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VOL. XXX.-NO. 50.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GREAT CALAMITY

Terrible Accident in the Tunnel under the Hudson

TWENTY MEN KILLED AND EIGHT

Work on the tunnel under the Hudson River, which is to connect Jersey City with New York, has been stopped by a terrible accident. Under the loose earth and water in the temporary tunnel that led from the shaft to the main tunnel are the bodies of twenty workmen. Of the gang of twenty-eight men who went into the tunnel at 12 o'clock Tuesday night only eight escaped.

The shaft is at the foot of Eighteenth street. Jersey City about eighty feet from the bulkhead. Stacks of boiler-iron plates, heaps of bricks and sand, and piles of lumber are around the temporary wooden sheds over the mouth of the shaft. In the sheds are two air pumps, an air reservoir, a steam beiler, and two electrical machines. The office is in one corner, and above it are the rooms where the workmen change their every-day clothing for working suits. The work has been progressing day and night, and about 150 men have been employed. At midnight, Tuesday, 20th July, twenty-eight

men went down the wooden stairway inside the shaft to the air lock, about half way down. Through the air lock the men entered the tunnel. The two air pumps at the mouth of the shaft are worked day and night. They pump the air into the air reservoir, which is of boiler iron. A gauge at the side indicates the pressure of the air in the tunnel. From the reservoir the compressed air is sent by means of pipes through the air lock into the tunnel. The air lock was the only means of entering or emerging from the tunnel. It is like a large bolier, except a little thicker. It is six feet in diameter and about fifteen feet in length. The men entered the air lock seven or eight at a time, and passing through, entered the temporary tunnel that led from the air lock to the main tunnel. The temporary tunnel was about thirty feet in length, and was filled with heavy timbers holding up the iron plates that lined the top. The work on the main was so porous that there was a constant escape of the air that was forced into the excavation. That was remedied for the time being by burying large sheets of canvass several feet below the surface of the ground. The lower the tunnel went the more compact the filling became, and less annoyance was experienced. But the temporary tunuel was small and it was looked upon as a dangerous part of the work, unless it was enlarged and sheathed with iron. Silt-the black mud at the bottom of the river-was under the loose filling, and the work for the past three weeks was to dig it out and sheathe the ex-

As soon as the twenty-eight men were at | tried to reach the air lock. their stations inside, the men who had been at work since 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon quit work and went to the air lock to go out. Among the workmen are many Sweedes, and they are noted for skylarking when not at work. Those going out joked with one another while they waited for the air lock to be opened, and their sport continued until after they had changed their working clothes in the dressing rooms. The men left in the tunnel were under the charge of Assistant Superintendent Peter Woodland, They went to work with a will, some digging away the silt and others putting upiron plates as the excavations were made, and riveting them together. About four hours after they began work ing, half of the men were allowed to quit and go up the shaft to the shed. Dinner pails were pulled out of corners and from under the benches, and the men, sitting on benches and the boards covering the brickwork of the shait, ate the meagre luncheons that they had brought from home. Then those who had gone above returned to work, and those who remained below quit work. This was about 4½ o'clock. Two or three men of the first for the air to escape, and by using thair uthalf were late in getting out of the air lock most strength two of the men in the air lock into the tunnel, and the second half waited at the inside entrance. "Pat what's that?" shouted Engineer Moses

cavation down to the bottom line of the main

tunnel.

Pierson to Patrick Mehan, a night watchman, soon after those who had been above had disappeared in the tunnel, as he noticed a puff of dust rising from the ground between the shed and the balkhead directly over the temporary tunnel.

Mehan ran out, and returing in a few sec-

onds, shouted: It's caving in." Michael Hurely, another watchman, heard the cry, and sprang down the stairway to the air lock in the side of the shaft. The door of the air lock was shut tight, and he could not pull it open. He shouted to Bernard but he did not recognize it. He saw that it McGovern, who has had charge of the was too late to try to rescue the men in the air lock at night, to open the door. But he tunnel. He had hoped to find that the inner was not heard. In the door are two bull's-eyes, and he pressed his face close to the glass and looked into the air look. Inside were eight men. The light of a candle on a bracket was dim, but Hurely could see what the men | the shaft, and in a hole about thirty feet in were doing. Some were tugging at the door in the other end of the air lock and others at the river front. The tide was rising and were stripping off their clothing and rolling the water percolated through the loose filling it up. Hurley shouted again, and motioned over the tunnel. At 7 o'clock the water was with his hands to open the outer door, but about thirty-five feet deep in the shaft, and the men inside were working with desperate | was within six feet of the top of the brickwork. energy to shut the other door, and then it At the bottom of the shaft were two pumps flashed across Hurleys mind that they were try | that were used to pump water from the floor ing to pack the opening inside with their of the tunnel. They were not working at the clothes so that they could decrease the prestime of the accident, and the men who escaped

sure of the air in the air lock, and then open the outer door. Something blocked the inner door, and the opening was a large one. Hurley picked up a crowbar and smashed the glass of the bull's-eyes. The compressed air inside whistled through the jagged holes, and the air lock was filled with a white vapor. In a few seconds the pressure in the about and was equal to the pressure in the shaft, and two of the eight men inside the air lock pulled open the outer door leading into the shaft.

"There's a leak, and the top is caving in,'
one of the men shouted as he ran out, fol-

lowed by the other men. Hurley looked inside the air lock. On the floor was a pool of water. The inner door leading into the tunnel was partly closed. In the opening were the body of a man and bundles of clothing that had been stuffed in

by the men. The men hurried up the stairway to the mouth of the shaft. They told in a few words what had happened, and messengers were sent to arouse the Superintendent and the other officers.

According to the stories of the eight men who escaped from the tunnel, the leak was found in the roof of the temporary tunnel, near the air lock. As soon as it was discovered the men who were near by picked up some of the waste silt, which is like putty, and tried to plaster up and stop the hole. But the leak increased rapidly. The com-pressed air in the tunnel rushed through it, making a loud, hissing noise, like a steam engine blowing off steam at high pressure. It was a warning to the men, and in a few minutes they saw it was useless to try to stop the leak. Night Superintendent Woodland saw the danger and ordered the men out of the tunnel. Eight men who were near the air lock pulled open the door and jumped inside. Olaf Anderson fell at the doorway, and the heavy iron plates of the roof of the temporary tunnel, as they fell, struck against the door and partly closed it. He was crushed to death. The timbers holding up the iron plates cracked and snapped as the plates settled, and the surface water trickling into the tunnel washed away some of the silt on which the supports rested.

"Hurry and do what you can for us!

shouted Superintendent Woodland.

The men inside the air lock knew that their only hope was to close the inner door, so that the pressure in the lock could be decreased and the outer door opened. They pulled at the door, but it could not be budged, nor could it be pushed open so that the rest of the men could get into the air lock, be-cause the fallen plates and earth were against it. Neither could the body of Anderson be be pulled in. Thomas Brady caught hold of Anderson and tried to pull him out, but his tunnel was stopped about three weeks ago. It hand was seized with a death grasp. The is now two hundred feet under the river. The outer door could not be opened, owing to the pressure, and if the men had had strength; enough to pull it open it would have been pronounced a benediction or absolution upon the most dangerous thing they could do, because the compressed air would have rushed | by making the sign of the cross with his right out and the water and earth would have filled the excavation more rapidly. Quick work was necessary.

> "Save me! save me!" came from under the timbers composing the supports.

Looking through the crack of the door one of the men in the air lock saw the heads of two of the men in the tunnel. Falling timbers had struck them, cutting frightful gashes he retired iollowed by his curate. on their heads.

"Save me! save me!" sounded like an echo coming from below as other workmen

Water dripped down faster and faster, and ran into the air lock. The cracking and snapping of the beams increased, and the lose earth overhead rumbled through the opening made by the fallen plates. To close the crack of the door was the only chance then. Stripping their clothes from their backs, the men twisted them into bundles, and shoved them into the crack above and below Anderson's body. 'The cries of the men in the tundel encouraged them to work quickly, but they felt that by the time they could get out and summon assistance it would be too late. The water in the air lock rose to their knees, and Woodland was standing in water up to his waist when he was seen last by the men in the air lock. After the crack was closed with the clothing, the exhaust pipe of the air lock was opened, and vapor began to form in the lock, owing to the condensation of the sir. When the working of the get what they call a log in the sir luck they know that they are safe, because the outer door can then be opened. The smashing of the bull's eyes by Hurley made another hole pulled open the outer door. Hurley and Brady went back into the air lock and tried to open the inner door, but it could not be opened. By that time Superintendent J. F. Anderson had been summoned. He lives near the works, and he ran half dressed to the shaft. The men who escaped were at the mouth of the shaft. To know that there was a big leak in the tunnel was enough information for him to appreciate the perilous position of the men left inside. To leap down the stairway to the air lock was the work of less than a minute. The air look was fast filling with water. The Superintendent saw

the body of the man in the crack of the door,

was too late to try to rescue the men in the

door could be pushed open by the hydraulic

jacks that were in the shed, but the water had

flowed in too rapidly, and he returned to the

top of the shaft. The water rose gradually in

stand in a California will case, to testity as an expert in insanity. It was argued that his education and experience had qualified him to judge of the mental condition of persons. The Judge ruled that he was not competent, but the Supreme Court has decided the other way saying: "It was a part of his collegiate diameter between the shaft and the bulkhead education, and it was specially a matter of daily practice with him for ten years to familarize himself with the mental condition of persons whom he was salled on te attend in his capacity as priest, and it does seem to us that, from both education and experience, he was peculiarly qualified to express an opinion as an expert on the question of mental dis-

did not have time enough to go down and The Reported Apparitions in start them. But the engineers agree in saying that the pumps were not of sufficient capacity to clear the tunnel of such a large quantity

SCENES AT THE TUNNEL-WOMEN ASKING FOR THEIR HUSBANDS-BENEDICTION FOR THE

of water.

The throng around the shed increased as the news of the accident spread, but the majority of the persons were attracted there by only curiosity. Many persons remarked that it was strange that more friends and relatives of the workmen did not seek for information. That was explained by the Superintendent and other officers, who said that many of the dead workmen were young men, atrangers in the neighborhood, who had come from New York and other cities, and had boarded for only a few months in the cheap boarding houses in Henderson street and some of the cross streets. Their names were kept in the time book, and that was about all that was known of them. Policeman Fallahee was keeping back the throng at the entrance to the shed when a bareheaded woman pushed through the throng, and, seizing hold of the rope, leaned forward and cried: "Is my husband dead? Let me in, let me in."

Faliance helped her to crawl under the rope, and asked: "What's your husband's

"Sheridan, Bryan Sheridan," she said, wringing her hands. "Is he dead?" Street Commissioner Condon, who was standing near, recognized her, and he placed his hand on her shoulder and said: "You might as well make up your mind that he is

"Oh, Bryan, Bryan, come back to me," woman cried, sinking to the ground. Two men picked her up and led her away. She rocked backward and forward, and moaned, and was at length taken in a fainting condition to Commissioner Condon's waggon to her home, in First street.

Another woman, wringing her hands and weeping, asked some workmen if her husband, Matthew McCarthy, and her brother-in-law,

Thomas Burk, were killed. "They're down there, marm," a workman said, pointing significantly at the hole filled with water.

The woman lived in Hoboken, and she hurried home.

In the morning the Rev. Father De Concilio, pastor of St. Michael's Church in Ninth street, accompanied by his curate, the Rev. Father McCarthy, visited the scene. They were permitted to go inside the ropes, and they advanced to the head of the shaft. There they respectfully uncovered their heads and gazed into the abvas for a few moments. Then Father De Concilio, while he stood with one foot placed against the masonry and his forehead resting on his left hand, offered a Draver for the victi their souls, and finished the brief ceremouial hand in the air. Many of the workmen around the place who witnessed his actions uncovered reverently and joined inaudibly in his prayer. The priest thought per-

haps that some of the untouched laborers might still be alive, and inquired anxiously as to the prospect of of any of them being rescued. When he was told that they were all supposed to be dead

Items of Interest.

-In 1869 London had thirteen gas companies, employing an aggregate capital of £7, 828.844. New there are but four companies but their capital is £12,681,818. The gas sold per ton of coal carbonized was in 1870 8,439 cubic feet, but is now 9,431. Moreover, improved methods have also largely reduced the loss of gas.

-The famous brigand, C. Giordano, has reappeared at the head of a band in Calabria, of which province he was tormerly the terror, Twenty years ago Mr. Giorando emigrated to the United States, but not being favorably impressed with the advanced stage of civilization in the New World, he returned to his first love in the Old. The royal carabineers

-Mr. Ralli, lately returned as member for Wallingford, England, is son of an original member of the celebrated Greek house of Ralli Brothers, which has interests and agents all over the world. Its headquarters are in London, and it has important branches here, at Calcutta, Marseilles, and Smyrna. At one time it monopolized the grain trade of the Levant. Greeks make fortunes everywhere out of their own country.

- An English blue book lately issued show that the highest duties levied on British goods in British colonies are levied in Canada, 20 to 30 per cent, ad valorem being frequent. Victoria (Australia) and New Zeland in many cases levy duties of 15 to 20 per cent. and in the Australian colonies (with the exception ot New South Wales and Queensland), the Cape of Good Hope, Newfoundland, and Jamaica, the rates are mostly from 10 to 15 per cent, ad valorem. In New South Wales few duties are levied, and in the outher colonies the duties seldom exceed 5 per cent.

-A Roman Catholic priest was put on the

Newmarket-on-Fergus.

(Abridged from the Ennis Independent.)

Lying in the middle of a rich and fertile district is the little town of Newmarket.on-Fergus. To this quiet spot, with little to stir its pulse for years past save the patriotism which has always characterised the fine race that lives in and around it, the attention of the onter world has been directed by circumstances which, be they real or imaginary, I must treat of respectfully and with due consideration, not alone for the sacredness of the HE PROFESTS HIS INNOCENCE place where they are alleged to have transpired, but also for the respectability of the

the hands of their parish priest. Groups of semi-entranced people stood with outstretched hands watching intently the places where the apparitions were said to have been seen, while others were prostrate on their faces praying with that peculiar fervor which appertains almost exclusively to an Irish

The first person I called upon, in company with a friend, was Dr. Purcell, who, I had been told, had witnessed the lights.

peasant.

The following conversation took place, and was carefully noted down :-

On what evening did you visit the chapel first? On Friday, the 18th inst , between

what did you see?—I saw a figure on the ceiling over the Virgin's altar. It was then half-past nine. What light was in the chapel?—Only the light that is always lighting before the Sacrament. A bright light appeared upon the ceiling, so much that I thought the chapel would take fire, and I theard the people exclaiming aloud. Was the figure you saw over the Virgin's altar defined, and what were its outlines?—The head was dark, and there seemed to be a crown en it.

The rest of the body was white; it seemed to The rest of the body was white; it seemed to be out from the wall rather than upon it, and it was about six feet long. Did it resemble the statue of the Virgin over which it appeared ?-Itdid, but it was a good deal bigger, Could it have been a delusion of the eye, or some shadow thrown by a light?-I know it was not. The clerk, wheh he heard the people crying out, took away even the little lamp before the Sacrament and brought it into the sacristy, but still the strange light remained.

Another constable, who is a Protestant, but who had visited the chapel, corroborated the testimony of the last witness. The next I spoke to was Mr. Lynch

MacMahon. On what day did you visit the chapet?— On Tuesday. Did you see this light?—I did; there was no lamp in the chapel but that which was before the Blessed Sacrament; the light was like a star, and it was on the ceiling near the ventilator. Did you see anything else ?- I saw the shadow of an outline over St. Joseph's altar. It appeared to be that of a human being, but I could not say whether it was of a male or female.

I next met the respected parish priest. Feeling the responsibility which would attach to any pronouncement of his, the rev. gentleman has not as yet either confirmed or doubted the reality of the apparitions. He has given the matter no encouragement, and rather seemed to prevent it than approve it. As he had not witnessed the apparitions, I enly put one question —From the character of the persons who have reported these apparation,

ations would you think them likely either to lle about them or be easily deceived ?-No I believe them to be respectable people who would not report them if they did not see

THE EXECUTION OF BENNETT.

HIS LAST WORDS.

several persons who testify to their occurrence.

On the evening of last Monday week some school girls happened to be in the modest chapel of Newmarket, and after some time ran in a frightened manner out of the church, alleging that they had seen a halo of light shining round the ventilator in the the roof. The news soon spread and others soon flocked to the spot, some of whom also saw the light. On the following day a ladder was procured and an examination made of the inner roof, in order to see if any light from without could have caused the strange reflection, but there was not the slightest aperture visible. This confirmed the belief of the bulk of the people that their chapel was the scene of a strange and the prisoner. The strapping was then completed, and the prisoner. The strapping was then completed and the prisoner in the fall of the bulk of the people that their chapel was the scene of a strapping was then completed and the prisoner. The strapping was then completed and the prisoner in the fall of the bulk of the prisoner. The strapping was then completed and the prisoner in the fall of the bulk of the prisoner. The strapping was then completed and the prisoner in the fall of the bulk of the prisoner. The strapping was then completed and the prisoner in the fall of the bulk of the prisoner. The strapping was then completed and the prisoner in the fall of the prisoner. The strapping was then completed and the prisoner is in the fall of the prisoner. The strapping was then completed and the prisoner in the fall of the prisoner. The strapping was

This confirmed the belief of the bulk of the people that their chapel was the scene of a supernatural visitation, and such were the numbers that flocked to the spot that the respected parish priest, Rev. J. Vaughan, deemed it advisable to lock the gates, at least till such time as the people should be less excited. When next day the church was opened for special devotions, which had been announced for some time previous, immense numbers thronged into the sacred edifice. On Sunday last particularly, the throng that that those who had not been in waiting before the opening of the gates were compelled to remain outside, while within there was not standing room.

Things being in this way, I determined to visit Newmarket and collect some reliable testimony. Accordingly, having gone there, I fist visited the church. This is an unpretentions cruciform building without a spire. When I entered I found the clergy still engaged in hearing confessions. I saw many devout people receiving the Sacrament from the hands of their parish priest. Groups of samilantened resouls attook with out. THE EXECUTION.

