestion, regulate the bile and purify the blood—three sanatory actions which will speedily confer renewed vigor, brace up the great charm of existence.

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LAPSUS UTERI, &c. to Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and reieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIDE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEARNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kinners it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. \*\* KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex

Find Great Relief in Its Use. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER condicate every vesting of Humors from the will emdicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 221 and 225 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

#B-Lydia E. Pinemay's Liver Phils cure Constipa-Sold by all Druggists. Ca

### KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and -LIVER-

organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free ndition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you arosuffering from malaria, have the chills, are hillous, dyspoptic, or constipated; Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

11. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price 31.

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It is a SAFE, SURE, and EFFECTUAL Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., ON HORSES

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One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases

Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Send ad-dress for pamphlet, free, giving full directions for the

Price 25 ets. and 50 ets. per bottle. Sold everywhere Henry, Johnsons & Lord, MONTREAL, QUE.

rentment of above diseases

MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK.

MARK

CONTRACTOR PURSUING STATE OF STREET

first \$50,000 note was paid at the Silssing Bank Dr. Hedges and Scott both opened accounts there, and, that the Doctor directed the cashier to credit him (Hedges) with \$23,525 and give him a draft drawn to Scott's order for \$22,500, the cashier retaining \$5,000 for himself.

Among the games that were enumerated by Mr. Weed as having been played by the parties implicated in these proceedings and others were draw-poker, pin pool, casino and faro. He said that some of these games were played at his own office, where he had a set of "chips" for a time, as well as in the laboratory connected with the dental office of Dr. Hedges.

BRAIN & NERVE FOOD. After Is a Bur. From the Medicine is stage, weak Memory Is a Bur. From the List stages, weak Memory ovus Waste, Hejuvenates the Jaded Intellect Strengtheus the Enfeebled Brain and Restore Strengtheus the Enfeebled Brain and Restore Strengtheus the Enfeebled Brain and Restore Generative Organs. The experience of those sands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and contains the box contains and vigor to the Exhaustal Cheapest and Vigor to the Exhaustal C

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO. Holloway's Cintment and Pills.—Safely and Securely.—When the severities of winter Joseph street, and all Druggists every where have yielded to the genial apring, invalids



it Workful cures. H. D. Fowle, onemis in case of failure, dealers, please refund than and money and charge it back to me.

The second of the second participation

Consumption Cured.

SINCE 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent fom this office the means of relief and cure thousands afflicted with disease. The orrespondence necessitated by this work beoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. de now feels constrained to relinquish it enrely, and has placed in my hands the fornuls o that simple vegetable remedy disovered by an East India missionary, and journed so effective for the speedy permanenut Catarin, Asthma and libroat and Lung Diseases; also a posiive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming, this, paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wenderful remedy, with full directions of this preparation and use, printed in German, French or English.—W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-13eow

REST AND:COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of Jet you distance at high and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If 50, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately tepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever ased it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to see in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G2 bottle.

Werts & Son, Freedomville, Onio,

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

dealers in medicine.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most effi-cient protection to those troubled with a Bird, Druggist, of Westport, says: "I knew timate. a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty

## A LITTLE GAME OF POKER

AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. NEWEURG, N. Y., June 13.—At midnight r. Monteville M. Hedges, dentist and sportng man, was arrested here on a Banch war-aut issued by Judge Barnard, of Poughkeepe. Francis P. Weed, of this city, charges Hedges and Wm. M. Scott (the latter is now lying of consumption in California) with heating at games and conspiracy to defraud. t is stated that the three played poker here in June last, each betting \$150,000 on a single hand. Weed and Hedges lost. Weed alleges that the hands were put up by Hedges and Scott, they to divide the winnings. of his deceased father half a million. It is stated that Weed paid defendants during a \$120,000. \$15,000 is yet due on an unpaid note. This Weed desires to avoid paying, and has begun attachment proceedings sgainst Hedges and Scott to recover as much me possible of what they already received. The criminal warrant against Hedges is also by Hedges has been levied on by the Sherifi. Efforts are being made to secure valuable trotting horses owned by Hedges, now at their names. The affair causes much excitement.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants bed-bags, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Duggists.

## YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

An enterprising printing establishment in tioner, clergyman, physicians, and all who will be present at the execution. The firm is ancious to send without delay electrons. scene of the assassin's execution immediately after it occurs, and it is presumed that their efforts will be appreciated by the live newspaper men of this country.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the name laral lawe which govern the operations of disection and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected | Hop or Hors in their name needed control of the fine properties of well selected | Hop or Hors in their name needed control of the fine properties of well selected | Hop or Hors in their name needed control of the fine properties of well selected | Hop or Hors in their name needed control of the fine properties of well selected | Hop or Hors in their name needed control of the fine properties of well selected | Hop or Hors in their name needed control of the fine properties of well selected | Hop or Hors in their name needed control of the fine properties of well selected | Hop or Hors in their name needed control of the fine properties of well selected | Hop or Hors in their name needed control of the fine properties of t tables w delicately flavored beverage cheat the public, or for any preparation put which may save us many heavy doctors in any form, pretending to be the same as bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built (up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Givil Service: Gastice. Made simply with boll, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever any water or milk worked only in section deals in any but the genuine will be prosected. Homeopathic Chemists London, Eng.

Co., Homeopathic Chemists London, Eng.

Hop Bitters published in papers or for sale deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. and." Also makers of Epps's CHOCOLATE Essence for afternoon use.

M. Sheehan, of Oscoda, Mich., writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and it is the best oil for horses 1 ever used."

### COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The statistics of the colony of Victoris, in Australia, prepared by Mr. Hayter, the Government statistician, show how completely the business of gold digging has subsided into a regular pursuit, offering what in the colonies must be considered very humble remuneration. The value of the gold obtained in 1880 per miner was a trifle under \$440 representing only about twenty ounces. The number of men who are content to follow this branch of industry amounts to 38, 568, which, though much less than the 63,767 who were at work in 1869, is still a large number in a population of only about 800,000.

The poet Whittier is represented by Mrs. Ellen E. Dickinson, in The Churchman as saying of Lonriellow's view of the influence and nearness of dead friends: "I have felt but very slightly that closeness of the unseen of which you speak. Life is a mystery, death is a mystery. I am like the philosopher, Confucius, who, when he was asked, What is death?' answered, Life is such a mystery that I do not seek to penetrate what is beyond it.' I believe in the progress of the soul after death. Surely we are not to be placed in niches to remain forever. We shall doubtless there have what we lack hore, harmony, and that is my idea of heaven."

Herr von Madai, the President of the Berlin police, has just established a "Philanthropic Corps," composed of police officers and constables, a certain number of whom are chosen from the different police divisions. These members of the force are to attend weekly lectures in the Town Hall on the treatment of invalids and sick persons suffering from sudden illness or accidents. By this means it is expected that shortly about 300 constables will have obtained sufficient knowledge of medical science to treat sufferers before regular medical aid can be obtained. Particular attention will be directed to the best means of restoring life to persons taken from the water.

President Eliot of Harvard wants a third party, devoted solely to the reform of the civil service. "I do not see," he says to the Boston Herald, "that our two present parties are divided from each other by a difference of opinion on any of the subjects now calling for legislation. If only the candidates of these two parties are put into the field, I do not care to vote for either. Hence, I think, the disinclination of educated and reflecting persons to take any political action whatsoever. Nominate a new set of candidates, pledged solely to promote great national reforms, previously specified and made definite, and men will eagerly vote for them who now stand aside from political action almost entirely."

A water famine is threatened in Constanti nople. The city depends for its supply upon reservoirs in the forest of Belgrad. These send us twelve dozen forthwith."

Banter's Mandrake Bitters never fail to cure all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all privileged demands upon the supply—namely, those of the palaces and barracks-have largely increased, and there is consequently a mere dribble left for the use of the community at large. At the best of times the water supply of Constantinople was preposterously inadequate, being only thirty gallons per head, per annum, or about 300 times less than that of the other capitals of Europe. What it hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. may actually be now it is impossible to es-

Giuseppe Mastino, Marquis and Count della | Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Scala, directly descended from the illustrious Can Grande della Scala, to whom Dante Alighieri dedicated his immortal epic, and the scion of a house which centuries ago ruled the roast at Verons, and was a power in northern Italy, died the other day a poor old cobbler in a by street of the city formerly adorned with palaces and monuments by his ancestors. He was the very last representative of the Scaliger family, and his death closes the story of that noble race forever. The ancestral honors of the Medici are at the present moment invested in the person of a Florentine hardware manufacturer, and the remains of the last Scaliner have just found their resting Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. piace in a pauper's grave.

Jos. Beaudin, M. D., Hull, P.Q., writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil commands a large and Weed had recently received from the estate increasing sale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as year over \$100,00, having compromised for fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain."

Philios Alexin, who died in Lamia the other day, at the great age of 94, had in his youth against Scott. The house in Newburg owned unwillingly contributed to one of the most terrible deeds perpetrated by the Turkish forces employed to crush the Greek rebellion or 1821. He was plying his trade as a master races in the West. Legal proceedings have carpenter, in his native town, when Omer ske been began against Mrs. Hedges and Brionis Pascha entered Lamia in triumph, the Doctor's boy to secure any property in after his victory over the insurgents at Ther mopylæ, where he had taken several insurreconary leaders prisoners, among them the celebrated champion of Hellenic liberties, Athanasios Diakos. The fierce Moslem commander doomed that heroic youth to be spitted on a wooden stake and roasted alive; and Alexin was required, on pain of death to supply the executioners of this barbarous sentence with all the implements needed for its fulfilment; that is to say, a spit of timber, Dicago, duly anticipating the execution of fitted at either end with a handle, by which Guiteau, has prepared a sketch of the execu- it might be made to revolve, and two stout tion, giving portraits of the oriminal, execu- wooden trestles provided with circular of the execution, so that publishers may print | as soon as Alexin had completed the task imposed upon him, the Pasha's inhuman decree was carried out to the letter.

**\$200.00** Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfelt or imitation Hop Er ERS, especially Bitters or preparations is the word Hop or Hors in their name nnected in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the hand best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of

HOP BITTERS MFG. Co.,

Rochester, N. Y.

\*Thousands of ladies cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

BRUTAL MURDER

RIDGETOWN, Ont, June 14.-A horrible murder was committed on the Howard and Orford Town Line, about five miles from this place, this afternoon. The victim is a Mres Rowland, and the murderer is her own huspand, a well-to-do farmer, and who has been-very generally respected by his neighbors. No particulars can be learned to night, axcept that he shot her 'dead with a shot gun about 4 p.m. to day. He made no efforts to get away, acknowledged his guilt freely, and acted generally like a man completely essehardened." An inquest will be held to-morrow morning by Coroner Jacob Smith of this town, when no doubt details will be obtainable. Chief of police Tompkins arrested him about seven o'clock to-night.

Medical.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Fackache, Soreness of the Chest. Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacoss Oit as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

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## HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

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

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Mealing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitls. Coughs. Colds, and even ASTEMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Ples, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to rail.