Bennett then turned his back to the spectators, and motioning with his right hand, in which he held a crucifix, remarked quite coolly, "I an prepared to die. All I have to say now is, "may God have mercy on my soul." The rope was then adjusted, the black cap drawn down, and at almotthe first word of the priest's prayer the signal was given, the bolt was drawn, and at 7.53 the untortunate man fell heavily to the end of the life-strangling cord. The neck the end of the life-strangling cord. The neck was dislocated, and death must have been in-stantaneous. After hanging for twenty minutes the body was lowe ed into the coffin and the usual formal coroner's inquest held. The re-mains will be interred in the prison yard. Bennett, who had a great mania for scribbling,

A LENGTHY DOCUMENT

inst events and year of the 18th inst, between nine and ten o'clock, p. m. Did you see anything? Yes, I saw stars. What form did the star take, and where did it appear? It was like an ordinary star, it came first just over the holy water font, which is placed in the wall by the stairs that leads up to the by the central gallery. Was it like a star that would form one of a constellation, such, for instance, as that we call the Plough or Charles' Wain? Exactly like that, well defined and bright. How long was it visible? The people were praying at the time; it reappeared, but this time on one of the pillars that supported the gallery.

My next visit was to the constabulary barrack, as I had been informed that a constable of police had also witnessed the lights. Having found him within, the following conversation took place:

On what evening did you go to the church? On Tuesday evening. Did you expect to see anything?—I did. That's frank. Well, what did you see?—I saw a figure on the ceiling over the Virgin's altar. It was then had a reconstant of the position in which I am placed, I say that I reverse in the large and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here and would injure me hereafter. Well a suppose here with Governor Green, from which the following

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO REV. FATHER CASSIN.

ON THE OCCASION OF LEAVING PROTON MISSION.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—It is with feelings of inexpressible sorrow that we hear you are on the eve of your departure fromus. We would feign have you remain on this mission if His Lordship thought fit, but as you are called by Divine Providence to another part of the the Diocese, to work in His Vineyard as one of the Sentinels of Israel, therefore, we bow in submission to "His Divine will. We highly appreciate the boon conferred upon us through your unceasing labor during your sojourn amongst us, and it is only meet to add, we do it with the greatest pleasure. Be assured, Bev. Sir, of our kit d attachment to your person, though absent from us we will always remember your kind and charitable instruction with regard to our present and future welfare. It will be a source of gratification to you, Rev. Sir, that the people came forward with a handsome testimonial of their generosity, the expression of their loyalty and devotedness to your person and sacred office. Please to accept this small donation as a testimony of our esteem and gratified, or proposition, we pray that God may continue ON THE OCCASION OF LEAVING PROTON MISSION. and loving people.

In conclusion, we pray that God may continue to shower down upon you His choicest blessings, that you may be long spared to instruct with plety and wisdom those entrusted to your sacred ministry. Farewell, Rev. Sir, we wish you God speed in your new mission.

THERE will be a meeting next Sunday, at 4 p. m., at the residence of Mr. P. Mullen, 419 Wellington street, of those who petitioned the School Commissioners to erect a school for the education of Catholic female children on Mullin street, to take into consideration the

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC

We believe a good many years have elapsed since Truro was the scene of so much drunkenness, rowdylam, and profanity as was witnessed on Monday last. A large number of people were in fown—some to take part in the Orange celebration, others to see it, some to attend the ten-meeting on the exhibition grounds, and others on business. It was impossible, we suppose, that where so many people were collected together, everything should be as quiet as on other days; at the same time it is well known that if intoxicating liquors had not been sold there would have been comparatively little disorder. Past experience proves this beyond doubt. On the liquor sellers, therefore, must rema large share of the responsibility for the scenes of drunkenness and violence witnessed in Truro on that day. It was certainly very mortifying to leading members of the Orange Society, in Truro and elsewhere, to see men wearing the regalia of the order bring disgrace upon it by getting drunk and by quarrelling; and we think it becomes a question whether such displays should not be abandoned altogether if they are to be the occasion of scenes of disorder; or the Orange Society, and: any other society proposing to hold such a publis celebration, must insist, as they are justified in doing, that the proper authorities use the power which the law gives them to prevent the illicit sale of liquors. It is to be hoped that such a scene of drunkenness and disorder

will never again be witnessed in Truro. One of the saddest features of these disgraceful proceedings was the large number of young men and boys, many not out of their teens, who, before the middle of the afternoon, drank themselves into a beautly state of intexication and contributed so much to the disorder add rowdyism which prevailed. What does it mean? Are we to become a nation of drunkards? What hope is there for the feture of our country if the young men who in a few years will control the dostinies of our province are to become slaves of strong drink? Surely this is a serious matter, so serious that every friend of religion, morality, liberty and true progress should be aroused to make common cause against the common foe. If men who claim the rights of citizenship and the protection of the law, will persist in violating the laws of the land, and in proving themselves enemies of religion, enemies of morality, enemies to the best and dearest interests of society, there is no recourse before the law-abiding citizens of this community and province but to regard them as outlaws and treat them accordingly; and if the men whom we have empowered to execute the laws of the land, neglect or fail to do their duty they must give place to those who will. Truro has had enough free rum for one decade. We must have a change.—
The Trure (N. S.) Guardian.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The new Catholic Industrial School building at Silver Falls, was blessed last week by Bishop Sweeney, who said the first Mass in it.

The Revd. Pere Charand, Superior General of the Company of Jesus in North America, has arrived in Quelico, and is presently the guest of the Jesuit Fathers on the Esplanade.

arrived in Quebeo, and is presently the guest of the Jesuit Fathers on the Esplanade.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times, discussing the Emperor William's sensation of the church bill, says: It may be stated that already the Catholics are beginning to recognize the sincere desire of the government for peace. All the reports from Silesia, the Rhine provincerand Westphalta announce that the people are very well satisfied with the measures of the government, for they hope soon again to have divine service in the churches. The leaders of the Centre party have therefore been obliged to cease their attempts to agitate the people and toquit their attacks upon the government.

The last meeting of the Catholics, arranged by the heads of the Ultramontane Propagands, at Cologne, was distinguished by a moderation almost unknown during the last few years. The meeting declared its firm conviction that the whole of the May laws should be abolished, and that the Government should be able to rely perfectly on the support of the Vationa and the Centre party, if they are willing to restore peace and preserve the inalienable rights of the church. All thespeeches were very conolitatory, and all oftensive expressions calculated to offend, the Government were carefully avoided. It was at first proposed to hold a meeting of the National Liberals, but the proposition was regarded as apropos, as many differences will probably arise again. The armistice seems now to have been concluded between the two wings; of the party.

Notwithstanding the sultry weather, a large-congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Thurch and of the congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Thurch and of the congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Thurch and of the congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Thurch and of the congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Thurch and of the congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Thurch and of the congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Thurch and of the congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Thurch and of the congregation

to have been concluded between the two wings:
of the party.

Notwithstanding the sultry weather, a largecongregation assembled in St. Patrick's Thurch.,
Quebec, Sunday, when K.-v. Enther. Henning,
Superior, preached his farewell sermen, prior
to his departure for the United States on Tuesday next. High Mass was celebrated by Rev.
Father Lowekamp, with Rov. Fathers Miller
and Walsh as deacon and sub-deacon. The
altar was beautifully decorated for the occasion,
the feast being that of the Most Holy Redeemer;
and the choir under the direction of Mr. Lavellee, rendered Mogazt's 7th. Mass in an effective
manner. The sermon, on the redemption of
mankind, was one of the Bev. Father Henning's
best, and was listened to with the despectionterest and attention. At the offerfory an Ave.
Verum, was sung by Mr. E. Lane, whose rich
tenor was fully brought out in that sweet. Morceau of Lambilott and was eagorly listened to
by an attentive and devont audience. The solos
of the Mass were taken by Mrs. Cauldwell, so
favourably known as soprano; Miss Vezina as
alto and Messrs. P. E. Lane and McCallum, tenor
and bass.

We regret to hear that the removal of Rev.
Father Wynn, who left Thursday for the Re-

and bass.

We regret to hear that the removal of Rev. Father Wynn, who left Thursday for the Redemptorist College, Annapolis, Maryland, is not the only severe loss which the congregation of this Church is destined to suffer. It is now reported that a change is to take place in the pastorate itself, Rev. Father Henning being replaced by Rev. Father Lowekamp. It is said that Father Wynn will be succeeded by Rev. Fathers Burke or Bohn.—Quebec Telegraph.

The marrisgent Church of St. Francesco di

Fathers Burke or Bohn.—Quebec Telegraph.

The magnificent Church of St. Francesso di Paolo, opposite the Royal Palace, Naples, which has been closed for more than twerty years, has just been re-opened for public worship. The office of rector is in the gift of the royal family, and during the reign of the late King the Ecolesiastical Court refused to confirm his choice. It is a sign of the conciliatory spirit of the Church toward the House of Savoy that the Benedictine monk who has now been appointed rector by King Humbert has been confirmed in his office by the Archbishop.

Miss Lilly Stunds, a young Texas lady of good family, died on Sunday at the Convent of Ville Marie after a short iliness. Miss Studds had been studying at the Ville Marie Convent, and was reckoned one of its disverset publis. Her death is universally regretted by the convent folks, as well as by all her a sociates, by whom she was beloved and asteemed.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Ca-tholic interests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions that may be expressed by correspondents.

Correspondence communicating Catholic news

will be gladly received. We solicit the atten-tion of our friends in the Dominion to this matter. We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts.

One Night's Mystery

By May Agnes Fleming.

PART II.

CHAPTER II-CONTINUED.

You have not read the papers-you cannot have read the case, says Mr. Nolan in suppressed strong excitement. 'The man was, as Miss Macgregor says, a brute, a devil incarnate. He maddened his wife in every way that a man can madden a woman—he starved her, he beat her, he slandered, he insulted her; her very life was not safe. In a moment of madness, goaded beyond human power of endurance, she snatches his revolver from the table, where he has just laid it, fires and kills him-by sheer chance, for she never fired a pistol before in her life. I tell you the man is guilty of his own death, not she. It was rightful retribution.'

'Retribution, perhaps,' Miss Owenson responds, in a tone whose clear coldness con-trasts strikingly with the repressed, almost passionate earnestness of his, 'still a murderess. Her hand sends a human soul unprepared before its Judge. I hold it, palliate the circumstances as you will, the most horrible of earthly crimes. She may live, repent, be forgiven-so might he in time, had she not taken his life. It seems to me that no earthly remorse or repentance can ever atone for blood guiltiness. It seems incredible to me that any conscientious lawyer can plead for the man or the woman who has taken a

Not even if taken in a moment of madness, unpremediated, regretted as seen as

· No : for once done it can never be undone No remorse, no repentance can give back life. I hold that no provocation-nonenone-can pardon or condone the crime of taking life.

Miss Owenson you are merciless. These are very cruel words from a woman's gentle lips.

'I think of the victim, Mr. Nolan, as well as the slayer. And justice is a virtue as well as

She is nearly as pale as Mr. Nolan herself, and both are paler than Miss Macgregor has ever seen them. Sydney is thinking of Bertie Vaughan as she speaks. If he were murdered, what would all the remorse and repentance of a life time avail to atone for that death? Heaven's forgiveness it might obtain, since supreme mercy reigns there; but her forgiveness-could she ever give that? Dear mal dear me! save fincle Grif look

ing beseechingly from one to the other, don't excite yourself-now, don't. What's this Mrs. Harland to you, Lewis, my boy, that you should fight her battles? Miss Owenson don't mind him; he doesn't mean a word he says, I'm sure. He wouldn't commit murder for the world.'

Bless you, Uncle Grif!' says Katie patting the seedy brown coat affectionately, 'what a counsel for the defence you would make!'

'I beg your pardon, Miss Owenson,' Mr. Nolan says, but he says it with unconscious coldness; I have let my professional feelings carry me too far. I look at this case from a man's point of view-Miss Owenson from a young lady's.'

'It is I who should apologise,' retorts Miss Owenson in her stateliest manner, while Katie turns aside to hide a satirical smile. 'I should not have expressed an opinion at

'All the same, though, you adhere like wax to the opinion you have expressed,' says the sarcastic voice of cousin Kate.

'Decidedly,' still coldly, and turning for a last look at the picture. Mr. Nolan follows her glance gloomily

and is silent. Once again Katherine Macgregor throws

herself manfully into the breach. 'Nearly five, Sydney, and nearly dark. We will barely have time to reach home before 'Lewis'-she turns to the young lawyer with her most winning smile-'shall we see you at Mrs. Graham's conversazione to-night? Mrs. Graham's I know to be one of the few houses you frequent.'

'Yes, that is-no, I think not. I half promised, but we are busy at the office, and I am

not sure I can get off. 'Preparing for the great case, I understand. Still, come if you can. All work and no play

-over-work is worse than over-idleness. 'My brain will stand the pressure,' he answers, somewhat grimly. Thanks, all the same, for your friendly interest, Miss Mac-

'She calls him Lewis,' Sydney thinks. 'They are older friends than I fancied. don't think that I like Mr. Nolan.'

Mr. Nolan escorts them to their carriage, and stands hat in hand, at the door until they drive off. Miss Macgregor is warmth and cordiality itself. Miss Owenson's final bow is slightly iced.

'Well, dear, and how do you like him? sweetly enquires Katie.

'Not at all,' Sydney responds. 'Pleading the case of a woman who shoots her busband in a fit of ill temper, and then patronizing me ! · I look at it from a man's point of view-Miss Owenson from a lady's. Impertinent! I wish my 'Sintram' did not resemble him. It will half spoil my pleasure in its posses-

'I foresee,' says Miss Macgregor, calmly, that when you have met Lewis Nolan a few times more, it will be a case of mutual and reciprocal adoration. He was white with anger, Sydney, when talking to you. And what did he turn so ghastly for, in the first instance, when I asked my innocent question if Sintram

threw the other man over the cliff? I don't presume to understand the various moods and changes of Mr. Nolan's ingenious countenance,' replies cousin Sydney, impatiently. 'Do drop the subject, Katie.'

'I sincerely hope he may put in an appear ance at Mrs. Graham's to-night,' is Cousin

ciously begun cannot fail to end happily. Here we are at home.

Miss Owenson disdaining all reply, goes up to her own room. On the table a big English letter lies, and with an exclamation of pleasure she pounces upon it. It is from Cornwall. From the baronets sister; and in Alicia Leonard's copious pages, she forgets her late annoyance, forgets there is such a being in the scheme of the universe as Mr. Lewis Nolan.

CHAPTER III.

TALK AND-AND A LETTER.

'HARRY has refused to go, at the last moment, with the Arctic expedition, although to go with that expedition has been the dream of his life for the past two years. Need I tell you the reason why, little friend? The word 'Come' may be in one of her letters, sooner or later, Alicia,' he said to me the other day. What are all my adventures and ambitlous dreams compared to that word from her.' Poor fellow! you should see with what wistful eyes he watches your letters, and my face as I read them, for one sign of hope. And, my darling, he hardly longs for your return more than I do. All the sunshine seems to have gone with your sweet face from our old home.'

That was one of the concluding paragraphs in Miss Alicia Leonard's letter, and very thoughtfully, a little sadly, Sydney folded it up, and sat musing long and deeply. Why should she not say that word 'Come' after all, and bring Sir Harry Leonard across the ocean to claim her as his wife. No one would ever love her better, no one would ever be more worthy of her love. And home, and two loyal hearts would be hers. Here she had no home; these relatives of hers could never be tried and trusty friends. Mrs. Macgregor, cold, hard, calculating, repelled her; Katherine, cynical, mercenary, old at five-and-twenty, at times she revolted from. Her heart was as untouched to-day as it had been five years ago when she was Bertie Vaughan's plighted bride-no man of all the men she had ever seen had ever awakened any stronger, deeper feeling, than cordial, sincere friendship. Frank and heart-whole she had gone through life-it seemed to her must ever go. She had her idea of the man she would like to marry, if she ever married, which she was not at all certain of, but certainly none of the men she had yet met approached that ideal. No doubt she expected too much; more than she would ever find. Why, then, not write Come, and go back to with Harry Leonard to that bright English home where Alicia awaited her, and where she had spent nine such happy months? She did not love him-no; but she liked him well, and perhaps love might follow. Why not write

Come' to Sir Harry Leonard? 'Now, Sydney, my dear child,' says Katherine, putting in her head, and looking imploringly, 'don't sit mooning there by yourself, and forget all about the conversazione, I beg. What! the Cornish post-mark again? From he baronet, I bet.'

For Miss Macgregor said 'I bet,' and 'I Luess,' was well up in the expressive slang of the day, and could use it with killing effect at

proper seasons, on her victims. 'My letter is from Miss Leonard,' says Syd-

ney, folding it up. 'Ah! Miss Leonard-with an enclosure from mon frere. Sydney, own up-don't be so dreadfully secretive. I am sure I tell you everything. You are engaged to Sir Harry Leonard?

'Am I?' 'I am sure you are. Young, good-looking, rich, a baronet—how could you refuse him?" 'How indeed! I never said I refused him. I never said he asked me. Miss Leonard and her brother are two of my very dearest friends. Has the dinner bell rung? I never heard it. Tell Aunt Helen I will be down in three minutes.

Thus civilly dismissed, Miss Macgr goes-more and more at a loss to understand

Miss Owenson. 'Her very dearest friend! Ah! but I don't believe in the very dearest masculine friends of handsome young hetresses. But whether engaged to the baronet or not, Dick hasn't a chance, not the ghost of a chance-of that I am certain. Not that his poverty would stand in his way—she is just one of those foolish virgins who will fall in love with a beggar, and raise him to the dignity of prince consort, and consider herself and her money honored by his lordly acceptance. Such a man as Lewis Nolan, for instance.'