Both Fills and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2a. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, netween the hours of II and 4, or by letter.

# HOPE THE DEAF Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESPONDE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum, always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to these using them. Send for escriptive circular with testimonials. Address, H. P. K. PEOK & CO., 858 Breadway, New York. 7-26 ins.

# **S**TAMMERING

Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us Over 300 stammerers have been cared by use during the past three years. Testimonials, &c., free. Address Stammering Institute, London, Ont. TESTIMONIAL—I have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Student, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G

Bells, &c.



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

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since sig28, Church, Chapel School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y. 30 G

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\$72 A WEEK. \$12; a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE 15-G No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager. authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper. Professional Cards.

R. J. L LEPROHON.

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

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

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Provisions, &c.

McGRAIL & WALSH. COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS FROIT & PROVISIONS,

341 & 343 Commissioner Street,

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

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

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Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond Which Bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to

Four Drawings Every Year,

Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond must be drawn with one of the following premiums: 4 Bonds @ fl. 200,000-800,000 floring. 4 Bonds 20 ft. 200,000—800,000 Borins.
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Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1,053,200 florins-(1 florin equal to 45 cents in

Every one of the above named Bonds which does not draw of the large Fremiums must be drawn with at least 180 Florins or \$70.

The next drawing takes place on JULY 1st, 1882.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 1st of July, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereon on that date.
Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secare one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the 1st of July.
For Bonds, circulars, or any other information address:

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1974. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery wnatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States do not conflict United States.

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HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy in gredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work

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

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

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pankage. CLASGOW DRUG HALL-Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe Diabetes Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters; supply just received at the Glascow Drug Hall.

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RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER,
Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Biadder
and Kidneys. Oall or send for Pamphlet of
Analysia and Testimonials. Price 35 cents per Gallon. HOMCEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Books. Also, HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS. Family Medicine Chests refilled.

Country orders promptly filled.

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

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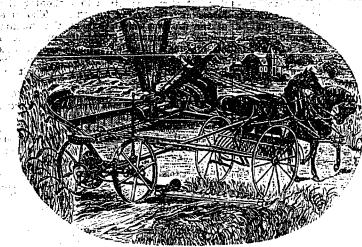
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\$66 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 out it free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Fortland, Maine.

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Over 10,000 farmers in the Province of Quebec alone have bought our Implements and are satisfied they are the best they could have. "Farmers, buy only the BEST." Buy at COSSITT'S OFFCE, 81 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL, R. J. LATIMER. Manager.

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P. T. LEGARE, Agent. A Local Agent to be found in every Parisb.

Liver Pills.

## MALARIA! MALARIA!!

THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM!

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

# DR. J. HAYDOCK.

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

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

1. The patient complains of a feeling of weight and fullness of the epigastrium.

1. The patient complains of a feeling of weight and failness of the epigastrium.
2. Distention of the Stomach and now is by wind.
3. Heart-burn.
4. A feeling of weariness, pains in the timbs, and great sleepiness after meals.
5. A bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, and farred tongue.
6. Constipation, with occasional attacks of diarrhoes.
7. Headache in front of head.
8. Percenton of spirits and great melancholy, with lassifinds and a disposition.

7. Headache in front of head.

8. Depression of spirits and great metancholy, with lassitude and a disposition to leave everything for to-morrow.

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

## Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pill.

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

THE HABITABLE GLOBE. of all biliousness.

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

Dr. Haydock, your new Liver Pill has rid me of all biliousness.

No more noxious doses for me of the or tempills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.

Thanks Doctor. My headache has left me. Send me another vial to keep in the house of me nother vial to keep in the house of doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they tailed it, and at list said I was included by the property of the constant of the chronic constipation. The dear young thing got well in a day.

Your pills are marvellous.

Hour pills to my babe for choice of your pills to my babe for choice and young thing got well in a day.

Your pills are marvellous.

Your pills are marvellous.

Your pills are marvellous.

Hour pills are marvellous.

Your pills are marvellous.

Hour pills to my babe for choice and young thing got well in a day.

Your pills are marvellous.

Hour pills are marvellous.

Hour pills are marvellous.

Hour pills are morning is now cured, and no marvellous.

Hour pills are marvellous.

Hour pills are marvellous.

Hour pills are morning is now cured, and no marvellous.

Hour pills are marvellous. Thanks Doctor. My headache has left me.

Bend me mother vial to keep in the house
Our doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they tailed it, and at last said I was incurable. Yer new Liver Pills cared me.
I had no keep tite: for, Haydock's New Liver
Pills gave no hearty one.
Dr. Haydock has cured my headache that was
chronic.

neau

Hend two vials. I want one for a poor family.

Send me five vials of your New Liver Pills by return mali.

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

For Female Diseases, Rervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite, and Sick Readache, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills will be found an Effectual Promoter.

Remedy.

They are universal in their effects, and a cure can almost always be guaranteed. Each Vizi Contains Twenty Pills-One Pill is a Dose. Price Twentyfive Cents. For Sate by all Druggists.

TO Every Pill is Sugar-Couted. If your druggist does not keep them, we will mail them free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Five vials for \$1. BUY AT ONCE. DO NOT DELAY. HAYDOCK & CO., New York.

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

Musical Instruments, &c.



THE WEBER BABY CRAND. RECEIVED HOME.

## "THE WEBER PIANO"

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

in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always command its price.

The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition

NEW YORK PIANO CO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL,

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

Undertak YASKETS AND C

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

DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon,

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

Province of Quebec,
District of Montres!,
No. 103.