Katherine Macgregor's face darkened suddenly-perhaps as heiress of a million it was a folly even she might have been capable of. Dinner over, the young ladies dressed for Mrs. Graham's reception. Miss Owenson. as has been said, did not wear colors, but black velvet and point lace can be made a very affective toilet when crowned by a pearl pale face, and feathery blonde hair. 'Too matronly,' Katherine Macgregor pronounces the velvet; but the rich sable folds falling about the tall, slight figure, the square, classic corsage, the white tuberoses and stephanotis. would have delighted the eye of an artist. Miss Macgregor herself shines in the azure resplendence of her silver blue silk and pearl; brunette as she is, some shades of blue, by gas light, she finds extremely becoming.

"A daughter of the gods, divinely tall, And most divine y tair."

quotes Dick Macgregor, as Miss Owenson comes forward, her black velvet sweeping behind her. 'By George, Sydney, you look like a princess royal or something of that sort. Only black and white too. How do you do The other girls pile on the colors of the rainbow-Katie among 'em; but you have a look somehow, a general get-up'-Dick waves his hands, vaguely hopeless of expressing his meaning in words. Sydney laughs and takes his arm-his sister cries out in indignant pro-

Only black and white indeed. Only black velvet and point lace—a costume fit for a young duchess. That is how men are deceived. Every one at the conversazione will echo Dick's cry-'only black and whitemodest simplicity itself-how economically and tastefully the heiress dresses, what an example these for gaudy, extravagant butterflies around her.' And all that time Miss Owenson's costume will be far and away the richest and most costly in the room. There will be nothing like that point,' says Katherine, with sigh of bitterest envy, , at Mrs. Graham's con-

ersazione to night. with their fine French names. It is a cheap and nasty substitute for a decent party; instead of a German band, and a sit down supper, scandal and weak tea.'

'The tea need not be weak unless you wish it—the scandal I acknowledge, interposes his sister.

Sitting ranged around the walls, a crowd of guys,' proceeds Dick, in a disgusted tone, tea handed round in Liliputian cups, and all the guys jawing in pairs, as a matter of duty. Talk and tea-that's what Mrs. Graham's conversazione comes to in plain English; and hang all such shams, I say again.'

'Then why come, my dear boy?' inquires Miss Owenson; why make a martyr of your-Katie's answer. An acquaintance so auspi- self, why immolate yourself in the flower of | time.

your youth and loveliness, a victim to brotherly duty? Why not express those natural sentiments of your manly heart at dinner, and Aunt Helen would have matronized us, or even poor, dear Uncle Grif might have been reluctantly forced into the breach. Any-

thing to have spared you.' 'The cousin with whom I go will make even Mrs. Graham's talk and ten go down with relish,' says Dick gallantly; and if Nolan's there—as he is pretty sure to be—we will have some decent music, at least. I'd rather hear that fellow sing than Brignoli.'

'Mr Nolan is musical, then?' says Sydney, He has the face of a man who can sing." 'And men who sing at evening tea parties,

like Tom Moore, are flukes and general thing, answers Dick. Nolan's an exception, however. He never does sing, except at Mrs. Graham's, and whether he sings or is silent, he is as good a fellow as ever breathed. He was out with us the first year, and fought like a brick. He has just Irish blood enough in bim to make fighting come naturally, I sup-

For be it known that Dick Macgregor-Captain Macgregor, to the world at large-is only in the bosom of his family for a two months' furlough, and his regiment awaits him down in Virginia. It is the second year of the 'Unpleasantness,' and Dick Macgregor

went out with the first. Mr. Nolan's one talent, leaving his forensic abilities out of the question,' says Katherine, 'is a passion for music. As a boy, I remember, he would come in and sit down at the piano, play haamonious chords intuitively, and rattle off street tunes by ear. As he grew older, Uncle Grif, exceedingly value of his boy's abilities, had him taught. Did I tell you that Uncle Grif adopted him, in a measure, when ten years old, and that to him Lewis Nolan owes it that he is a promising young lawyer to-day? He is also organist of St. Ignatius' where you and I must go some Sunday, Syd, and hear one of the finest choirs in the city.

They have reached Mrs. Graham's, and enter with a flock of other guests. Most of them Miss Macgregor knew. Friendly greetings are exchanged, and introductions performed

on the way up-stairs. 'I hope the evening won't drag,' Katherine remarks, as she adjusts her ribbons and laces. Dick is right; as a rule this sort of taing is slow. Talk and tes are not the most stimulating amusements on earth. If you feel bored Sydney, be sure you let me know, and we will leave early.'

The guests had nearly all arrived, when they descend and make their way to their hostess' side. Mrs. Graham is a large, and cheerful looking lady, in a mauve silk—that refuge the destitute'—addicted to embouroint, good nature, and colors that 'swear,' as the French phrase it. Katherine Macgregor's face is known to every man and woman in the room; but who is the tall, regal-looking blonde, so lovely of face, so distinguished of manner. And when the whisper goes around that she is the Miss Owenson, the rich Miss Owenson just returned from Europe, Miss Owenson becomes the star of the assembly, and Miss Macgregor and Mrs. Graham are beseiged with pressing aspirants for introductions. It grows a bore in time, but Sydney shows no sign af boredom in her gracious face. Still it is something of a relief when she finds herself in a quiet corner, with Dick devotedly beside her, and free for a moment from her

court. 'Oh, Solitude, where are thy charms?' says Dick. 'Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,' where talk and tea are unknown. Let's sit down here, Syuney, and be a comfortable couple. Here is a book of eng-avings, they always turn over books of engravings in novels, if you notice. Let us live a chapter of a novel, and turn over the engravings,'

He thinks, as he says it, that there is not a picture of them all as fair and sweet as Sydney herself-a slight flush on her clear, pale cheek, the golden hair flashing against the rich blackness of her robe.

'Your friend, Mr. Nolan, is not here,' she says, as Dick spread out his big portfolio, preparatory to examining the engravings.

is a young man of uncommonly high-toned notions-poor and proud, as they phrase it. As Katie says, he owes all he has to Uncle Grif. His mother and sister are dressmakers, believe, and as yet, Nolan hasn't achieved any distinction worth speaking of. He never goes anywhere; his voice would open no end of doors, but he won't be asked for his voice. He makes an exception, somehow, in Mrs. Grahams favor. Ah! there he is now.'

The piano in the back drawing-room had been going industriously since their entrance; but now a new hand, the hand of a master, touched the keys, and the grand, grateful notes were wondrously different from the young lady-like jirgle that had gone before. This was the touch of a musician, and the instrument seemed to know and respond. La ci Durem' was what Mr. Nolan sang and played; and the pictures were untouched, and Dick and Sydney sat absorbed listening. It was a powerful tenor, with that veiled sympathetic vibration, that undertone of pathos

in its sweetness, that reaches the hourt. 'I don't care for Italian opera,' says Captain Macgregor; 'it's a deuce of a bore, as a rule; but I like that. Laci Darem la mano, he is singing now. Niceish voice, isn't it?'

'Niceish is a new adjective to me,' responds Sydney, laughing, and one that hardly applies. Mr. Nolan is the fortunate possessor of one of the finest tenors 1 ever heard, and I have heard some good tenors-Sims Reeves was one. There, he has finished; how sweet, how tender those lower notes were. Surely

they will not let him stop.' 'Oh, he is not stingy -when he does sing he does sing; nothing niggardly about him. I have heard him rattle through a whole opera bouffe-sbrick like the soprano, growl like the bass father, shout like the chorus—take not meant to kill; without thought, hardly 'em all off capitally, I assure you. There, he knowing what she does do, she kills him. is singing again; let's follow the crowd, and

see him. They leave the table and make their way to the other room, where Mr. Nolan, in regulation evening dress, sits at the piano, and where Katherine Macgregor leans gracefully against the instrument, fluttering her fan and

listening with downcast eyes. 'As a rule,' observes Dick, in a profound tone, 'it's a painful spectacle—a very painful spectacle-to watch a music man. The contortions of his facial muscles, the hideous extent to which he opens his mouth, the dis-locating way in which he flings back his 'Hang Mrs. Graham's conversazione,' head, the inspired idiot style in which he growls brother Dick; 'hang all such shams' rolls his eyeballs up to the chandelier, the head, the inspired idiot style in which he frenzied manner in which elbows and fingers fly, are trying didoes to witness without a still small feeling of disgust. But Nolan doesn't contort, doesn't roll his eveballs, doesn't look like a moonstruck lunatic, and doesn't open his mouth even to any very disgusting extent, Bravo!' Mr. Macgregor gently pats his kidded paws. 'Very good-very good indeed! We will take your whole stock at the same

price.' Mr. Nolan concludes his second song, and makes an attempt to get away, but he is besieged by soft pleadings, and Katherine Macgregor gives him one of those long, tender glances from beneath her sable lashes that have done such telling execution in her

sallad for me.' 'For you?' repeats Mr. Nolan, a laugh in

his dark eyes, but his lips grave. 'If I were hoarse as a raven, put in that way, refusal would be an impossibility. Something in English, something pathetic, of course. Will

He plays a jaunty, tripping. waltz-like symphony, into which his voice blends in an air that exactly suits the words, a mischievous light in the eyes he keeps on the cager face:

"My eye! how I love you. You sweet little dove, you: There's no one above you, soot beautiful Kitty. "So glomy your helr is, Like a sylph or a fairy's, And your neck I declare, is Exquisitely pretty.

"Quite Grecian you're nose is, And your cheeks are like roses, So delicious—oh, Moses! Surpassingly sweet!

"Not the beauty of tulips, Nor the taste of mini-julips, Can compare with your two lips, Most beautiful Kate. And now, dear Kity,

It's not very protty.
Indeed it's a pity
To keep me in sorrow: "So, if you'll but chime in, We'll have done with our rhymin', Ewap Cupid for Hymen, And be married to-morrow."

A low murmur of laughter and applause follows, and Katherine Macgregor actually

flushes under his eyes. 'And if he really asked her it might go hard with the chances of Vanderdonck, muttered Dick; "but no, our artless Katherine's heart will never run away with her head."

Mr. Nolan has an old tendresse, then, for Kate?' Sydney asks, carelessly. "I half thought so this afternoon.'

By no means. He certainly has an old ten.ireese, something more than a tendresse, and I doubt it he is quite over it yet for—'
Dick does not finish his seutence, for the subject of it arises from his seat, sees them and approaches. As he looks now, warmth in his dark fare, animation in the large gray eyes, a smile on his grave lips, Sydney won-

ders to see that he is handsome. 'That was all very delightful indeed, old boy, is Dick's greeting. 'Why weren't we all born with black eyelashes or tenor voices, or both, and be the centre of such a group of adoring angels as you are wherever you go? Miss Owenson and I have been listening entranced in the background-you know my

cousin, by the way, I think.' 'I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Owenson this afternoon,' says Mr. Nolan with that very genial smile of his. 'Apropos, Miss Owenson, you have been the means of making very happy one poor fellow who has not been used to over much happiness-Von Ettethe most excitable of living beings; he nearly expired with ectasy when I told him of your admiration of 'Sintram,' and your intention of purchasing it. He flew to the studio on the instant, had it packed, and sent, and you will find it at home before you upon your

Then, I have been fortunate, indeed. Sydney responds, 'if in giving pleasure to myself I have given pleasure to another. Mr. Von Ette is destined to win far higher praise than any poor appreciation of mine.

I doubt it he will ever value any more highly. Miss Owenson,' he says, abruptly. I am afraid my manner, my words, must have offended you. The thought that it may be so has troubled me more than I can tell. It is a subject upon which I feel deeply, and one which is likely to carry me away.

Pray, forgive ma.' 'Is he in love with this Mrs. Harland, I wonder?' thinks Miss Owenson. Was that what Dick meant?

'The apology is needlesss,' she says cordially. 'There was no offence—how could be a control of the control of the could be a control of the control there be? I never thought of it after.'

The dark gravity of the atternoon overspread his face again—the smile vanished. What a him, does duty for his sister. Isn't he? Very likely not. You see he strong, thoughful, intellectual face it was, the girl thought. What a good face, if she were any judge of physiognomy. This clever Mr. Nolan, with his charming

voice, a thing that will make its way to a woman's foolish fancy sooner than more solid qualities, and his profound convictions, was beginning to interest her. Dick had been summoned by some tair enslaver, and had reluctantly obeyed. Mr. Nolan and Miss Owenson had slowly been making their way to the front drawing-room while they talked, and Sydney resumed her seat by the table and the engravings. Mr. Nolan took the vacant seat by her side, still wearing that ear-

nest look. I am glad that my words did not trouble you. Yours most certainly have troubled Sydney looks at him in surprise, Yes, Miss Owenson, troubled me; for if my convictions were not with Mrs. Harland, most assuredly 1 would not plead her case. I have conscientious notions about this sort of thing that are exceedingly unprofessional, I know-notions I will never outlive. But that Mrs. Harland is a murderess, 1 will not, cannot believe.'

Not with intent, perhaps-Not at all, Miss Owenson. See! for years her life with this man was a daily and hourly martyrdom. He starved her, he insulted her he was all the worst husband can be to the most helpless wife. She bore it patiently, submissively; she was friendless, poor, and alone-for years she endured it. One day he comes home half drunk, lays his revolver on the table, is more brutal than usual, offers her an insult, devilish in its atrocity. It mad-dens her. Hardly conscious of what she is doing-goaded beyond endurance-she lifts the pistol, fires, and he falls dead. She had Is this murder?

Sydney is silent; his suppressed vehemence almost frightens her. How interested he is in this Mrs. Harland! Does he mean to free her, and marry ber after?

'She is filled with a remorse, a despair, an anguish I never saw equalled, he goes on. How she lives or keeps her reason is more than I can understand. If she could give her life to restore his she would give it thanktully, joyfully. Is this woman then guilty? Does the crime of murder lie at her door?

'Oh! I don't know,' Sydney says with a look of distress. 'No, surely not. And yet it is an awful thing-whether by accident, by passion, or by intention-to take a human 'Awful! Great Heaven! yes,' he says in a

voice so thrilling that Sydney looks at him in ever increasing wonder? Surely he must love this Mrs. Harland, else why the passionate agony of that whis-

'Poor fellow!' she thinks; 'it is hard on him. He deserves something better than to care for a woman whose hands are red with her husband's blood.

per?

There is a pause. Sydney turns over the pictures without seeing them, conscious of a lawning and strong interest in this man. He rests his forehead on his hand, so dark a look in his face that she absolutely wonders if this be the same man who a few minutes !

Just one other-in English this time-a lago sang laughingly a comic song. That he should keep his levity for them, his carnestnote for her is a subtle flattery that conquets her as no other flattery could.

Burely my foolish opinions can have no weight with you, Mr. Nolan, no power to pain you, she says, very gently. 'If so I am in-deed sorry. It shall teach me to be less hasty and presumptions in profering opinions for the future. In the sight of Heaven I cannot believe your friend is guilty of this dreadful crime, and I sincerely hope you may get a

verdict.' 'My friend,' he says, and he lifts his head, and a smile breaks up the dark thoughtfulness of his face, 'I have not seen Mrs. Harland three times in my life; after the trial shall probably never see her again while I live. I am interested in her as a woman who has suffered greatly; but it is whether or no the guilt of murder is upon her that centres my interest. This is what I would give worlds, if I possessed them, yes, worlds to know.

He is not in love with this unhappy Mrs. Harland.' Sydney thinks. 'I am glad of that. I like him. He deserves something better. He looks like a man.

"To bear without rebuke The grand old name of gentleman." I am afraid I have bored you mercilessly with this tragic affair,' he goes on, his face and tone changing; 'but it is uppermost in my thoughts; I feebly; but hold—I am sinning again while I apologize. Let us look at the pictures; Mrs. Graham never affronts

her guests' intellect by offering poor ones.' They look at the pictures accordingly, and talk of the pictures. Miss Owenson has seen many of the fine old paintings from which these engravings are taken, and Mr. Nolan has a cultivated eye and taste, and a keen love of art. They talk of Italy and Germany, and these classic foreign lands which she has seen and loved, which he longs but never exprets to see. And minutes fly, and hours, and to Sydney's horror-for she hates anything like a pronounced tere-a-tete-their conversation does not end until Katherine seeks her

side, and they rise to disperse.

Really, Miss Macgregor says, and if there is a fine shade of irony in her tone, Sydney does not detect it, for two people quarrelling fiercely at their first meeting, you seem to have got on well with Mr. Nolan. Were you quarrelling my dear, again, or making up,

and was I not a true prophetess?'
'A true prophetess! What did you predict?' asks Sydney, with equal carelessness. Mr. Nolan and I neither quarrelled nor made up, and I have to thank him for spending a pleasant evening. If I have a weakness it is for men of intellect.'

'And you don't meet them every day. Poor Dick! laughs Dick's sister. So talk and tea are not so utterly flavorless after all, belle cousine.

'If the talking is done by Mr. Nolan-no, retorts Sydney, with spirit. Don't excite yourself,' says Miss Macgre

gor. 'I have heard before that Lewis Nolan improves on acquaintance. Does he not sing divinely? Has he not a thorough-bred look for one with so few opportunities? Ah! what a pity he is so poor.'

"Lord of himself, though not of lands, And having nothing, yet hath all," quotes Sydney. 'What would you? Men cannot expect to have money, and brains, and divine voices. For my own part, all the men I ever found worth talking to, ever was interested in, were men without a sou.

'Ah! you are interested in Mr. Nolan?' 'Yes,' says Sydney, flinging back her head, and accepting the challenge.
'And only in poor men! Sir Harry, I have heard, is worth twenty thousand pounds a year. I am afraid I shall not have a baronet for a cousin-in-law, after all. Now, then! don't freeze into stateliness, Syd. I don't

mean anything-I never do mean anything. Dick, at the foot of the stairs, looking de pressed, and unhappy, offers Sydney his arm. Mr. Nolan who stands talking cheerfully to

'You never come to see us now,' the couple in front heard Katherine say, in a plaintive voice. 'Have you vowed a vow to honor Mrs. Graham alone with your friendship?" I am not sure that Mrs Graham looks upon my friendship in the light of an honor. It is a new idea, however, and I shall in-

auire. This is not an answer to my question. Why do you not come to see us as-as you

used?" 'As I used?' Mr. Nolan lifts his eyebrows. 'Used I ever? I have no time for dangerous delights. I have to work 'from early morn 'til dewy eve' for my daily bread

and butter.' 'Dangerous delights?' says Miss Macgregor, with an artless upward glance. What do you mean by that? 'Do I really need to explain, Miss Mac-

gregor?' retorts Mr. Nolan, looking down ino the upturned dark eyes. 'Miss Macgregor?—it used to be Katie,' says Katie, and in the low voice there is a

tremor, either real or well assumed. 'On, by George! let us go on,' savs Dick, with a face of such utter disgust that Sydney laughs. She has been trying to get on herself, for the last two minutes, out of earshot of this conversation, and succeeded so well that Mr. Nolan's response to Katies last is inaudible. Katie's cheeks are slightly flushed though, as she reaches the carriage, and the smile on her lips shows it has been to order. I wish to Heaven, Katie, growls Dick, when you make love to fellows, you wouldn't do it quite so loudly. Old Vanderdonck him-

spooning to Lewis Nolan, if he had been Old Vanderdnock might have heard, and welcome, my gentle brother.'
And if you think Nolan's to be taken in

seli-deaf as an adder-might have heard you:

in by your soft sawder, you're a trifle out of reckoning, let me tell you. He isn't an old bird, Nolan isn't, but he's not going to be caught with chaff.' 'Dick,' says Miss Macgregor, 'it is patent to the dullest observer that the attentions of

Miss Emma Winton have been painfully marked; also, that five cups of gunpowder tea do not agree with your digestive organs. Therefore we excuse the rudeness of your remarks, and prescribe total silence for the rest of the drive home.

Dick growls, but obeys-Katherine is the ruling spirit of the household.

The city clocks are striking two when Sydney reaches her room. On the wall hangs "Sintram." She greets it with a smile of welcome, and the likeness to Mr. Nolan does not spoil her pleasure in looking at it, as she feared. On the table lies a letter with Canadian postmark, and in a stiff mercantile hand. She turns up the gas and tears it open eagerly, without waiting to remove her wraps. It is from Mr. McKelpin, in answer to one she had written him for news of her lost

tell her of her middle-aged Scottleh suitor.

terday, and contents duly noted. In reply, 1 have to my I know nothing of the present whereabouts of the late lamented Miss Dor. mer's niece. On the day before my return to this city, four years ago last May, she left by train direct for Boston. I made inquiries concerning her—advertised for her in the Hoston papers, and placed a certain sum of money at her disposal. In the course of the following week I received, in reply to my advertisement, a letter from the head physician of one of the public hospitals of Boston. A young lady answering the discription, from young lady answering the discription, from Montreal, was lying very ill under his charge; some mental strain, apparently, and physical exhaustion had prostrated her to such an ex-tent that it was doubtful if she would ever recover. I went to Boston; I saw and iden. tified her (herself unconscious), and ordered every care and attention. She recovered eventually, wrote me a brief note of acknow. ledgment, and at the earliest possible moment quitted the hospital. Since then I have neither seen nor heard from the late lamented Miss Dormer's niece. This is all I have to communicate, and I temain, Respected Miss, yours to command.

DONALD MCKELPIN. To be Continued.

Clergymen, School Teachers and Religious Houses, during the present vacation, are respectfully invited to examine the extensive stock of Pianos and Organs now in the Warerooms of the N. Y. Piano Co., 226 & 228 St.
James street, which are sold to clergymen,
religious institutions at exceedingly law prices. George Woods' beautiful Vesper and school Organs, at \$75 to \$125. Fine rosewood Pianos at \$200 to \$300. The celebrated N. Y. Weber Piano is sold by this house to public institutions at wholesale prices. 48...

HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN MAGUIRE.

One by one the pioneers of the Irisk Catholic colony of Quebec are disappearing from the scene, called to receive, in a better world. the reward of their lively faith. On Thursday, the 15th inst, the tomb received all that was earthly of the late Honorable John Maguire, J.S.C. The funeral cortege consisted of, as pall-beareas, Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Hon. J. T., Taschereau, Hon. T. McCord, J.S.C., Hon. L. B. Caron, J.S.C., Hon. T. McGreevy, and Augustin Cote, Esq., of the Journal de Quebec, of a large number of mourning relatives, two of them priests, from Ontario, the Quebec Bar and a large concourse

of friends. Born of ancient Celtic lineage, of Matthew Maguire, Esq., and of Catherine O'Hara, daughter of a leading Sligo merchant, in April, 1810, near Maguire's Bridge, Fermanagh, he accompanied his parents to this country in 1823; having completed his classical studies in the Quebec Seminary, and his legal studies in the office of the late Judge Bowen, he was admitted to the Bar on the 12th September, 1830. He immediately entered upon the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, and in 1838 he married Frances Agnes Horan, daughter of the late Gordian Horan, Esq., of Quevec, and sister of the late Right Reverend E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. In 1852 he received the appointment of Judge of the Sessions of the Peace and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions; and, in August, 1868, he was elevated to the distinguished office of Judge of the Superior Court for this Province.

The esteem which he enjoyed in his long career found expression, in his election three successive times, to the City Council by Champlain Ward, and the choice made of him in 1850, as their President, by the St. Patrick's Society, which, for the first time in its history, declared that faith and nationality should go hand in hand, and salute on their national march the Bishop of Quebec, and whose annual banquet and ball His Excellency Lord Elgin, Governor of Ganada, honored by his presence.

In 1851 the Catholics of Quebec arose in their strength, and asserting their right to representation in the Parliament of Canada, chose Mr. Maguire as their champion and forced the Reform party to associate him with the late Mr. Methot as Reformers, against Mr. Stuart and Dubord, as Conservatives. The struggle, which showed the strength of the Irish Catholic element, resulted in the elec-tion, by a small majority, of Messrs. Methot and Stuart, but laid the foundation of the present system by which the Irish Catholic body are represented in both Legislatures. To the late Judge, for the expenditure of his time and means and to his ardent friends for their great struggle on that occasion, that satisfactory result is due; and, indeed, the illness that for the last few years had overpowered him and gradually and finally undermined his health, may be traced to the lengthened and earnest struggle he underweht for the attainment of the rights of his Irish Catholic fellowcitizens. When his last moments came, with the entire possession of his faculties, and with the fullest preparation for the impending instant, he had the satisfaction of being surrounded by spouse and children; especially was he pleased to gaze on two sons, one of them being already, the other soon to be, a

minister of his Redeemer. And, if anything could assuage the grief of his afflicted family, it is to be found in the earnest and sympathetic resolutions of condolence of the Quebec Bar, and the more important assurance that his soul has gone to a better—a happier home.

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Autumnal Remedies .- Towards the fall of the year countless causes are at work to lower the tone of the nervous system, which will be followed by ill health unless proper means be employed to avert that evil. Holloway's far-famed preparations supply a faultless remedy for both external and internal complaints connected with change of season. All affections of the skin, roughness, blotches, pimples, superficial and deeper-seated inflammations, erysipelas, rheumatic pains and gouty pangs alike succumb to the exalted virtues of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which will effect a happy revolution in the patient's condition, though the symptoms of his disorder are legion, and have obstinately withstood the best efforts of science to sub-

Montreal, Nov. 23rd, 18—.

"Respected Miss:"

Here Sydney smiles; the "Respected Miss" is so like what poor Cyrilla used to tell her of her middle-aged Scottish suitor.

'Yours of the 17th inst. came to hand yes-.

GENERAL WAR

Imminent in Europe.

paper thinks :-

The Eastern question is not the less surely culminating to a crisis, though both those engaged in the operation as to their Government and Opposition are absorbed in victim. ground game, the Irish Land Bill, Bradlaugh. and other domestic details. The ignorance and fanaticism which characterized the utterand manifestam which characterized the utter-ances of the radical party, and especially of their leader, so far as foreign politics were concerned, during the late electoral campaign, are about to be illustrated in the muddle in which they will shortly find themselves in the East. This is entirely due to the rashness and impetuosity with which immediately on the overthrow of the Beaconsfield Govern-ment they reversed the Conservative oriental policy, and rushed into new combinations which they fondly called a contert of powers in Europe.

They despatched Mr. Goschen, an eminent banker and financer, but quite inexperienced as a diplomat, not to take in hand the finances of the Turkien empire, for which he was admirably qualified, but to inaugurate a policy of cucicion upon the Forte in harmony with the other powers in respect of the fulfilment of the treaty of Berlin, a task which the most skilled diplomat would have found impos-The Stay and Greek sympathies of Mr. Gladstone had to be instantly gratified. He was in daily receipt of congratulatory addresses from all the different Christian races and sects of European Turkey, and he was bound to take action which could only result in disaster. He therefore proposed a conference at Berlin, and he expressed it, "to arbittate upon the stipulation contained in the Treaty of Berlin" relative to the Greek frontier. In this short phrase he made no fewer than three gross blunders. All that the powers could do legally was to mediate npon a recommendation in a protocol, which, as every diplomat knows, is a totally different affair from what they undertook. However, as Turkey is powerless to point out to Europe the immorality of its "concerted" action the Conference at Berlin has arbitrarily and illegally decided that a population of 400,000 souls are to be handed over, without being consulted, to Greece. But conferences invariably lead to wars, and this one, which has only just terminated, will be no exception to the rule. It has been harmonious so far as the dishonesty of its procedure has been concerned; the discord will come the moment the attempt is made to give practical effect to the resolutions arrived at.
It is probable that the reply of the Porte

to the identical note which is to be handed in to-day or to-morrow, will be given in about a formight. It is not likely that the Turkish Government will openly defy Europe. It will ostensibly bow to its will, but it will profess its utter inability to give that will effect. It will tell Greece and Europe, as it has been decided to give Greece a large niece of Turkish territory inhabited by a population averse to the transfer, that upon Greece and Europe must fall the responsibility of making it; and Europe will notify Greece that the territory has been assigned to her, and that she had better take it. It seems, also, to be the intention of England to offer the services of her fleet, in alliance with the fleets of France and Italy, to hold the sea, and prevent reinforcements being sent from Constantinople. Whether Greece will have the hardihood to dash her pigmy army of 40,000 men against the mountains of Thessaly Epirus and Albania, is a question for her to consider; but there can be no doubt if she does, that she will find the tables turned. There is at this moment an army of 80,000

Turkish veteran soldiers on that frontier, commanded by Mukhtar Pasha, the ablest General in the Turkish army; there are, in addition, 20,000 Albanian volunteers, also a most formidable force. The army has not been paid for three years, and it is to be expected that they will receive a hint from the War Office of Constantinople to volunteer in a body to assist the inhabitants in their resistance to annexation, and find their pay in the plains of Attica. Mukhtar Pasha will become the Tchernayeff of the situation. The Russians set the example of allowing their army to volunteer en masee in the case of Servia, and there are at this moment 15,000 Russian soldiers in Bulgaria, whose ranks are daily being swelled by volunteers from Russia. So, while Russians are volunteering into Turkey, Turks will be volunteering into Greece; and we shall have any amount of atrocities, a violent Phil-Hellene agitation in England as the result, the Turkish Bashi-Bouzouks threatening Athens, and all the classical radicalism in England alarmed at the possible destruction of the Acropolis and the interesting race who are chiefly known to the world in these later days by their exploits as brigands. This will involve of necessity the landing of British troops in Greece to fight against the Turks, a consummation of Gladstonian policy which I should not be at

all surprised to see before the year closes.

It is then that the "discord of the powers" will begin. Russia has already proposed to land troops in Athens, apparently afraid that England will be beforehand with her. it is probable that Germany and Austria will take advantage of the confusion to extend their Slav policy. Italy, which is always emphatically "on the make," has special designs upon Albania. At this moment an active Pan-Bulgarian agitation is in progress in eastern Roumelia, and the gymnast societies and militia of that province can scarcely restrain their impatience. The day that hos-tilities begin on the Greek frontier there will be a rising en masse in Roumelia for annexation to Bulgaria, in anticipation of which event Turkey is massing troops at Adrianople. This will also be the signal for an invasion by Montenegro into the northern portion of Albania, in order to obtain the cession of terditory also awarded to the mountain principality by Europe, the transfer of which has been along delayed. When fighting begins here, Austria will necessarily be drawn into the fray; but, as her interests are diametrically opposed to those of Russia and Italy, she will find herself in antagonism to those powers. Both in Servia and Montenegro it is probable that this antagonism will reach an acute stage, and that other European an powers will be drawn in. In fact, when all European Turkey is in a blaze, and the powers of Europea are compelled to intervene to advance or protect their rival interests, the European concert becomes impossible. And who can predict to what extremes the discord may be carried or what consequences to the peace of Europe at large may involve?

All this is the result of the policy of adventure, which has been inaugurated by the Gladstone Cabinet; yet the public in England seem still unconscious of the strength and rapidity of the current which is drifting the country into a vortex of war. The missage are and the policy of the country into a vortex of war. The missage and the product of the policy of the country into a vortex of war. The missage are into did to the vortex of war. The missage and the product of the policy of the country into a vortex of war. The missage are into did not one of the strength and rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missage are into did not one of the strength and rapidity of the country into a vortex of war. The missage are and the product of the p by Montenegro into the northern portion of Albania, in order to obtain the cession of ter-

An English correspondent of an American its cash. The Turk knows the strength of

city within three days. This despatch fell into the hands of the Turks, who succeeded in solving the cipher and learning the purpose of the Czar. The Turks stated the case to the British Ambassador, and requested that the necessity of carrying out this order be avoided by the withdrawal of the fleet. This was complied with, and the Russians, who had, in consequence of the presence of the British fleet in the Bosphorus, advancing to San Stefano, did not carry out the order, which had not been repeated in consequence of the misunderstanding which arose between the Grand Duke and the Czar. There are very many points in the narretive which are so weak as to awaken strong doubt as to the truth of the whole, but we give the story as it appears in a contemporary

ANNUAL PICNIC.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of London, Out., Enjoying a Holiday -Three Thousand People on the

(London Herald.) eli a successful plenic mean a fine day, an immense crowd and happy time, then the 4th annual excursion of the Irish Benevolent Society was an unqualified success in every particular. By ten o'clock in the morning the first train to the Port, numbering fifteen cars, was crowded from platform to platform. The isdies in numbers seem to prevail, and with their bright holi. was an unqualified success in every particular. By ten o'clock in the morning the first train to the Port, numbering fifteen cars, was crowded from platform to platform. The indies in numbers seem to prevail, and with their bright holiday garbs and happy faces presented a pleasing picture to look upon. This train left about ten o'clock, and from London to the Lake a more delightful trip was never enjoyed. A short time after, a second train, consisting of a dozen cars, left the depot, and here again the cry was for a seat. Many of the ladies were obliged to stand, although the gentlemen, with becoming courtesy, made way when the opportunity arose. This little inconvenience, however, appeared to cause no discomfort, as merriment was the order of the hour, and everybody implicitly obeyed it. It is needless to describe the arrival at the grounds and the conventional scattering for "lunch sites." Every one is familiar with it, from the steady climb of the long hill to the folding of the napkin when the hamper is exhausted. While the lawn parties were enjoying themselves the executive of the Society and guests were seated in the commodious diningroms of the Fraser House, discussing a templing bill of fare. Among those present we noticed W. R. Meredith, M. P. P. Fathers O'Mahony, Flannery, O'Keefe and Tlernan, D. Regan, President of St. St. George's; William Duffield, John O'Mara, J. G. Dawson, T. H. Smallman, Alds. Sharman, Wyatt, Maylor, Thompson and Jones Tom Winnett, J. Robinson and many others. It is needless to bestow commendation upon the management at the hotel. Mr. Fraser has gained such reputation as a successful cater to the public that he no longer requires a fulsome notice. Just previous to dinner the following committee and Judges were appointed:—

Dancing—J. W. Kerns, manager of the shed. Judges for prizes, John Smith, Ald Sharman and—. Races—Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q., who with his family is stopping at the "Fraser," and P. Mulkern. Quoits—Patrick Boyle and others, Come singing—James Egan and H. Beaton. Ju

AT THE PLATFORM.

that a combined European pressure exercised by a conference at Constantinople would compel the Turks to submit, is being repeated. It may be suicidal on their part a thus served, if not opealy, to defy the will of Europe, but it is enough to least ortain that they will do it, with the sort of grim feeling of despair which induced Samson to clasp the pillano of the temple and bury himself in its cansh. The Turk know the strength of his position, and it is a question whether the process of kicking him bag and bagages out of Europe, will not prove as disastronts of those engaged in the operation as to their victim.

VERY NEAR WAR.

A Russian officer has told another story of the threatened occupation of Constantinople by the victorious Muscovite army, after the fall of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the appearance of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the specanace of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the specanace of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the specanace of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the specanace of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the specanace of the British fleet of Stamboul under commandor that the still of Plevas, and the strength of the still of t "The stranger shall hear thy lament on the

plains,
The sight of the harp shall be sent o'er the deep,
Till the masters themselves, as they rivet the chains,
Shall pause at the song of the captive and weep," chains,
Shall pause at the song of the captive and weep."