Dame Malvina Roy, of the City and District of Montres!, wife of Elzear Auge, joiner, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

J. A. DAVID,
Attorneyfor Plaintiff.
Montreal; 5th May, 882.

BRANGE BRANCHER SERVICE SERVICE SERVICE STREET STREET SERVICES SERVICES SERVICES SERVICES SERVICES SERVICES SE

## DOOMED TO FIRE.

attention of some 20,000 people during four consecutive hours.

THE FIRM.

About 10.30 yesterday evening pedestrians on St. James street and Victoria Square perceived a strong smell of burning wood in the atmosphere. After some search, flames were at last seen to be bursting through the roof of Messrs. Bobert Miller & Co.'s binding establishment on Victoria Square. Constable Green sounded the alarm of fire from box No. 9, but before the firemen arrived on the scene the fiames had gained such terrible headway as to almost preclude the possibility of saving the block. Chief Patton soon had his men to work, throwing streams of water on the burning building. The Skinner ladders were raised to the roofs of the adjoining warehouses and the firemen mounted boldly up and fought the fire from on high. Despite their most desperate efforts the fire continued to gain steadily. Gradually, step by step, it drove the men back from the roof of Messrs. Greenshields' establishment, claiming this portion of the building also for its own. The firemen retreated to the roof of Mr. Clendinneng's store, but in ten minutes it got so hot beneath their feet that they had to retire still further. In a surprisingly shortspace of time the fire gained a complete mastery over the whole upper portion of the block. The furniture warehouse of Mr. Henry J. Shaw was at one time thought to be doomed to destruction, but the exertions of the brigade saved it with but little comparative loss. The fire lasted from 10.30 in the evening till about 2 o'clock this morning, and is still smouldering. About one o'clock the spectacle was magnificent. Immense pillars of flame burst up from the burning block, throwing a light around to which electricity was but a candle. Great fears were entertained of an explosion as it was whispered in the crowd that Mr. Clendinneng had powder stored in his portion of the building.

The following is only an estimate of the losses incurred by the fire:—

- MESSRS, ROBERT MILLER & CO.'S

large book-binding and stationery stock is a total wreck. The stock is valued at about \$75,000, and is insured in the Scottish Imperial, Northern, London and Lancashire, Ætnn, Hartford and Queen's Companies for about \$45,000.

MESSES. MCINTYRE, FRENCH & CO'S

dry goods stock is greatly damaged by water, although the fire only burnt a small portion of the top flat. The stock is valued at between \$200,000 and \$300,000, and is insured for about one-third of its value. In the top flat was stored a very large quantity of their winter's stock of woollen goods, which had been packed away for the summer. The building occupied by them, as well as that occupied by Messrs. Robert Miller & Co., was owned by Messrs. MoIntyre, French & Co., and were both insured. The building is probably worth about \$250,000.

MESSRS. GREENSHIELDE, SON & CO.

The stock on the two top flats of Messrs. The stock on the two top flats of Messrs. Men rushed up stairs, Mr. Gunn was out, but Greenshields, Son & Co's dry goods store Miss. Gunn, awakened by the noise and turmay be said to be completely destroyed, moll below, had already dressed. Mr. Jarvis while the stock on the two lower flats is badly damaged by water. The stock is estimated at about \$400,000, and is heavily insured.

MB. WILLIAM CLENDINNENG

occupied the first flat and basement under the Messrs. Greenshields' dry-goods store as a stove warehouse, and his stock will, in all probability, suffer material damage by water. The building occupied by the Messrs. Greenshields is the property of Mr. Clendinneng and is estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of \$200,000, and is of course, in terrible weight, but they had scarcely left it sured, but to what extent could not be

THE BRIGADE.

During the whole progress of last night's terrible fire the Montreal Fire Brigade acted, both collectively and individually, as a brave body of men should who are willing to risk their lives at the call of duty. Several of the firemen had narrow escapes from death. Three of them, Shaw, McBride and Wood, all of No. 9 Station, on arriving at the fire, mounted on the Skinner ladder to the top of the burning building, occupied by Messrs Miller, and in the face of a seething furnace of flame poured in a strong stream of water into the flery vortex. The position was not tenable, however. The flames gathered in their furious strength and forced them half wasted and suffocated down to the ground. The bricks, loosened by the terrible heat, fell in showers about their ears, but they managed to escape in safety.

The ringing of the bells of the reels as the firemen hurry to a fire always attract the public to the scene, but never in the history of Montreal was such a crowd assembled at a fire as there was last night. The roots of the houses on the opposite sides of the Square and Craig street were black with packed so that there was scarcely standing room, and some rash spinits would have forced themselves beneath the walls of the burning buildings were it not for Sergeant St. Plerre and his cordon of police. There were fully 20,000 people witnessing the fire. The crowds extended up Alexander and Bleury streets as far Laguchetiere west, as far as St. Antoine east, as far as Bleury, and all McGill street was one mass of upturned faces.

DOOMED TO FIRE.

The site of last night's fire has always been unlucky. Some ten years ago the old St. Patrick's Hall, a noble pile, stood there. After

a stream of water higher than the second range a programme.

storey of the buildings. The Point St Charles and No. 12 Station fire engines did A disastrous configuration on the old site—good work in supplying the required force.—ed-by the cotton-mill operatives of Comwall, of St. Patrick's Hall—The grandeur of split insurance men came down town in the spectacle—Over 20,000 people pre-morning with anything but smiles on their alleged slanders which appeared in the Globe.

Sent during four hours—A brave Brigade morning with anything but smiles on their leged slanders which appeared in the Globe.

The disastrous configuration on the cold site—good work in supplying the required force.—ed-by the cotton-mill operatives of Comwall, of St. Patrick's Hall—The grandeur of the configuration of the cold site—good work in supplying the required force.—ed-by the cotton-mill operatives of Comwall, of St. Patrick's Hall—The grandeur of the cold site—good work in supplying the required force.—ed-by the cotton-mill operatives of Comwall, of St. Patrick's Hall—The grandeur of the cold site—good work in supplying the required force.—ed-by the cotton-mill operatives of Comwall, of St. Patrick's Hall—The grandeur of the cold site—good work in supplying the required force.—ed-by the cotton-mill operatives of Comwall, of St. Patrick's Hall—The grandeur of the cold site—good work in supplying the required force.—ed-by the cotton-mill operatives of Comwall, of the cold site o of St. Patrick's Hall—The grandout of poople Present during four hours—A brave Brigade morning with anything but smiles on their sent during four hours—A brave Brigade morning with anything but smiles on their sent during four hours—A brave Brigade morning with anything but smiles on their sent during four hours—A brave Brigade morning with anything but smiles on their sent during four hours—A brave Brigade morning with anything but smiles on their sent during four hours—A brave Brigade morning with anything but smiles on their sent during four hours—A brave Brigade morning with anything but smiles on their sent during four hours—I have been deadly in the definition of the fire was given to reckening the alleged slanders which had been published in the Globe and provided the sent of the during deadle of the fire was smill, but as the maxim teaches, "valuable goods are often done of the fire was smill, but as the maxim teaches, "valuable goods are often done of the Globe and the Globe and the Globe and provided the fire was smill but it is brighted in the Globe and provided the fire was smill but as the maxim teaches, "valuable goods are often done of the Globe and the Globe pool & London & Globe, 15,000; Guardian, 15,000; Hartford, 10,000; Lancashire, 10,000; Fire Insurance Association, 10,000. Total, \$277,000? The wholesale book and paper store of

Robt. Miller, where the fire originated, is a of immorality.

At 9 o'clock to night a procession of workfollowing offices: - Citizens, \$6,000; Ætna, 13,000; Hartford, 6,000; Northern, 4,000; and ending with an effigy surposed to represent the local informant of the Globe, who said 4,000; Lancashire, 4,000; Queen, 5,200. That nine-tenths of the female mill-workers Total: \$45,200: --

Messrs. McIntyre; French & Co. suffered damage only through water. Their stock is insured as follows: - Guardian, \$15,000; North British, \$6,000; Phonix, \$25,000 Boyal Canadian, \$20,000; total, \$66,000.

Phonix \$10,000. The building occupied by painted on cotton made in the mills, and Miller, and jointly owned by McIntyre and bearing the following mottoes:—The work-Miller, and jointly owned by McIntyre and bearing the following mottoes:—The work-Olendinneng, is insured for \$7,500 in the ingman's booms friend," "The slanderer of our Boyal Canadian and \$7,500 in the Phonix.

Shaw's auction rooms, which were also damaged to the extent of \$5,000, are insured ern companies. Olendinneng's hardware stock, which is

damaged by water, is insured in the Royal yel. of the populace. for \$3,000, and in the Ætna for \$3,000. Mr. Clendinneng has the building also insured in several offices. Several of the Insurance companies who hold heavy risks are re-insured from 25 to 50 per cent on their own

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CONFLAGRA-

TION. the Herald office another victim to its devouring powers. Several of the employees had narrow escapes for their lives, but owing to the bravery and presence of mind of other members of the staff the loss of human man of the news department, went down to instructions to a job printer. On returning hurried to the press room. On opening the of flame and smoke which sent him staggering back faint and half suffocated. He spread the alarm and in a few moments the composing and editorial rooms were emptied of the safety of the sidewalk. Meanwhile Mr. Wallace sounded the alarm from box No. 12. and the firemen, under the command of Chief Patton, were almost immediately on hand. Streams of water at once played on all sides into the already doomed building. At this juncture, Mr. Williams and Mr. Jarvis, of Finance and Commerce. the editorial staff, and Mr. Quinn, a printer, bethought themselves of the innates of the coms above the composing department. Mr. Gunn, the janitor of the building, his wife and daughter. The three seized her in his arms and bore her to a place of safety through archways of flame. Messrs. Quinn and Williams meanwhile battered in the door of Mrs. Gunn's apartment. They found that lady lying prostrate on the floor, suffocated by the smoke which bad already gathered in dense volumes in the room. To snatch her up was the work of a moment. The two brave men had no time to spare, already the flames were eating into the stairway by which lay their only avenue of escape. Luckily it stood the pressure of the a few yards behind when it succumbed to the fury of the flame and crashed into the firey vortex. Miss Gunn, though somewhat frightened at so near an escape from so terrible a death, was comparatively uninjured. Mrs. Gunn, however, has received a severe-mental shock, from which she will only recover after some time. The two rescued ladies were conveyed to the St. Lawrence Hall, where the genial proprietors saw that they were furnished with every comfort. The fire still continued with unabated fury. The press room was long since a prey of the flames, and were mounting upwards to the higher portions of the building, when the good work of the brigade began to make itself felt. The fire after some desperate work was at length controlled. The loss is very severe. The press room is a total wreck, the job room on the next flat shared its fate, though the books and copy of that department were saved. The composing room in the rear of the third storey was also destroyed, as also a considerable portion of the business office. The bindery, occupying the

Cochenthaler's jewellery store 'vext to the Herald office was considerably damaged by water. The loss is not accurately estimated, but it cannot be less than \$60,000. About eager spectators. Victorla Square itself was 1.30 the fire again broke out on the roof of the building, but a well directed stream of water quenched the incipent blaze.