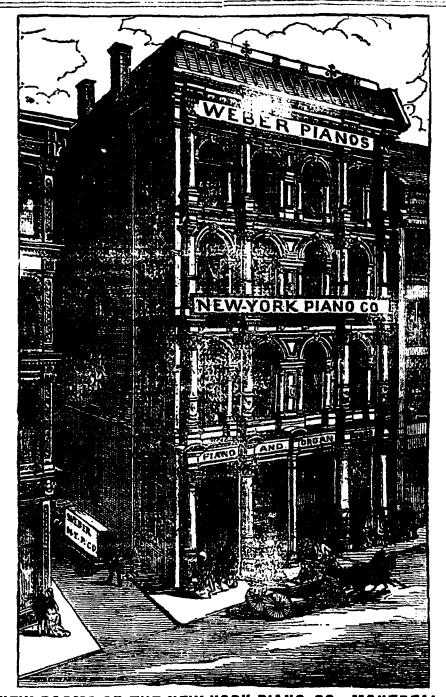
On the battle field, too, has the standard of Ireland been carried by her exiled children, and in every land has it floated spotless and unstained as the hearts of Erin'adaughters. Every battle field of Europe has witnessed the bravery, the heroism of the Irish race. On many a hard-fought field has that race won its character for courage. When that man, whose career had won for him the character of invincible in the eyes of the French nation, stood before Europe unconquered and seemingly unconquerable, who was it that set the seal of defeat on his standard? An Irishman, the Duke of Welling, ton. He let loose his Irish Faugh a Ballaghs, and the tricolor trailed in the dust. And more recently, in the Crimean war, who more than the Irish soldier contributed to the glory of England's arms? That country has gained a proud pre-eminence on land and sea. Her flag has floated over many a field of blood; but the surest rampart around her throne has been the fidelity of Irish soldiers and sallors. Nor In the Senate though they call us hot-headed Irishmen) are we behind our neighbors. In the English House of Commons many an Irish legislator has commanded not only the attention, but the respect of and admiration of his English hearers. The names of Burke, of Grattan, of O'Connell, are not yet forgotten, and to-day a Sullivan, a Power, and a McCarthy plead the cause of Iroland with an eloquence indigenous to their country. But, gentlemen, it is not without a reason that I have thus referred to the ability of Irishmen. It was not for the purpose of vainly parading what they have done, but it was to point to the past as a guide and as encouragement for the future. The cause supported by such powers as those which Irishmen have proved themselves the possessors, can never he a lost one. We have seen made to with back her past greathese; but to me, gent'emen, it seems that the real battle field has not yet been reached. We have heard, and no doubt will hear again, men cal

"Down with the feuds of vanished years!
They waste our breadth, they take our strength.
A noble creed, a noble life, 'tis ours
To preach and fill at length.
Fings of our land float high and fair—
They lie that say our sun is set—
God and the future still are ours,
We live and are not beaten yet."

Thus united, thus striving individually to attain that moral standing which, as a body, we can use effectively for the good of Erin, I have no fear for my country; and though we stand within the shadow of her soriows, yet can our mind's eye see breaking through their cloud the glory of that sunburst which on the battle field has been always the sure harbinger of victory, and which, please God, shall yet triumph o'er the round towers of our native land.

When the division was called on the 7th | MOIS July, on the motion for going into Committee on the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, Mr. Parnell and thirty-one of the Home Rule members rose from their seats below the gangway on the Opposition side, and left the House. Among these were—Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Major Nolan, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Counor Power, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, The O'Donoghue, Mr. O'Sbaughnessy, The O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Callan. About sixteen Home Rule members voted with the

Pianos.



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All parties wanting a Piano or Organ, and particularly the great NEW YORK WEBER, said to be the FINEST PIANO IN THE WORLD, should apply directly to the House in Montreal, where they may depend on receiving courteous and honorable dealing.

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MANUEL DU SACRE-CEUR, ou meditations, prieres, pratiques, induigences et divers exercises de devotion en l'honneur des Cœurs de Jesus et de Marie; par J. G., in 12 bound. \$0c.

Docteur; par le P. St. Omer, in 18 rel tr

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Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barns, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingnen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

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As this lot was ordered for apring trade, and at the very low prices of last fall, they will be offered regardless of present advanced prices, choice and cheap.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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September 9th, 1880.

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WANTED—A First-class Cutter, one who can speak both languages. Apply to L. P. A. GAREAU, 216 St. Joseph street.

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The Case of Ireland Stated!

Only first-class canvassers wanted. Apply

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Have always in stock a complete assortment of TEAS, LIQUORS,

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

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TERMS: By Hail......\$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City..\$2.00 " " "

Single copies b cents. ADVERTISING RATES: 10 cente per line first insertion.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

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THURSDAY, 29.—St. Martha, Virgin. SS. Felix and others, Martyrs.
FRIDAY, 30.—SS. Abdon and Sennen, Martyrs.
JATURDAY, 31.—St. Ignatius of Loyola, Con-For August, 1880.

For August, 1880.

SUNDAY, 1.—Eleventh after Pentecost. St. Peter's Chains. The Machabees, Martyrs. Lesson Acts xii. 1-11; Gosp. Matt. xvi. 13-19; Last Gosp. Mark vii. 31-37.

Monday, 2.—St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Stephen, Pope and Martyr.

TUBSDAY, 3.—Finding of the Body of St. Stephen, Protomartyr. Cons. Bp. Mora, Monterey, Cal., 1873. Stephen, Protomartyr. Cons. Bp. Monterey, Cal., 1878. WEDNESDAY, 4.—St. Dominic, Confessor.

In order that all the world may know that the politics of the Richmond Guardian is unmistakably and emphatically blue, that enterprising sheet was printed with blue ink last ontside was.

SEVERAL correspondents have from time to time sent us challenges for insertion, all having our esteemed correspondent Myles O'Regan as their objective point. At one time it is a challenge to swim to Longueil, at another to run a mile, while on two occasions he is challenged to fight a duel. The latest of the last nature will be found in another column awaiting an answer from Myles O'Regan.

Ws would like to disabuse the mind of the editor of the Stratford Herald of the idea that the Orangemen of Canada are Irish Protestants. The Canadian Orangemen are a mixture of all nationalities, including English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, Danes, and even French Canadians and Oka Indians, of all, in one might think it would be tut common fact, who hate the Catholic Church. Theidea | justice if Ireland were given her freedom, and seems to be as hard to knock out of the average shall as that Canadians belong to the before this appealed to a European con-Anglo-Saxon race.

Tax Industrial World is the name of a new paper which has been issued to supply a want long felt throughout Canada. It is issued simultaneously in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, every Thursday, is as splendid in appearance as it is useful and necessary in reality, and is only \$3 per annum. It strikes out altogether a new field for itself, but it is thoroughly national in sentiment. Every merchant, every citizen, every business man in Canada should become a subscriber, for all their interests are discussed in its columns.

A movement is on foot in Ireland for amnesty to political exiles, of which Parnell has been placed at the head. When the American civil war was over the combatants shook hands across the bloody chasm, and to-day rebel brigadiers are occupying high positions in the Federal Government. France has there is scarcely a country in Europe that has not done the same except England. But, then, Bagland is the only really free country. and, being so supernaturally free, she can afford to form an exception to the general

Evictions in Ireland are being carried on wholesale by landlords crazy with fear that the new bill is going to ruin them. Since August, 1878, mere than five thousand evictions, or attempts at eviction, have taken place, and it is pretty safe to say that a like number of papers are now in the hands of bailiffs for service. This looks extremely like a land war, but still only the commencement. It is feared that blood will flow in Ireland during next winter in quantities which will astonish the optimist, but may perhaps be the cause of a complete land revolution.

One of the mysteries connected with Que bec Provincial politics is the jaunty manner manner in which the Government of the day appoints commissions to enquire into the state of the Court House, and the neglect it afterwards extends to the result of their labors. Mr. Hemming instituted an enquiry smiles upon them and negotiates with them, necting General Garfield with the Creditfive years ago which was attended with conbeen heard of it as that of Mr. Robidoux last winter. The shooting at the Tanneries laxity of the Government in matters of special interest to large classes of the people. It men of energy do not combine to force action with sufficient influence or resolution is ready to move in the matters mentioned, they -are left to take care of themselves. The imdoux are very likely mouldering into dust, all but those connected with the boys who what about the scientific frontier. Will that will gain any advantages through the bad to his eternal repose? But the Christian of Landsdowne resigned, which frightened Vegetable.

were shot by a body of men ar med with Government rifles, and supposed to be disciplined. Until the Governmen's displays as much interest in carrying out the recommendation of its commissions as it does readiness in appointing them, and as much zeal in prosecuting criminals, in uniform as in civil attire, this Province will not occupy its proper status, and public money will be wasted.

A GREAT many precious lives are lost every summer in Canada by drowning-indeed, we may say hundreds-and a large per centage of those are due to boat accicents. A party more or less unskilful go out in a boat, it is suddenly upset by a squall, the occupants cling to the bottom of the craft, and are, perhaps, picked up after awhile. But it often occurs that some of the clingers can swim, and they strike out for shore and are almost infallibly drowned, while those who remain are often saved. Would it not be better for the swimmer to wait till the last moment when the boat sinks and then try his fortune by swimming? They should have self-possession enough to remember that they can always try swimming in the last extremity, and that a boat will float, bottom upwards, for a longer time than the generality of even the best swimmers can swim with clothes and boots on.

THE Turks are determined to die game at all events. They are resolved if they are to cross the Hellespont, bag and baggage, it will be only after they have been vanquished in brave men they have shown themselves in There are a great many influential men in history. While the European powers are himself to the teeth for resistance, and although they have no money for anything else they can, like all bankrupt nations, find the sinews of war. It is rather an ominous fact that while German officers are engaged organizing the Turkish forces French officers are rendering the same service to the Greeks-Austria and Russia are at the same time eveweek. At least the body which is not patent | ing each jealously for supremacy in the debatable ground, and, if report speaks truly France and England, notwithstanding their union of fleets, are not disposed to act in as friendly a manner as the circumstance would seem to indicate. But it is in the division of the spoils we shall have the sport.

> Tue British government, in connection with other Europen powers, is making strenuous exertions to benefit Greece, at the expense of her former friend and ally the unspeakable Turk. She uses the argument that the Turks cannot govern the Greeks aliens as they are in religion and race, and that therefore the purely Greek provinces under Turkish control such as Epirus and Thessaly, should be ceded the Hellenic Kingdom. On the same principle, it seems odd that the Irish leaders have not ference for a decision, which would give their country what is her due. The people of Greek provinces of Turkey, and with as much reason, and they are aliens in religion and race to the English. As the sphere of intercongress may find the case of Ireland one of the subjects for discussion. The Turks in their argument with England have already given the retort courteous and pointed to the condition of Ireland as being worse than even their own most badly governed provinces.

THE grand jury system in Ireland is one of the peculiar institutions which makes the people so profoundly disaffected. The existence of Dublin Castle with its foreign aristocracy, its domestic spies and its ridiculous snobbery, may by some be set down as only a sentigranted plenary pardon to all her exiles, and i mental grievance, which can do no harm if the peopl, are good and pious and love the Queen, but the grand jury come in contact with them at every step and grind them to powder. They are almost universally landlords and as such are more leyal to their order than to principles of justice. If for instance, one of them is shot at (perhaps by himself) they can fine the town. land so much for compensation and not only that but they do it. They can and do find true bills against the tenants on every possible occasion, while they throw out the bills against their own class. They have power over the roads of the counties and the local taxation and exempt themselves as well as they know how, and build beautiful avenues on their estates pro bono publico, but certainly at its expense. They are the thirty or fifty tyrants which afflicts every county in Ireland. One of the planks in the Home Rule platform is their abolition, which is almost as necessary as Home Rule itself.

THE British are in a hurry to get out of historically dangerous ground. They feel they will not be safe until they have re-entered India, and though Abdurrahaman Khan they cannot tell what passions of revenge siderable expense, but up to this as little has may smoulder in his breast, or in the breast of Mahomed Jan and other great chiefs by whom he is surrounded. It is true that the of two years ago is another instance of the action of the British in the first instance has was their intention, had they succeeded, to new Afghan Ameer, son of Dost Mahommed that he is, thinks it good policy to failed in proving anything, further than that dreary, and if troubles multiply around himin while the Tanneries shooting is forgotten by baggage to the rightful owners. But be safely concluded that neither of the parties one moment, when one effort may send him garchy, and the most noble (?) the Marquis

millions of pounds expended? There are in placed his paw upon, they will not be chary of telling it to the two hundred millions of natives who compose the Queen's subjects in India, adding perhaps the moral that if four or five millions of Afghans managed to resist British yower, it is still more possible for fifty times the number to do the same. The great question now is for the army to get out of Afghanistan without being attacked : they have already lest prestige and that in a peculiarly unjustificable war.

HOMOGENEITY.

Who has not heard our political orators

speak of a Canadian nation, and national feel-

ing, homogeneity, and union of elements and all that kind of soul-stirring talk before or during an election contest, or at a banquet given to some great man; and who has not read the same patriotic language in the columns of the newspapers until he was half inclined to persuade himself that the jarring elements, of which our population is composed, were blending into one, and that Canada was about to become really what post prandial orators prophesied for her. But is she? The answer must be in the negative. There is only one way in which Canada may be created a homogenous nation, and that is battle, and in this they are acting like the by doing away with ascendancies of all kinds. Canada who do not want to see her strong talking and negotiating the Turk is arming and united; they are the men who can scarcely change their hats without looking to London for permission or advice; they are the men who gain something by divisions, or perhaps entertain the belief that no country, not governed by England, will prosper either in this world or in the next. If Catada were perfect mistress of her own destinies we cannot believe that her present rulers, her senators, members of Parliament, judges, county attorneys, deputy ministers of Departments, would be the same as they are to-day, for, disguise it as we may, the connection and its influences permeate things in Canada in a way we do not even dream of. Perhaps that is as it should be. Perhaps it is better for the material prosperity of the country on the whole. If that be so why do our newspapers and orators prate eternally of homogeneity and union and such nonsense. But if it is not, those who have the power should set the example by doing away with ascendancy. Will any one answer the question, why it is that the French Canadians have never any representatives at the Wimbledon matches, for instance, although they compose one-third of the population of Canada? Is it that they have not eyes, or nerve, or skill. If we are to be a homogenous nation why not make a commencement? There are French Canadian battalions to choose from for competitors, although they are limited in number, a limitation, by the way, which reminds us that the French have lately been refused in Europe last year, while one hundred years Zouaves. Why were they refused such a per- population, America has more than its share mission? Why are there so few French national politics enlarges the next European Oh, homogeneity spouter, while all kinds often leads to disappointment, or both, is not Prince of Wales can be enrolled without midst we shall say nothing, except that a company is a small number of military men to draw from over half a million Irish Catholics of Canada. It may be taken for granted grow fat on politics and patriotic babble, will which would relegate them to obscurity. We streams flow musically along, and the perfume cated and should be more liberal than their | buoyantly in the human heart, that men take colonial fathers, to extend the hand of fellowlonial feeling and union and homogeneity will come spentaneously.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

So far, although desperate efforts have been made, little or none of the mud thrown by the politicians at their opponents has stuck, and both Hancock and Garfield have emerged from the shower with the moral shirt front of their characters untarnished. Experience has taught both the great parties in the States that it is necessary to nominate men for the Presidency of unblemished reputation, as in these days of newspapers, railroads. telegraphs and telephones, the deeds of the candidates and of their fathers in their generations will be brought under the strongest light possible, and have to undergo the close and bitter scrutiny of an adverse public opinion. This has been done with the autece-Afghanistan, and well they might, for it is dents of Garfield and Hancock, and their records are prenounced good by honest men, who are not, also, keen partizans. It is true that the Democrat organs still persist in con-Mobilier scandal, but they find very few

also be abandoned, for the possession of which name of their opponent, though it may be believing as ke does, that life is but a trial, a goo'd name of their own candidate. Garfield to a glorious immortality, accepts the troubles in the vermacular, and if they find that the the Republican ranks, and has had a distin-British lion cannot keep what he has once, guished senatorial career. He is a good criminal thought that he has a right to rush publican party and received the nomination through the jealousies of what may be termed his political superiors more than on account of any shining qualities of his own. He was taken up as a pis-aller, a compromise, and his name awakens no enthusiasm in the popular heart—like, for instance, what would evoke. He is essentially a dark horse of the Chicago Convention, and that is all.

Hancock is a man altogether different. He war. His name appeared on many an occasion in the dark days of the republic, illuminating a bulletin of victory, and wherever Hancock went he was followed by the hope of the nation. He may be said to have won the battle of Gettysburg, so glorious to the national arms as having been the turning point of the war. His military career classes him with the brilliant Sherman well-known Democratic opinions, it is Army of the Potomac. His sentiment to the the influence of the Grand Army of the Republic with Garfield, and thus number which will be appalling. neutralize one of the most potent causes of Republican victory in the three preceding elections. But, besides that, it is highly probable he will be able to carry his native State of Pennsylvania, with its large electoral vote heretofore Republican. Again, fall of the Beaconsfield administration, while New York will vote for Hancock, now that the democracy is united, and these two States alone, with a solid South and the few it were so, for the Republican party was becoming corrupt from long possession of power, just as all parties are from like causes. The Republicans have had twenty of more benefit to the landlords than to the years of office as a reward for crushing the rebellion, and it must be said of them that they used it well. It is now time they were to govern the Great Republic beside them-

SUICIDES. The magazine writers are once mere calling attention to the mania for suicide and its terrible results. They do this every summer, giving causes and explanations, but still the number has constantly increased until, if a writer in Blackwood is correct, it was 60,000 Ireland are as discontented as those of the their request to organize a battalion of ago it was only 10,000. In proportion to its The clause in Mr. Forster's bill which the of suicides, whether owing to climatic cause knights of St. Michael and St. George? or the intense craving for wealth which so of Scots Fusiliers, and Victorias and stated. It is only necessary to take a hasty in Ireland large sums of money are given for glance over an American daily paper to find difficulty? As regards the continued insults at least a dozen suicides, most of them men offered to another powerful element in our who have failed in business, or whose accounts when inspected were not found correct. One would naturally imagine that it is during the gloomy months of winter the mind would become more disposed to the morbid idea of that the cunning old politicians, who live and suicide, but it is not so. Statistics show us that it is during the glorious summer time, not take steps to establish a feeling of unity when nature shows in her loveliest, and the must trust to the young men, and especially of the forest and the garden is borne on the to the rising generation, who are better edu- | breeze, and hope would seem to spring more the opportunity of depriving themselves of ship all round, and accustom themselves to that existence which is a gift of God and becalling one another Canadians. Sink the co- longs to Him and to Him only, not counting what is owed to society. It is also noteworthy that the old are more predisposed to suicide than the young, but then this is not wonderful. The young have life before them and they hope on in the expectation that fortune will show them a smiling face sometime, while the aged dreading disgrace or poverty, imagine there is no time left them for recovery or retribution. But it often happens that both the old and young in good circumstances, with no cloud on their path, | tenant comes in contact with the landlord, or, with all they desire lying within their grasp, end their career with the pistol or the razor the rent," says this man gifted with such and leave no explanation behind. They were simply tired of life or dreaded something which the future might bring forth. Physicians divide suicides into two classes. those who are actually insane through diseased minds, and those who fly from the world in perfect healthy state of mind and body because they are too cowardly to face the ills of life. Mr. Paul Carpentier in a recent work thinks that "generally speaking suicide is the result of a well defined moral disease, whose symptoms are melancholy, vague aspirations, love of reverie and of soliwilling to believe them, who have intelli- tude, and skepticism." This last ominous word gence enough to understand that in the is indeed the cause of the terrible increase of United States a man cannot be verry corrupt suicide more than any other that is known. who remains poor after a political career of It is rarely, if ever, that a practical Christian | Hament, whose raison d'etre is to make good a quarter of a century, although he had been | takes the leap in the dark, while if the anhe does not thank them, as well he knows it in high positions during and after the war, tecedents of the great majority of suicides are of their difficulty fairly and equitably to all to the child, and carries it safely through the when the generality of Republicans became | enquired into, it will be found that there was on the executive it rarely does acts of justice divide Afghanistan into provinces as they have so suddenly and so mysterious wealthy. It is a screw loose somewhere in their religious of itself, and as it seems no body of men done in Zululand. We are left in doubt as to also true that the Republicans are trying to belief. And it is perfectly logical that by the sinister power of the landlords, English who will retain possession of Caudahar; the connect General Hancock with the judicial skeptics should furnish the greatest number murder of Mrs. Surratt, but they have utterly of suicides. If this life be to him dark and Mr. Parnell, was to the effect that the tenant mense folios of Messrs. Hemming and Robi- keep silence and take it for granted that the the General had to perform, what to him was a greater degree than he thinks he can bear, tion, provided he could show he was unable British will also leave that province bag and a most unpleasant duty. So far, then, it may why should be linger on in suffering, when to pay rent. This would never do the oli-

speaker and an enlightened statesman. Into eternity, except at the order of the Nevertheless, he is not the choice of the Re- Creator who gave him life for a certain purpose, which purpose is to enable him to work religious feelings aside, the suicide is both cowardly and selfish. He deserves no credit for courage in suffering a momentary pain, by which he thinks he will escape serious and manifold evils, and he certainly deserves the names of Grant or Blaine, or Sherman | censure for, if he has a family, leaving behind him a wife and children to suffer undeserved upon whom no one betted before the last day disgrace, and perhaps poverty as well. When rendered distinguished services during the fate and the stigma that attaches to it, and by consequence, though of course unjustly to themselves. Before the introduction of Christianity the dreadful crime of suicide, with others almost as bad, prevailed to an almost incredible extent in the corrupt Roman Empire, and the treatment for its prevention exercised by the early Church. was as severe us it was necessary. With the revival of a kind of Paganism in Europe of and Sheridan, and were it not for his the present day, suicide becomes common once more, and if it increases in the future in it is probable he would have commanded the proportion as it has within the past ten years. it will be even worse than in the times of the Union was so loyal beyond cavil that even | Antonines. Sixty thousand suicides a year the most reckless Republican dare not even in populous Europe, is something fearquestion it. As a prominent soldier, be- ful to contemplate, but by the end of the loved by the army, Hancock will divide century, if not checked, it will, according to the laws or arithmetical progression, reach a

> IRELAND AND THE LANDLORDS. The condition of Ireland has decidedly not

in others the amelioration of its people may be ascribed more to the generosity of her own children abroad than to any efficacious others which are traditionally Democratic, measures passed in Parliament. It is true a will put Ceneral Winfield Scott Hancock in | few beggarly grants of money have been flung the White House. And, perhaps, it is better to the Irish members rather than given, as the representative organ of John Bull says, "to make them them stop their howling," but even the amounts of these grants will be tenants as it is through their hands the money is flowing to return ultimately to their pockets in the shape of rents, which otherwise could relieved, so that they may not grow fat and not have been paid. Just as in ancient conceited, and imagine there are no others fit | times, every road led to Rome, so in Ireland. all the money eventually gravitates towards the landlords. Parnell and his ever faithful colleagues introduced bills which, if adopted by the Government, would have gone somewhere near the root of what is a tremendous evil, but, while Mr. Gladstone and his really liberal colleagues were willing enough to at least enter into a compromise of a temporary nature until some radical measures were effected, the landlord influence proved too powerful, and the Hon, Mr. Forster had to so amend his bill as to render it worthless. landlords excluded provided that when a tenant was evicted for non-payment of rent he was allowed to sell his interest in his farm. It is acarcely necessary to state that land by one tenant to another, according to its value and the number of years the lease has to run, provided, of course, that the landlord has no claims except ownership in fee simple, by which he cannot interfere if the tenant is clear on the agent's book. Suppose. for instance, a man buys fifty acres of land from a farmer, say for one thousand pounds. he has to pay the annual rent agreed upon in the lease to the landlord all the same, and a high rent it is very often. He enters into possession with perhaps fifty years to run. during which he and his can enjoy the land on payment of the annual tribute to the man in London or Paris. He is industrious and ambitious, and he drains, irrigates, fences and builds a house, making altogether improvements which, added to what he paid his successor or the landlord's agent, amounts in value to £2,000. All goes smoothly if no his peace. calamity intervenes, and taking bad seasons with good, as we all have to do, he manages to make a living, and perhaps saves money if his landlord is not a rack-renter, as he often is not. But, behold, there arrives a succession of poor harvests, followed by a famine to cap the climax, and it is then that the which is still worse, his agent. "Give me terrible power, "I cannot," rejoins the tenant, "the harvests have been bad, wait and I shall pay you." "Give me the rent," repeats the agent, still more peremptorily, "or gol" "Alas," says the farmer, "where shall I go," and the landlord's answer is, in effect: "Go either to h-l, the poorhouse, or merica." And he goes; there's no resisting, and he loses his two thousand pounds, and poverty the direst stares him savagely in the face. When the famine began Parnell advised the tenants to keep a firm grip on their homesteads, notwithstanding the legal powers, for said he, "they cannot evict a whole nation." And they took his advice in the great malority of cases, in the expectation that Parlaws for the people, might legislate them out the process of teething it gives rest and health parties concerned. Hence the bill brought forward by Mr. Forster, and rendered useless and lrish. The saving clause, inserted by should not be disturbed without compensa-

Gladstone into amending the clause by insert. also be abandoned, for the possession of which the possession of the possession of which the possession of which the possession of the pos has given permission to the tenant to dispose India more than one hundred papers printed is, without doubt, one of the ablest men in as they come, be they more or less, great or of his interest compensation for disturbances small, never for an instant entertaining the shall not be allowed. This clause has a retrospective effect, and destroys the tenant's chances, for who would buy land from a man if he himself is liable to be in the same predicament at any moment, and hence of what out his eternal salvation. But leaving earthly use is the permission. It is like giving a hungry man plenary permission to starve. It may be stated incidentally that this same noble marquis owns a pretty fair slice of the lands of Ireland, although he honors England by residing in it. He own 2,139 acres in Dublin, 94,554 in Kerry, 518 in Kilkenny, 1,884 in the Kings County, 1,606 in Limerick, 15,536 in Meath, and 8,311 in his children grow up, they will after awhile the Queen's County, and it may also be mencease speaking of their father, knowing his tioned incidentally that his ancestors procured those lands by the vilest fraud and perjury, practised against their righting Catholic owners. It is hardly to be wondered at that Parnell and his followers walked out of the House when this clause was being voted on to the bill by a large majority and his voted out, that the landlords shouted in glee and that the people of Ireland felt it as a man feels a great load on his back after he thinks he has found relief. It was those same landlords who wrote letters to the New York Herald last winter stating their case, and who said if potatoes were not good enough for the tenants they had the option of emigrating. It was they again who denied the existence of famine until the wails of a famishing people were wafted by the winds all over the world, and it is they once more who, lately, solemnly declared the talk of famine-fever was all lies, although now the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland confesses its existence with sorrow. What must civilized people throughout the world think of the laws that permit such miscreants to work their will upon a devoted people, or is it any improved in a good many respects since the wonder than men with more impatience of suffering than others should now and then be tempted to drill clauses through their bodies? It is no wonder. But if the Government and the landlords imagine for a moment that this state of things will be allowed to go on for ever, they are terribly mistaken. The age is becoming more enlightened, the people are beginning to have a better knowledge of their rights, and when that knowledge is gained they generally secure them. It seems to no as if Parnell and his collleagues had made a last appeal to the justice of the law, that justice has been refused, and that agitation must soon give way to what is infinitely more effective, or Mr. Gladstone's opinions do not count for much. Nous verrons.

JAMES REDPATE, in his New York Tribus correspondence, dated from Dublin, July 9th save among other interesting things :-

The exodus of the Irish agricultural laborers The exodus of the Irish agricultural labores to England has begun. Five thousand passed through Dublin a few days ago, and they are going at the rate of 1,000 a day. Already the advance guard are sending over their wages to their destitute families. It is a noteworthy fact that the "railway servants" and the shippers remark—in language not sanctioned by the church—that these "croppers" seem to have changed their characters since this "agitation began, you know." These peasants were treated like cattle every year by the railway companies here and the agent of the steamboats to England. This year, instead of touching their has to every liveried railway guard or porter, they instantly resent insolent language, and are "ever ready with a knock-down blow" when "ever ready with a knock-down blow" when any attempt is made to "hustle them round." They refuse to go into cattle-cars, and they stand up for their rights in every way. Until within a year it has been the custom in the West of Ireland for the peasant to touch his cap to every social superior, and to stand uncovered in the street if he spoke to a landlord or magintate. The agitators have advised them to refuse to touch their hals or tilk with uncovered heads to any man, and these first lessons in Republicanism have been very generally put into practice.

It is worthy of note that evictions have been most numerous where public opinion

It is worthy of note that evictions have been most numerous where public opinion has been created against the landlords; that wherever the Land Leegue is strong the landlords have been afraid to turn starving families into the roadside. The fact will be quickly noticed throughout Ireland, and the result will be that the tenantry of Ireland—that is, four-fifths of her people—will soon be consolidated and directed by the leaders of the anti-landlord movement.

CHALLENGE.

I do hereby, in good faith, challenge Myles O'Regan to a mortal combat, in rear of the brick yard in Janesville, township of Cleveland, near Richmond, P. Q, on Friday, the 30th day of July, at 7.15 p, m., weapons to be either pistols or swords, not particular which If accepted please weet me on the said day and date. If not accepted he will be branded as a coward, and let him for ever after hold

IBELAND WINS THE ELCHO SHIELD The following are the scores of the com petitors for the Elcho Shield :---Shooting at 800 yards, 15 shots each man,

DENNIS TOBIN.

resulted in the following team scores :- England, 563; Ireland, 567; Scotland, 537. The shooting at 900 yards resulted as fol lows :- England, 548; Ireland, 545; Scotland, 540. At 1,000 yards the scores were :- Eng-

land, 526; Ireland, 526; Scotland 446. Total

Ireland, 1638; England, 1637; Scotland, 1523 CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a fer

"Brown's Bronchial Troches." A HARD SWELLED STOMACH IN A Child is generally the result of the presence of worms in the system. Nothing that the child eats does it good. The food is eaten up by the worms. Buy a box of BROWN'S NOW AND ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY OF VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them to the child. It will be 49 2 Im cured.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY FOR ALL Diseases: with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic regulates the stomach and bowels, and during

ANYONE IS LIABLE TO BE SCALDED and everyone may find relief from the agon by simply binding on some of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. As the Liniment walks on the paid walks off. If anyone doubts, try t on and see how it works; but be sure to keep a bottle in the house.

For Liver Complaint, use Dr. HARVET'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. Purely

Letter from Ottawa.

ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN.

Letter from. Ottawa.

ADVENTURES OF ME. MYLES O'REDAN.

M. Zerone—An will charter by the delice of the principal control of the principal control

sign of being non compose mentis is the harmiess idea he entertains of federation of the empire.

Mr. Editor, you must excuse me for dwelling on this subject at such length and with so much fervor, for I feel deeply on it. It occupies my thoughts morning, noon and night, and even when I am tying a piece of red tape round an official package I fancy I am finging shackles upon the limbs of the fiend Parnell. I cannot restrain myself; blood is thicker than water, and the O'Regans are descended from Irish kings. (I think I've mentioned this before). While tumbling on my couch last night, settling the affairs of nations in my own way, I hit upon a plan which, if acted upon, may be the salvation of the Irish (and perhaps the English) landlords. Suppose Gladstone and Parnell burst up the aristocracy between them—which indeed is but too probable—what will become of the landlords? Shall they, like the old French nobility, pass out of existence and leave their sons behind them working with their beautiful hands at vile occupations? Not if Myles O'Regan can help it. What I propose is this Let twenty millions of acres of the best lands of the Northwest be set apart and enclosed and termed tae "aristocrally reserve." Let fifty thousand marble palaces be constructed and fitted up in the latest styles, and twenty thousand bottles of champs and called the subject of the containing a stud of thoroughbred horses be attached to each palace, and let some millions of deer, pheasants, grouse, hare and rabbits, and all possible kinds of game, be scattered throughout the euclosure, which must be surrounded by a high stone wall, and then let the landlords be transported hither, far away from the Gladstone-Bright and Parnell and other miserable Socialists and Communists, wherein they can carry out their theory of government without let or indrance. It would not be a bed dead at the far thorough. restrain myself; blood is thicker han which and the O'Regasa are descended from Irish kings. (I think I've mentioned this before.) While tumbing on my couch least night, settling a plan which, if acted upon, may be the superison of the Irish (and perhaps he English) land-lords. Suppose clindstone and Farmel burst up the aristocray between them—which indeed is being the property of the superison of the Irish (and perhaps he English) land-lords. Suppose clindstone and Farmel burst up the aristocray between them—which indeed is help it. What I propose is the Late and the Mote Dillity, pass out of existence and leave their sous behind them working with their beautiful hands which is the latest styles, and twenty thousand bothles of the latest styles, and twenty thousand bothles of chambages and other choice wines be placed in each cellar. Let a state containing a stud of the latest styles, and twenty thousand bothles of chambages and other choice wines be placed in each cellar. Let a state containing a stud of the latest styles, and twenty thousand bothles of chambages and other choice wines be placed in each cellar. Let a state containing a stud of the latest styles, and twenty thousand bothles of chambages and other choice wines be placed in each cellar. Let a state containing a stud of chambages and other choice wines be placed in each cellar. Let a state containing a stud of chambages and other choice wines be placed in each cellar. Let a state containing a stud of chambages and other morphila, and all possible kinds of game, have an entirely on the containing the properties of the seath of the state of the containing the properties of the seath of the state of the containing the properties of the seath of the state of the containing the properties of the containing the properties of the seath of the state of the containing the properties of the seath of the state of the containing the properties of the seath of the state of the containing the properties of the seath of the state of the containing the propertis

L'HOPITAL DU NOTRE DAME.

THE OLD DONEGANA HOTEL CONVERTED INTO A HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST.

march to Nay Aug Grove, where a plo-nic will be held under the auspices of the various Societies.

The convention will be held in the Academy of Music, Wyoming Avenue, and on the evenlags of the 4th and 5th there will be entertailments consisting of music, addresses, &c. held in the Academy of Music and Father Matthew Hall. The net proceeds of the pic nic and entertainments will be douated to the St. Partick's Orphanage, Hyde Park.

The Societies of Luzerne and Lackawana Counties, will use every exertion to do honor to the delegates to the National Convention and to the cause they represent.

We understand a delegation from Montreal will attend the Convention.

ST. BRIDGETS PARISH.

PRESENTATION TO MR. DENIS MURNEY.

After Grand Mass on Sunday last the principal parishioners of St. Bridget's, neembled at the residence of Father Lonergan, and presented to Mr. Denis Murney, an address, accompanied with a well filled purse as an acknowledgment for services rendered in connection with the parishioners, of St. Bridget's now near its completion:—

The following is a copy of the address:—

To Denis Murney, Eq.:

Sir.—We, the undersigned, selected from the parishioners, of St. Bridget's, in viewing the many services rendered by you on all occasions when the interest of the parish, the Church, or more particularly the poor were concerned, have made and a few chairs, and these contributed in the parish, the Church, or more particularly the poor were concerned, have made and a few chairs, and these contributed in the parish, the Church, or more particularly the poor were concerned, have made and a few chairs, and these contributed in the parish, the Church, or more particularly the poor were concerned, have made and a few chairs, and these contributed in the parish, the Church, or more particularly the poor were concerned, have

institution, Lanctot, Lepage, Depuit, Boulac and the Grey Nuns themselves, have contributed.

On Saturday afternoon several of the medical faculty, including Dr. Rottot, dean of the faculty, Dr. Eachapelle the Secretary, Dr. Ricard, Dr. Dejenais and Dr. Berthellot, with Mr. Alphonse Oulmet, the Secretary of the faculty of law of the University of Laval, accompanied by several representatives of the city press, we nover the building, and when they had in ished their inspection Dr. Ricard, in a few well selected phrases, pointed out the advantages that would be conferred upon the city, especially upon the East End, by the establishment of this new hospital. Yesterday. Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal, solemnly blessed the place, and there were present amongst others the Cure of Notre Dame, the Rev. Perc Cazeau, Superior of the Jesuits. Pere Charpenais, Superior of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Beaubien of Cote St. Paul, Collin. Directory of the Seminary. Large, Martineau, Rousillon, Sorin, Toupin, Superior of the College of St. Lawrence, and several other ecclesiastics. Amongst the other gentlemen present were the members of the medical faculty above named—Dr. Hingston, Dr. Beaudry, Dr. David, Dr. Imrie. Dr. Ross, and Count de Foncault, Ald. Genereux, Messrs. Renaud, Cladie Jønnet, Doucet, Bolvin. We may state in conclusion, that anyone desirous of assisting this noble enterprise, will be gladly received by Dr. Lachapelle, St. Lawrence Main street.

Personal.