Great credit is due Messrs. Jarvis, Wil-

liams and Qinnn for their gallant and daring

two topmost storeys, was devoured by the fire in an incredibly short space of time. Mr.

rescue of Mrs. Gunn and her daughter. THE NEW YORK CANADIAN OLUB. NEW YORK, June 18 .- A meeting of the Canadian residents of this city, comprising some of our ablest business men, was held last evening for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the projected Canadian Club. Merchant Clark was the presiding officer of the Committee on Oganization, and recom-Patrick's Hall, a noble pile, stood there. After numerous misfortunes, one night it caught fire and the next morning nothing was left of it but the bare walls. Upon the ruins of St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. Clendinueng reared the present magnificent structure, which only escaped the fate of its predecessor by the skill of the firemen.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER water was observed to be slack. The pres- Day this year, owing to the slow progress of sure so much talked about could not throw the organization and the lack of time to ar- coffee are easy in tone owing to importations

and and the court want in Tour e

PARAGRATURE CONTRACTOR

confidence in their employers, and denying the charges of terrorism, and resolutions were also passed by the citizens testifying to the high regard in which the operatives of the town are held, and denying the gross charges

ingmen was formed, headed by a brass band, and ending with an effigy supposed to represent the local informant of the Globe, who said were prostitutes. The streets were crammed with the slandered women and their male relatives and friends, who followed on the sidewalks, groaning vehemently at the effigy, which was strapped to a horse. Mud, stones and eggs were freely showered upon the dum-McIntyre's building proper is insured in my which for the time represented the lying the Royal Canadian for \$10,000, and in the slanderer. Transparencies were numerous, my which for the time represented the lying wives and daughters," "The despoiler of our homes, he has found his level at last," "The damaged to the extent of \$5,000, are insured licentious hypocrite," "Down with hypocrisy in the Norwich, Scottish Imperial and North- and "raud," &c., &c. After parading the pris ipal atreets the procession halted and bur ed the effigy amid the jeers, howls and.

May 27th Capt: Dwight was killed by the per lb, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, per 100 lbs, cook and a Chinaman. The steward and mate \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; were wounded. The captain was hacked to do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, viewer while calcan in his heath with a heath and the captain was hacked to do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. pieces while asleep in his berth with a hatchet | 250 to 27c. Ingot Copper, 184c to 190. by the Chinese steward. The Chinese cook sheet Zino per 100 lbs, \$5.40 to 5.75; attacked and badly wounded the chief officer in the cabin. The crew killed both Chinamen, throwing their bodies overboard. The inch, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Iron Wire, No. 6, Yesterday evening the fire fiend, which of attacked and badly wounded the chief officer late has been abroad in the city, claimed in in the cabin. The crew killed both Chinathe Herald office another victim to its demen, throwing their bodies overboard. The cause of the Chinamen's act is unknown.

Care for your live stock would seem an almost superfluous piece of advice to farmers, life was not added to that of property. About cattle raisers, horsemen and others, whose a quarter past ten Mr. Wallace, night forecapital is largely invested in quadrupedse capital is largely invested in quadrupedse Yet how often are the diseases and sanitary the second flat of the building to deliver some | requirements of horses and cattle disregarded; how often are they left to the care of the Mr. Wallace noticed a very strong smell of ignorant and brutal, and irrationally treated fire in the direction of the press room. when unwell? No stock yard farm or stable fire in the direction of the press room, when unwell? No stock yard farm or stable He informed Mr. Malhiot, one of the can be said to be properly equipped where an printers, of the fact, and the latter at once efficient remedial agent is not provided. The best and most highly approved by veterinthe door of that section he was met by a rush arians is Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which besides a thorough remedy for lung complaints, bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia, sores and hurts of the human race, remedies with certainty Galls, Contraction or the employees, who were not slow in gaining | Cracking of the Hoot, Distemper, Scours, Curb, Corks, soratches, sore teats and other disorders and troubles of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, June 20, 1882.

New York, June 20, 1 p.m.—Stocks irregular, lower. American Ex, 92; C S, 52; D gular, lower. American Ex, 92; CS, 524; D & L, 126; Erie, 361; pfd, 741; H & St Jo, 90; pfd, 84; III O, 1341; K & T, 311; L S, 1102; M C, 91; J O, 761; N P, 411; pfd, 793; N W, 1301; pfd, 144; N Y O, 1301; P M, 411; Reading, 581; R I, 131; St P, 1111; pfd 1251; St P & O, 401; pfd, 1021; W, St L & P, 291; pfd, 521; W U, 853

## COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

There is no material change to note in the trade situation. As was to be expected during election week, the turn over of staple goods was not large and business was somewhat unsettled, manufacturers in many branches being somewhat slarmed at the prospect, remote through it appeared, of a reported, and payments to whole-houses continued satisfactory were 8816 enough. The money market ruled easy with a large supply of loanable capital available at the banks, the rate on Stock Exchange securities being 5, 51 and 6 per cent on call and 'time. Money was advanced on mercantile paper at 6 to 7 per cent Despite the fact that the "bears" predict a panic on the Stock Exchange if the Opposition carry the elections our local stocks and bonds have remained strong up to the very polling day, so that it is to be assumed our shrewd brokers and operators in securities are not apprehensive that the Government will be defeated. With the warmer weather the city dry goods trade has brightened up a little, and we are glad to notice this, as the backward spring seriously curtailed the volume of business in this line. The supply of Canadian cotton is increasing, and of some sorts is about equal to the demand at last, ,

BOOTS AND SHOES. - Several of the leading houses reported the business of the past weak to have been unusually dull, which they at-tributed to the elections. Travellers expect to meet with more encouragement next week. Prices steady, with the tendency unwards. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 250 men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 900 to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1.75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella

and the removal of the duty by the Govern-, hogs, \$10 to \$10 50 per 100 lbs.