-Brett Harte is popular in England. -The Grand Duke Alexis is in London. -Mark Twain wears a hat a mile too big for

-Dr. Tanner receives an awful number of silly letters.

-The Duke of Beaufort has left Canada for England. -The will of Sir Dominic Corrigan is being contested.

-James Gordon Bennet arrived from Europe

-The Emperor William of Germany, is in splendid health. -Sir Fox Maule Ramsay, eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, is dead.

-Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was once a reporter.

-Sara Bernhardt is so thin, that she is invisible from a side view. -The freedom of the city of Limerick has been presented to Mr. Parnell.

-An Alabama boy named Paris Green, has died from eating paris green.

-The English poet Swinburne, worships Victor Hugo almost as a God. -Lord Paget, who commanded the 4th Dragoons at Balaklava, is dead.

-Sir John A. Macdonald is very popular in England with both whigs and tories. -The Irish Castle papers have not yet done praising the Duchess of Marlborough. -Senator Conkling says a good many men live and thrive on Sunday school twaddle.

-A jury at Milan, has acquitted General Beet of stealing the golden fleece of Don Carlos. -It is said that Dr. Tanner has grown shorter by three inches, since his long fast commenced.

-King Leopold's statue was unveiled in Lon-don on the 22nd, in presence of the Royal family. -It is said that the Hon. John O'Connor is engaged writing another letter explanatory of the first.

-General Grant will, it is reported, accept the Presidency of a mining company in New

-C. G. Dyett, teller of the Bank of Montreal, Goderich, committed suicide on Thursday the 22nd inst. -Mr. Ruskin has consented to run against

Mr. Bright for the Lord rectorship of Glasgow University.

-Abdurahman Khan is grandson of the Dest Mahomed, who gave the British such a beating forty years ago. —An address congratulating Bradlaugh on his return to Parliament is in circulation for signatures in Montreal.

-John Martin, Parliamentary messenger at Quebec, has cleared with \$3,600 government funds entrusted to him.

-Princess Zorka, daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, who is to marry Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, is 17 years old.

-When Sir Robert Burdett died lately. over a million dollars were found in old n ugs and dirty bundles all over his house.

The French General Thomassen is organizing the Greek army, while the Germans are doing the same for the Turks. -The Grand Duke Constantine will be glad of General Skobeloff's death. He bore him a deadly

hatred, and all about a woman. -It is rumored that Mr. Tasse, M.P. for Ottawa, and editor of Le Canada, will shortly assume editorial control of La Minerve.

—An English correspondent represents the Sultan of Turkey as able and temperate, but the most faithless scamp in Europe or Asia.

—Alas, for the good old times. Mr. Ellis Macartney. M. P., for Tyrone, is the only Orangeman in the British House of Commons. -Mr. Peter D'Leary in giving evidence before a committee of the House of Lords regarding the state of Ireland, mentioned Canada as a good emigration field.

-Lord George Hamilton says John Bright is liberal enough in giving away land which is not his own, and disestablishing a church to which he does not belong.

-Dale, the Canadian cricketer, who was arrested in England for desertion, received a sentence of 38 days in the first instance, which was changed to a year on his attempting to break from the guard.

rom the guard.

- Lord Palmerston prophesied that Mr. Gladstone would create a revolution in England, and die in a mad-house. He never prophesied that at the ago of 80 the old sinner himself would compromise a crime, consent by paying £20,000.

- The names of Bishop Lynch, of Charleston. Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, and Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, N. J., have been submitted to the Pope by the other Roman Catholic bishops for the selection of a cradjutor to Cardinal Mc-Closkey, their preferences being in the order given above.

Correspondence.

"THE RETREAT" AT ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-Would you permit me to say a good word for "the Retreat at la Bonne St. Anne.

kept by an English speaking Catholic lady, and kept in a way very much superior to any other in the place. An experience of sleeping in St. Anne two years ago, made the prospect of another night by no means pleasant; but I must say that

last week I enjoyed a clean bed, a clean room and most splendidly cooked meals, and at most moderate charges. The best way to see the place is to go down quietly and arrange with your family for a week or two's rest at "the Retreat." You will be made at home, have delightful company and find in the son of the lady who keeps the house, a highly intelligent guide who speaks both languages. Yours sincerely,

BY TELEGRAPH.

RUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, July 20 .- The Times' Constantinople despatch says :- "Gen. J. Skobeleff's mother left here on the 17th inst, in a carriage for Tehirpan, with money and medical supplies for the hospital there. She was at-tacked when half way on the road by armed men. Mme. Skobeleff was killed and a servant and steward where dangerously wounded. Considerable money was stolen. Gendarmerie were sent out in pursuit of the murderers. A later telegram reports that a Russian captain named Mussof, who committed the crime, has been captured. When arrested he shot himself with a revolver and is not expected to recover. The steward and a coachmen have since died. Mme. Skobeleff had been here for some time organizing schools and hospitals.

London, July 21.—Parnell, as President of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, has issued a circular to all the Home Rule organizations in Great Britain, summoning them to appoint delegates for a Convention at Newcastle on-Tyne on the 9th of August, and stating that it is of the utmost importance now that attention should be directed to Ireland, and that Irishmen in Great Britain should show they are not slackening in their advoency of Irish rights.

London, July 22. - The Queen has ordered the erection of a monument to the late Prince Imperial in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

most popular landlords, there are at the present moment over 32 estates for sale covering nearly 4,000 acres, although in the district the harvest prospects, the same as in the south, are of a most encouraging character. The hay crop is somewhat deficient.

at Gibraltar, is ordered to stop all leave of officers to sugland, as well as bring up the troops at the Rock to as high a state of efficiency as possible, and the same instructions have been issued to the commander-in-chief of the forces at Malta. Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour's squadron in the Mediterranean is to have all the ships therein fully completed with ammunition and stores immediately.

The Fenians of Manchester and Salford, the latter being a parliamentary and municipal borough in Lancashile, in the suburbs of Manchester, entertained last night an American Fenian delegate to dinner at Manchester. During the speech making, Mr. D. Oliver, a leading delegate, denounced Irish landlords in eloquent terms, and expressed hopes that Irishmen in Great Britain would rally to the support of the Feni n cause, and take advantage of the present state of things to press their measures by fair means if possible, and foul if necessary. Several of the more moderate delegates favored the idea of waiting to see what would come of Parnell's scheme of Home Rule convention, which was summoned to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 9th of August.

London, July 21 .- The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland telegraphed to a friend this afternoon that the distressing symptoms of typus and other levers now prevalent in Ireland caused tressing contagion.

BERLYN, July 22.—A correspondent of the Tagsblatt says there is a rumor that the Turcomous have captured and beheaded Gen. Skobeloff, while he was reconcited in person near Banian. in Eastern Turkistan, where he had been erecting fortifications to command the only pass across the Himslayas which is practicable for artillery.

BECLIN, July 26.—It is eared the good understanding among the powers respecting Turkey, will be disturbed when it is necessary to proceed from mere negotiation to real action.

Vienna, July 22—Austria is actually prepar-ing to join the naval demonstration in favor of Montenegro. Each power will contribute two men-of-war and two squadrons will be under joint English and French command.

VIENNA, July 25 - Montenegro has formally informed the Powers that she w'll at once com-mence hostilities against Albania. General Teherneyeff is expected to arrive at Belgrade on Tuesday.

VIENNA, July 26.—The Montenegrins raided on some trult and cattle near Cemerica, but were repulsed. Albanian villages have been burned.

London, July 24.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the Czar, if he has not already morganatically allied himself to the Circassian Beauty, is on the eve of so doing, notwithstanding that intimations of the most protentious nature have been giving him doom is scaled in the event of such being carried out. H.R. H. the Duchess of Edinburgh is caused considerable grief and anxiety by her father's inexplicable resolution.

LONDON, July 24.— At a meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons, who are hostile to the Compensation bill, they resolved not to support the third reading of the measure; consequently an important section of the sup-porters of the Ministry will abstain from voting on the question on Monday.

London, July 25.—A Constantinople despatch says it is estimated there are 50,000 Turkish soldiers in Albania, and an entire army corps on the Greek frontier. The Turkish press are extremely hostile to Europe.

LONDON, July 28.—The Times this morning asks the House of Lords to reject the Irish Compensation bill.

pensation bill.

Lendon, July 26.—The House of Commons, this evening, by a vote of 303 against 237, passed the third reading of the Irish Compensation Bill. Several of the Liberal members spoke against the bill, but the majority of the dissenting Liberals abstained from voting. Colonel Tottenham, who moved the rejection of the bill, caused a sensation by reading some statistics showing that the majority of evictions had occurred in districts to which the bill does not apply.

London, July 27.—Several continental newspapers announce that the Queen of England sent the Suitan an autograph letter urging his compliance with European demands. The report is discredited in London.

The Government of Servia has ordered all its transport vehicles to be repaired, and held ready for immediate use. It is taid that Bulgaria and Servia are negotiating with a view to possible events in the Balkin Peninsula.

It is said that the Greek Government will soon

pressed on hearing of the marriage, and at last in despair put an end to her life. The sad oc-currence created a genuine sensation in the American colony.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—This morning news was received of a terrible disaster on the Detroit river about a mile above Grosse Isle, whereby fifteen lives were lost by a collision between the propellor Garland and the steam yacht Mami. The Mami had on board Father Blyenburg, of the Trinity Catholic Church of this city and his altar boys, sixteen in number. Father Blyenburgh and four boys were saved; twelve bors, two women and the engineer were lost. The Mami was cut in two amidships. Mami was cut in two amidships.

CARADIAN NEWS.

AYLMER, Q., 23.—After six days' evidence in the Oka trial, the jury, without retiring, ren-dering a verdict of "Not guilty" against Louis Lariviere.

Lariviere.

QUEBEC, July 26.

Yesterday the festival of Sie. Anne was celebrated with great solemnity at the shrine at La Bonne Sie Anne, where the attendance of pilgrims is reported to be something enormous, large numbers having gone down by the steamers yesterday and to-day, and almost as many more by lan1. It is estimated that during last week 7,000 pilgrims visited the shrine.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-Satisfactory harvest prospects in Ireland. —A general native rising in Basutoland is anticipated.

-England won the International ritle match by 79 points.

-Ireland won the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon by one point.

-Mormon missionaries have been expelled from Germany.

-Sevenly-four deaths from yellow fever in Savannah last week. -A London cable announces the death of the Duchess of Somerset.

-Sothern has retired from the stage for a year on account of his health.

-Austria is preparing to take part in the demonstration against Turkey. —The greatest anxlety is caused by the symptoms of fever now prevalent in Ireland.

—A London cable says news from the Cape indicates a speedy outbreak and a fresh war. -The British team won the Kolopore cup at Wimbledon, beating the Canadians by 74 points. -The ship Winchester, from Manilla for Montreal, has been lost in the Strait of Ma-

-Lord Roseberry has accepted the nomina-tion to the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University.

-The Irish compensation bill was passed in the House of Commons Monday night by a vote of 303 to 237.

It is stated that the 100th (Canadian) Regiment, now stationed at Bengal, is to return home shortly.

—It is rumored that General Skobeloff was captured and beheaded by Turcomans, while reconnoitering. —The steamship Hazledean, from Bilbao for Newcestle-on-1yne, was sunk by collision in the English channel.

-Montenegro has notified the Powers of her intention to commence hostilities against Albania forthwith.

—A small steamer, with an excursion party on board, was capsized on Lake Blenne, near Berne, and seventeen persons were drowned. -The Russian Government has imposed additional import duties on foreign means and cattle which will prohibit their entry into the

-Mr. Parnell has notified Home Rule organizations to appoint delegates for a great Home rule convention at Newcastle-on-Type on the 9th of August.

Judge Stuart gave judgment in the Admiralty Court of Quebec in the Atalyana case, in favor of the snip, with all costs against the Crown. Notice of appeal of the Privy Council was given.

-Lord Hartington, in the House of Commons spoke of the situation in Afghanistan as being still very critical and full of peril. The new Vicercy of India, he stated, had a scheme for the pacification of the country.

Review of Pooks.

THE CELTIC MONTHLY:

We have received this magazine for July. The Cettic Monthly is continually increasing in popularity, consequent on its great intrinsic worth. It has for contributors the leading Irish-American Herateurs of this continuat, including such names as Father A. J. Ryan, Stephen J. Mcany, P. S. Cassidy, John J. Flanagan, Michael Cayanagh, the Royd, W. J. McClure. It is thely and profusely illustrated, and in every respect it is a pseticified working. and in every respect it is a periodical ranking with the very best in America. It is edited by a man who has himself won a name in current literature. Mr. James Haltigan. Intending subscribers may have the Celtic Monthly for \$3 a year, or \$1.50 half-yearly, by addressing the editor, No. 37 Nusrau street, New York.

DONOHOE'S MAGAZINE: This magazine for August contains a sketch of Sir bominic Corrigan, "Catholic Ireland;" Mus Emigrant's rong; The Battle of the Boyne; High Treason; Contentment with our lot; Cardinal Newman on the conversion of England; The Philosophy of Irish history, by John O'Connor Power, M. P.; Mr. Shaw, M. P., on Home Rul, O'Connell, &c., &c.

THE CATHOLIC MONTH:

This standard Catholic magazine for July contains a review of Theodore Parker's life of the Prince Consort; The doctrinal authority of the Church; Thesphrastus and his successors; The Peruvian of other days; The adventures of tactive Catholic students; Anglicans and reunion; Peacock's repressor; Connemara Convents, &c. D. & J. Sadller & Co., Montreal.

TRAVELS OF KALM IN AMERICA: This is the title of a work published by T. Berthiaume, of Montreal, and translated from the Swedish by Mr. L. W. Marchand, Clerk of the Montreal Court of Appeals, in the interests of the Historical Society of Montreal. It is written in a lively, racy style, and is well worthy of perusal, by the student of natural history of this North American continent more particularly.

Patticularly.

THE MEMOIRS OF A CANADIAN SECRETARY is a publication by Dawson Bros., got up in pamphilet form. It is written after the Buttle of Dorking fashion. The Secretary gives a short review of Canadian events, from the time of Letellier's dismissal to the year 1927, during which period Canada proclaims her independence because the Imperial Government refases to guarantee her a loan of £8,000,000, is governed by a titled aris-ocracy, goos to war with the United States and is beaten, but through the interference of England obtains elemency, though at the sacrifice of some of her best provinces. Then comes on a civil war, in which the poor Liberals are sacrificed, &c., &c. The pamphlet is a political brochure of most dreary fashion, without a single touch of humor in its 42 pages.

CLAIMS OF A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP

CLAIMS OF A PROTESTART EPISCOPAL BISHOP TO APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION DISPROVED: With various misstatements of Catholic fatth, and numerous charges against the Church and the Hoty See, corrected and refuted. By S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo. In two parts. Buffalo, Catholic Publication Company, 1880.

The said that the Greek Government will soon to call out the reserves.

A despatch to the Times from Constantinople says:— All that the Suitsh fears is the danger of a foreign fleet appearing before his capital; and on this point he has been reassured by his naval authorities, who declare that at the present moment no fleet could force the Dardanelles without losing a large proportion of its salus, and that in a few days the defences may be increased a hundred-fold by means of torpedoes.

Constantinople, July 24.—The Montenegrin Envoy has taken his departure.

Constantinople, July 24.—The Montenegrin troops in Europe have been increased by an addition of 800 men to each battailon.

Rome, Jul: 28.—The Popolo Romano has reason to believe that Cardinal Nins, Pontifical the Best of the Pope, and does not intend to resign. There is the Roman Pontifical and the Ordinal of Edward; continued Xi.—Discrepancies between the Roman Pontifical and the Ordinal of Edward; continued Xi.—Discrepancies between the Roman Pontifical and the Ordinal of Edward; continued Xi.—Conclusion. Contents—Part 2. I.—Introductory. II.—The Edwardine Ordinal continued Xi.—Discrepancies between the Roman Pontifical and the Ordinal of Edward; continued Xi.—Service of the Pope, and does not intend to resign. There is the about 35 years of age. Up to a short time sto, she was said to be admined to the Martinot or world if yesterday by poisoning herself on the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself on the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself on the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself on the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself on the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself on the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself on the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself on the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself of the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself of the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself of the Fore own life yesterday by poisoning herself of the Fore own life yesterday by poi

ROUND THE WORLD.

-The Basutos of Fouth Africa are in open rebellion.

-The Belgian Socialists are demand-

ing universal suffrage. -Switzerland has no army, no mavy

and no foreign policy.

-The Celts were the first people in Europe who got salt by mining.

-There are more than fifty French vomen studying medicine in Paris. -The Victoria, Australia, Irish wlief

fund amounted altogether to \$158,370 -All the Australian colonies show an ncreased revenue for the present year.

-Next to England, Hungary is one of he oldest parliamentary countries of the world.

-The father of Mrs. Tom Thumb

who have resigned rather than enforce the anti-lesuit decrees is 110.

-Seven thousand medical men in

England have petitioned Parliament to pass an auti-vaccination law.

now the trimmings for caps; they are pluned on with gold headed pins. -Philadelphia boys are fined \$19 for

-The reported engagement or the Grand Duke of Hesse to the Princess of the Asturias is officially contradicted.

the rumor that Italy is opposed to the cess on of territory to Greece is totally unfounded. -Miss Jennie Flood, it is reported

from the West, will be married to Mr. I syssest Grant, Jr., about the 15th November nex'

-San Francisco is not yet done with women pedestrian matches. Race after race, with much the same party of contestants, draws crowds.

only allowed to carry 25 passengers. Montreal street cars sometimes lug along as many as seventy.

—This year's yield of tea in India is estimated at 70,000,000 pounds, nearly double that of 1877. Ten years ago it was under -The London Home Hospital- As

-M Sarcey, the French critic, says that when the Prince of Wales laughs at a theatrical performance loyalty makes very Briton laugh also.

-Mr. G. W. Williams the colored Representative from Hamilton County, in the olito Legislature, is writing a history of the colored race in America.

--- Upon the same floor, in a pulsee at Florence, the offices of the Supreme Court and the Royal Lattery bave recently been located. Access to the lattery is ensiest.