Teas Japan, com.non, 15c to 20c; good com-monito medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c; Nagasaki, -30c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 40c to 47c; seconds, 33c; to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 48c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 55c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finests, 55c to 35c; Imperial, medium to good, 83c to 38c; fine to finest, 44c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 65c; Senchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 65c; Senchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Spices quiet. Oassia, 13c to 18c. Black pepper, 15c to 17c. Rice is queted at \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Inon and Hardware.—Business is of a hard-to-mouth character, buyers hoping to get in at lower prices than at present prevail. Holders at the moment are not at all disposed to give way. Advices from Europe in-200 to 300; Young hyson, firsts, 400 to 47c;

posed to give way. Advices from Europe indicate that prices are about bottom. Fin-ished bars are cabled at £6 10s. A late cablegram states tin plates, which last week were 16s for cokes, had dorpped to 15s 9d. We believe the market has since reacted. At this price makers are sustaining a loss of from 18 6d to 28 per box. Charcoals are quoted from England at 18s,6d to 20s, as to brand. New arrivals of pig from are going quietly into consumption, comparatively little being yarded here. The market is quiet with sales of Summerlee at \$22; Cambroe at \$21.50, and Eglinon at \$21. Freights for fron continue firm at 16s to 17s 6d. Pig tron per ton:—Biemens, \$22; Summer-lee, \$22; Langloan, \$22; Eglinton, \$21 to \$2150; Carnbroa, \$2150. Bars per 100 lbs, \$2 to \$2 15; Canada plates, per box Hatton \$3,50; other brands, \$3 25; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 to \$5 25 Coke, IC, \$4.15 to \$4.25. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to S7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 NEW YORK, June 17.—The ship "Freeman \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 00 to \$6; do sheet, \$6 50 to \$6; do bar, Olark" arrived to-day from Calcutta. On \$5 to \$5 75; do sheet, \$6 50 to \$6; do bar, May 27th Capt: Dwight was killed by the cook and a Chinaman. The stagged of the cook and a Chinaman. per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:-Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 60.

LEATHER .- There is no change whatever to notice since our last report. The market for black leather has again ruled very quiet, the principal demand being for buff, several large lots of which were placed at about 15c. notice that there is little dispositon to increase stocks owing to the high price of raw material and the poor rates realized for the manufactured article. The scar-

lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.25; mink, \$1 to 1 25; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 80c; muskrat 17c

HIDES AND TALLOW. - Prices are firm: stocks moderate. We quote green hides at \$8, \$1 and \$6 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firm at \$1.35 to 1.75; calfskins, 14c to 141c: lambskins, 30c to 40c; clipped 25c to 30c. Rough tallow is at 5 c.

Wool.—There is nothing new. Local trade continues quiet. Greasy Cape, 191c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 31c to 34c; B super, 28c to 30c, and unassorted, 26c to 28c.

Oils.—The market is steady. Steam rechange of Government and an alteration of fined Seal oil is firm at 70c to 721c per the tariff. No failures of any importance imperial gallon. Cod oil 571c to 60c. PETROLEUM-There is but a very light de-

mand, and the market is unsettled. We quote: Car lots, 191c here; broken lots, 20c; single barrets, 21c to 22c.

SALT.—We quote 65c to 70c for elevens and 7210 to 750 for tens; factory filled, \$1 25 to \$1 30. Eureks, \$2 40.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- June 20. There was a very fair business done to-day despite the elections. Prices were firm, especially for fruits, meat and poultry. For the season of the year green vegetables were not very plentiful and prices were generally

steady.
FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$5.25 to 3.50; buckwheat flour, \$2.00; catmeal, do, \$2.60 to
2.70; cornmeal, do, \$2; moulie, do, \$1.60
to 1.90; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1.25.

GRAIN—Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to 1 10; peas per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.10; beans, \$2; buck wheat, per bushel, 80c. Pent, per bushel, 800.... Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 40 to

1 50; carrots, new, \$1 50 dez bundles; onions, per brl \$7 00; Montreal cabbages, new, perbrl, \$6 00; lettuce, per dozen, 30c to 50c; Montreal turnips, per barrel, \$3 00; beets per bushel, \$1 00; parsnips, \$1 25 per bush; artichokes, \$1 25 per 3 bush; rhubarh, 30c to 50c per doz. bunches; cucumbers \$3 50 per box; apparagus, \$2 50 per doz. FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, \$5 00 to 6 00

cranberries, \$1, per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; cranges, \$12 per case; lemons, \$10 per case; Florida tomatoer, \$1 25 per box; strawberries, 19c to 20c per quart;

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rendered standers which had been publish.

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do, \$100 ; 2 de, \$275; 7 do, \$707 50 ; 1 do,

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-June 19 The market re-day was steady, the supply being rather below the average. At St. Gabriel mark: take offerings were principally shipping cattle, is few bulls being sold to city butchers. At Viger market prices ranged from 6e to 6ac, very few selling for 7c. Butchers said that the quality of the stock was only poor to medium; and that prices, comparatively speaking, were as high as ever. Well-fatted spimals would probably have sold for 7 to and 7 to. A feature of the trade to-day was the presence in town of two or three Queber butchers, who took about 20 Till stours between them. Er Joseph Richard bought a pretty fair cow for \$90, and all Drougt purchased 4 splondid calves 442 \$55. Hatista Roy, city trader, sold 31 cattle and al Ropolt 26, the price being 60 to 6le, with a few at 6le. R J Hopper sold a car for at 6e and 6le. Mr Campbell sold 9 calves for \$90, and about 80 more calves sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 each. About 100 sheep and lambs sold, the former at \$8 to \$12 and the latter at \$3 to \$4.50 each. A small lot of fat hogs brought \$8 per 100 lbs.

MACEVILLA.—At "Elm Grove," Upton, Que, at 7 a.m., on the 17th of June, 1881, Anthony MacEvilla, Esq., eldest son of the late David MacEvilla, Eq. of "Roserk Lodge," Upton, and brother of Win. MacEvilla, Esq., of "Rose Pre," Roxton Patils, Que, in the 60th year of his age.

age.
Funeral will take place from his late residence on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., after the arrival of the eastern and western trains. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. U. S. and foreign papers please copy.

MONTOUR.—At Caughnawaga, on the 18th last, after a long and painful illness, Louis Montour, aged 31 years and 6 months.

POLAN.—At St Columban, P.Q., on the 15th inst.. Bridget Polan, aged 23 years, nine months and 15 days.

### New Advertisements.

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

material and the poor rates realized for the manufactured article. The scardity of good sole leather is noticeable and sales are at full prices. We quote: Hemolck Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 24c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 22½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

FURS.—Market dull with epring trade over Beaver, prime, per skin, \$6 00 to 8 00; bear, per skin, \$5 to 1 40; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.26; mink, \$1 to 1 25; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, and judgment, as in a cause by default
GEO. H. KERNICK.
452 Deputy P.S.C.

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We have just published, in neat pamphlet form, handsomely sinutrated and printed from large clear type on the paper. Ten Y almuble Books by ten of the greaters authors in the world, all of which we will send by mail post-paid to any address upon receipt of Orly 25 Cents in postage stamps. Each 25 is complete and unabridged, and in cloth bound form they would test at least one dollar coch. The titles are as follows: 1. The Lady of the Lake, a romance in verse, by Sir Walter Scotig. 2. Girlmm's Fairry Tales for the Young, the best collection of fairy stories ever published; 3. Boylid Hunt, a nover, by Mar Ann'B. Stephens: 4. Renplang the While While Man, a novel, by Mar Ceall Bay: 5. Budley Quarleon, a novel, by Miss M. E. Braddon; 6. Essient, on, Tus Mwrmar or rus in zord, by the author of "Dorn Thorner." 3. Valeric's Fate; a novel, by the author of "Dorn Thorner." 3. Valeric's Fate; a novel, by Mr. Alexander: 9. Slater Rose, a novel, by Wilkid Colling; 10. Anne, a novel, by Mg. Henry, Tood. Remember, we will send all the above books by mall post-paid upon receipts of only Trenty face cause in pating stamps. Was there ever such a chance for getting so much for so little moneybefore? Twenty-five cout to vested in these books now will fernish endoymout for the whole family for monthing come, to say nothing of the valuable Books for 25. Cental's Don's miss the chance? Sendfor them, and if you can conceintiously say that you are not perfectly satisfied, we will refund your money and make you are not perfectly satisfied, we will refund your money and make you are not perfectly satisfied, we will refund your money and make you are not perfectly satisfied, we will refund your money and make you are not perfectly satisfied, we will refund your money and make you are present of them. We less than the entire list of ten 2500ks; therefore by showing this aftertisement and getting four cryour neighbors to buy one so teach, you can get your own books free. Is to our reliability, we refer our mawapaper publisher in New York,

DROVINCE OF QUEERC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 880. Dame Marie D Poulin, mitliner, of the City and District of Montreal, wife or Erzear Riendeau, of the same piece, butcher, Plaintiff, vs. the said Elzear Riendeau, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has this day be-u instituted in this cause.

Moitreal, 12th June, 1882.

O. AUGE,
Plaintiff s Attorney.

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

Montreal, 18th June, 1882.

455 Plaintiff's Autorney.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 196. Marie Edwidgs Dubble, wife of Narchise Martin, raddler, both of the Village of Laprafrie in the District of Montreal, Pinintiff, va. the said Narcise Mertin, Defendant, and Pierre Martin, of the same place, merchant. There Saisis. An action on separationide corps et de biens has this day been instituted in this cause.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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S. Carsley's Great Cheap Sale of Summer Dress Goods will be continued next week. Hundreds of pieces of new Summer Dress Goods will be sold at the following prices: One large lot of new and serviceable Summer Goods, all at 7c. Goods, all at 7c.
A very large lot of really stylish Goods to be sold off at 12c.
One very desirable lot will be sold at 15c.
One special lot of pretty Summer Goods, to be sold at 19c. Particular attention is called to this lot.
Another most desirable lot of new materials will be offered at 25c, worth from 38c to 40c per very

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We shall offer next week a very cheap lot of Ostrich Feathers in white; black, eorn and sky. These Ostrich Feathers are very choice goods and will be sold much under current prices.

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per box; strawberries, 199 apples, \$3 to 4 50; bananas, \$3 to \$5 50; pine apples, \$3 to 4 50; per doz.

Dark Producs.—Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 250 to 300; tub butter, new, 190 to 22c; eggs, now laid, per dozen, 17c to 19c.
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CHOOL TEACHER WANTED

For School No. 3, Township of Lowe, Que.
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Applicants will please state salary expected.

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