-In an article on pompous business

expelled the other day from the Rue de Sevres to go? The Voltarian members of the French government will perhaps reply. From Sevres to China.'

-The Egyptian Government is faily paying its Jadgment creditors in full, with twelve per cent. Interest, and all creditors under

birth, and the first lady student in the Arrican colony who took the French degree corresponding to our B. A., has just distinguished herself as a translator at Horace.

-The Berlin correspondent of the Patt Matt Gazette says that Hismarck, like Napoleon I., is a striking example of how diffi-cult it is for autocratic natures to realize the de-fensive force of a spiritual power.

-The total number of paupers in London, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and 888 vagrants, on the last day of the second week of June was 85.400, of whom 16.798 were to work-houses and 38,236 receiving out-door relief.

-The effect of the expulsion of the

Jesuits from France is likely to promote their influence, inasmuch as it will so widely distribute them. Scarcely a day masses but we read that a detachment of them had settled in some new field. -A Methodist missionary, sent from

-At the recent examination of the University of Bologna, a young lady received her diploma of Dootress, surpassing the students of the other sex in anathmy, physiology, and chemistry. At the University of Turin a fair girl graduate obtained a similar degree of success in law.

The privates in the English army are clamouring for an increase of the meat ration. At present the Army and Navy Gazette maintains the want of sufficient meat drives the private to the canteen and to the public house to fill his stomach with beer to make up for the short supply of animal food.

-No harvest will ever again be reaped

In the west of England, under some of the

London, July 21 .- Lord Napier, of Magdala,

him the greatest anxiety. It is believed that a staff of surgeons and nurses somewhat similar to those engaged with the Red Cross Society will be formed with as little delay as possible, and despatched from here, to, as far as practicable, ameliorate the suffering and arrest the progress and ravages of the dis-

AMERICAN NEWS.

-Italy imported during the last six nonths of this year, 250,000 tons of cereals of all

died lately, at Middleboro, Mass. He was of medium stature. -The number of French magistrates

-Enormous natural caverns, one 600 feet long, have late'y been found near Wells, Somersel, England.

-Ladders of bows made of satin tre

tying a tin pan to a dog's tall, and the fun is not regarded as worth the cost.

-A Rome correspondent writes that

-A Paris paper says Victor Hogo's summer costume consists of white nankeen trousers, an alpaca lacket and vest and a straw hat.

-Savannah street car conductors are

4,000,000. sociation for paying patients has opened its first establishment. Every patient will be attended by his own doctor.

_M. Emile de Girardin, who has just completed his 75th year, was entertained at dinner upon that occasion by the stail of his

-It is claimed that a new Sweedish gun (adopted by the Russian navy), is even more dendly than the Gatting. It can be carried up into the maintop if necessary,

—Mrs. Langtry as Ffice Decies, posed by Mr. Millais at or his well-known pic are, was one of the greatencessful of the tableau recently given at Cromwell House, London.

prople the Losds (England) Express says that Dimisands of dealers in the world become bank-rupt every year through incivility. -The official return gives the value of

-A mine near Ancona, Italy, was last month exploded with so powerful a charge of powder that a small yacht two miles of was lifted out of the sea and capsized by the con-

\$1,250 without judgment will be paid in fuil in a -Mlle. Cornebois, an Algerian by

-Crowds of excursionists go up nightly by the railway to see Vesuvius illuminated by electric light. The traffic at night is greater than in the day lime, and there are not enough cars to meet the demand.

-The so called Bad Lands of Minnesota turn out to be very good land, and settlers are raising first rate crops this season. A branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad is penetrating the region, which is being rapidly settled.

-Cynthia and Elizabeth Taggart went to bed about forty years ago, at Middletown, Mask, and never got up again. Their disease, if they lad any, was merely a lack of vitality. Cynthia died recently, and Elizabeth is very

Chicago to Virginia City, reports as follows:
"I made a canvass of the town and find everybody crazy for gold, but I was unable to find a Christian, though the saloons were numerous"

—"If," says a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, "we can conceive Italy without Piedmont and Lombardy, or Austria without its German provinces, it would give some id-a of what Afghanistan would be without the Province of Candahar."

in England, says the London Spectator, which will exempt farmers from the terrible competi-tion that American freeholders can offer—com-petition which has scarcely begun and which will become sharper with every mile of railway laid down and every new ship built.

AIR AND WATER.

Dr. Tanner's Abiding Faith in Their Capacity to Sustain Life.

STILL PROVING HIS THEORIES.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

The physiological puzzle which Dr. Tanner is making for the physicians becomes more involved daily. Despite the fact that he is closely watched by members of the old and the new medical schools, as well as by representatives of the *Heral3*, there are still people to be found who refuse to believe that he has fasted for the last twenty-one days. Such doubters furnish no stronger reason for their views than may be found in the bold assertion: "It is impossible." If such fasting be impossible, and it should turn out that Dr. Tanner has been fed all along by some mysterious agency, then he and his confederates will deserve about as much credit in their new character of prestidigitators as the Doctor can lay claim to in his capacity of champion starver. How could food be conveyed to Tanner is a question often asked by persons who have paid attention to his effort. His place of rest is in the middle of the balcony: between his head and one end of the gallery there is an empty space of about sixteen feet in length, and at his feet is one of similar dimensions. The former is occupied only by a chair or two, on which are laid the Doctor's clothes and a small valise, the latter constituting his watchers' headquarters. These consist of never less than two, and frequently four physicians and the Herald representative. The window has been carefully watched, the bed and tables upon which it stands have been thoroughly examined, and thus far nothing has been found to excite the slightest suspicion of foul play.

UNCKASING VIGILANCE.

When Tanner gets out sf bed he is watched while dressing, and when he goes to drive or walk the bed is left without any one near it, so that those who might care to look there for some concealed means of feeding him have ample opportunities to do so. Finally, when he leaves the hall his watchers are so close around him that nothing short of witchcrait could enable a confederate to convey him food or anything else. How, then, can the wan carry out any dishonest design, supposing him to have one, of cheating the public? His attenuated frame and the features, on which is marked the intensity of the man's suffering, show very plainly how great is the struggle of a most formidable will power against the demands and necessities of the flesh.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock yesterday morning he got up after one of those re-freshing naps and took four ounces of water from the convenient demijohn. The medical watch, consisting of Drs. A. B. Whitney and J. E. Danielson, had been relieved by Drs. W. H. Price, Block and Goodman. fasting physician became talkative and conversed freely with the other occupants of his narrow gallery. After sipping the usual quantity of iced spring water he said :-" Minneapolis men believe in water power

it has built that city right up.' "You are not an exception to your towns-

men, Doctor?" "No. I am trying to prove that water

power can be successfully applied to run the human machine, and I have succeeded .* "It is to be honed you will sir."

"But this far I have succeeded; and I feel good for the rest of the time."

This last announcement was made in a determined tone of voice, while the set ex- and striving to make others in the House of north-east of the town, and where no meeting pression on the man's features told how im. Lords imagine, that Ireland is almost in a with any convenience be held. Mr. Cowan. movable was his purpose. At half-past one o'clock the Doctor drew his bed covering about him, and in a few minutes had dropped into another sound nap. He was still sleeping soundly at five o'clock, when the carriage was announced at the door. The dressing was performed with speed and liveliness, and taking his breakfast in the shape of a good drink from the demijohn, the Doctor skipped down stairs like a spring lamb and jumped into the barouche. On returning to the hall at half past reven he immediately lay down as is his custom, fell asleep and slept till eight. On waking the morning papers and the day's mail were brought to him, and he interested bimself in reading till half-past nine o'clock. At about ten o'clock Dr. Tanner, sitting on the foot of his cot by the his legs, gave audience to a number of visitors, among whom were Mrs. Attwood and Mrs. Putnam and other ladies, who were greatly interested in the fast. One visitor was a lady, who brought him a pair of crickets in a glass globe half filled with moss and flowers, while in the moss was about a teaspoonful of coarse oatmeal. She said the male cricket was a "fine singer," and she thought it would cheer Dr. Tanner to listen to him, while the possession of the crickets would bring him luck. The faster said he did not believe much in but the former are few in number. On the omens, but he took the crickets and looked at them with a sort of quizzical curiosity, after | tions reported to the constabulary. which the globe was taken away lest some one should suspect the faster of eating the oatmeal. He was in high spirits and joked and talked for fully half an hour, though Dr. Riley warned him not to talk too much.

Speaking of the resolutions condemning his fast, which were passed by the Pennsylvania doctors, he said: "Of course the 'regular' physicians are down on me. They haven't got anything else to do but to abuse me now. It's the only thing they can do; but I've got my guns ready. I'll give it to them when I get through, and I'm going to pull through all right." At noon the doctors in attendance made their usual tests, finding that his pulse was seventy-eight to the minute, his temperature ninety-eight degrees and his respiration fifteen to the minute. His saliva was also tested with litmus paper and found to be moderately acid.

VISITED BY A MAN OF ENDURANCE.

pedestrian Hart, accompanied by his trainer and another friend, came into the gallery. Dr. Tanner got up in bed to receive the visitor. He was "delighted to see him." Hart stood looking at the faster, while the latter and the trainer did all the talking. The Doctor honored the swift-footed Ethiopian with a close inspection through his spectacles-the first time he had used them tor a considerable period. After the pedestrainer gave a short lecture on his own peculiar art.

"Observe you," said the bringer-up of muscle, "a different sort of training is necessary for a man going to fight to what must be given if he intends to walk. Your walkmuscles well developed and his chest thrown care hestowed on his arms and body. Now, and cleven in family; Jeremiah Lehane and one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Court & Co., people, to the Greeks the most polished speaking of training, you must not firget that six in family. Thade Conner and four in 245 Notre Dame street. speaking of training, you must not furget that six in family. Thade Conner and four in 245 Notre Dame street.

I have reduced a man twenty pounds in weight in a week."

Dr. Tanner appeared delighted with the conversation, and joined in. "I think I might took a good bath and soaked my feet well, and I went to a dance the same night."

A little before four o'clock a new hammock round the railings tumbled into the new bed days hence .- Kerry Paper. with evident satisfaction. Several ladies and gentlemen played and sang for the faster during the day, and in the afternoon he was visited by a doctor from Louisiana, who said that he once treated a patient who wilfully starved herself to death. She was an old lady of eighty years and believed that God had commanded her to eat no more. She lived for four weeks without food.

AN EVENING DRIVE.

At six o'clock the Doctor took his usual evening ride, and when he came down stairs to enter the carriage, was a little surprised to object of attention for several blocks. On Herald. the Riverside drive a barouche was passed, driven by a liveried servant, in which were seated a fine-looking gentleman accompanied by a lady. The gentleman looked curiously at the carriage for a moment, and then seeming to suddenly recognize its occupants, he smiled and raised his hat, "Dr. Hammond." whispered Dr. Miller, who sat beside the fasting Doctor. It was Dr. Hammond out for his evening drive. The two carriages kept near together for some distance—quite near enough for the occupants of each to get a good sight of the other-and separated about 106th street. Dr. Tanner complained that the air was close and muggy, and did not give him much refreshment. It is very rarely that he speaks of food, but he did with much unction during the ride. He revelled in the idea of a grand feast of fruit, declared that he would have an enormous meal of it when he got through his fast, and suggested that a grand banquet should be spread in Clarendon Hall, to which all the doctors and watchers should sit down with himself, and that it should consist exclusively of fruit and milk. It is noticeable that whenever the Doctor has spoken of food, which has been very rarely he has always spoken of fruit. On returning to the hall at half past eight he took a nap as usual. Then his pulse, temperature and respiration were taken by Dr. Gunn, and found to be normal and otherwise satisfactory. His weight was 134 pounds. At half-past nine he went to bed and at once sank into a deep sleep.

IRISH NEWS.

The Press Association Loughrea correspondent telegraphs that a number of farmers and others have been stricken with famine fever at Kerrybrien, in the Loughrea union, and already some deaths have occurred. The people have been obliged to sell their cows to buy Indian meal, so great is the distress. Appeals are being made to the Loughrea guardians to grant cut-door relief. One farmer has committed suicide by drowning himself. He was suffering from fever.

Lord Oranmore and Brown and the Earl of Leitrim are severely tormented in mind be-cause the Coercion Bills were allowed to pass out of active operation, no necessity being contempt are given them, but the most effective manner of disposing of them would be to have them examined as to their mental condition A sojourn in a lunatic asylum might change their parrot cry for coercien, and teach them to perceive things in their true condition .- Ulster Examiner .

It appears from a return just issued that in 1878 there were 1,749 ejectments in Ireland for non payment of rent-507 in Leinster, 457 ir. Ulster, 449 in Munster, and 330 in Connaught. In 1879 there were 2,677 similar ejeciments-758 in Ulster, 749 in ner, sitting on the foot of his cot by the Munster, 683 in Leinster, and 488 in Con-window, with his blankets still wrapped about naught. It is remarkable that the largest number of ejectments were executed in Ulster, which is generally understood to be the most prosperous province. The counties in which the greatest number of executions took place were—giving the figures for the two years—Cork, 672, 278; Mayo, 126, 192; Donegal, 84, 122; Galway 125, 103; Tipperary, 67, 119; Armagh, 136 66; Tyrona 198. In the Kings County in the two years there were only 14 evictions. These returns include urban evictions as well as rural ones, other hand, the figures only show the evic-

A special meeting of the Limerick Corporation, the Mayor. Mr. O'Gorman, presideing, was held on 5th July for the purpose of adopting a resolution to present the Freedom of the City to Mr. Parnell, M. P. There was a large attendance of the members of the council, and the place set apart for the public was filled by several members of the Butt Committee and a strong body of Mr. Parnell's sympathisers. Dr. O'Sullivan, T.C., seconded by Alderman Hogan, moved that the Freedom of the City be presented to Mr. Parnell, M.P., in recognition of his great services to Ireland. Mr. Ambrose Hall, J. P., rose to oppose the motion, and said that Mr. Parnell had demoralised the Irish farmers. A man proposed to throw Mr. Hall out of the window. The Mayor in vain attempted to restore order, but his efforts were unvailing. He ultimately lost his temper, and suddenly left the chair, when the meeting broke up At a quarter after three o'clock the colored amid a scene of great confusion. Dr. O'Sullivan immediately had a requisition signed calling upon the chief magistrate to convene another special meeting to consider the motion. A number of Mr. Parnell's sympathisers subsequently had a meeting in the Council Chamber, and passed resolutions denounceing the Mayor's conduct.

On Friday the Sub-sheriff, Mr. Hartnett, with sixteen policeman from Kilorglin, proceeded to the lands of the late Rev. James trian's legs and arms had been examined the | O'Halloran to evict the representatives of the late rev. gentleman, but the sheriff gave them fourteen days time to enable them to make up the amount due. The sheriff next proceeded to the lands of Meanus, belonging to Sir Rowland Blannerhasett, Bart, M. P., and evicted the following tenants and their reing man, you know, must have his lower limb spective families, who were decreed to possession at the last April Sessions-Jeremiah

family; the widow Foley, Malachy Foley, Jeremiah Foley, with five in family; Bat Foley. John Sullivan, Mary Geehan, two in conversation, and joined in. "I think I might have made a grand walker myself," said he. "My mother was a great walker. It was nothing for her to walk seven miles to church consisting of about 150 men, accompanied the on a Sunday morning, and it was a great sheriff. On entering Mrs. Hartnett's resipleasure for me to go with her. I walked dence she was making a cake. After these sixty-five miles once in twenty-four hours. I evictions the Sheriff proceeded to the property of The M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks, and evicted the Widow Moriarty, John Purcell, wife, and five children; Ellen Brien, the Widow Foley, and the Rev. T. Hamilton. This finished the cot was brought in by a manufacturer for the Dortor's acceptance. He went down stairs to the hall, and after taking a couple of turns again engaged on the same property in a few

SCOTCH NEWS.

The continued cases at the instance of Archibald M'Inally and others against Mr. Wm. M'Clure, writer, agent for John Scott the Conservative candidate at the late election in Greenock, were before Sheriff Smith on Wednesday. The pursuers allege that they had been engaged as canvassers for several days before, and on the day of the election, but the claims were rejected by Mr. M'Clure on the ground that no engagement had been find the whole street filled with a curious made. After hearing the parties yesterday, crowd of sightseers, and he found himself the Sheriff dismissed the cases.—Giasgon

> The report of the Commissioners on the Tay Bridge disaster has been published. It is to the effect that the overthrow of the bridge was caused by the action of the wind against a structure badly built and badly maintained. The Commissioners condemn the design of the bridge, declare the workmanship to be inferior, and consider that there was a want of supervision over the structure after it was in working order. They also consider that no special p.ovision was made for resisting the wind pressure. In a separate report Mr. Rothery maintains that the chief blame in the matter rests with Sir

Thomas Bouch, the engineer of the bridge. PROPOSED TIME-SIGNAL AT GREENOCK .- WE understand that, in consequence of a communication from the Board of Trade, whose attention has recently been directed to the subject of some time, a small apparatus at the Caledonian Bailway Station which has done much to meet the general want in that way will be erected, but the present intention is to bring the signal into more immediate contact with the shipping. As usual, a variety of suggestions have been made for carrying out this design; but no scheme can be considered satisfactory which does not answer the convenience of each of the three classes of persons who are most directly interested-namely, the opticians (who do the most of the work in timing and rating chronometers), the ship-masters whose vessels are in the harbors, and those at the Tail of the Bank. Perhaps, also, when they are about it, if the Town Council and Police Board would agree to pay for the powder, a gun, for the satisfaction of the townspeople, might be combined with the arrangement for the harbors. - Glasgow Herald.

A case of considerable interest was heard in the Dundee Small debt Court on 4th July. Councilor Cowan recently, in conjunction with some electors in the Fourth Ward, which he represents, called by bill an indignation meeting to protest against a piece of ground belonging to the town having been given away much below its value to a friend of the Provost's, and also against the Provest's being allowed to lay concrete instead of flags before a property of his in the west end of the town. On the forencon of the day the meeting was to be held some persons op-posed to Mr. Cowan placed cross slips over found for their continuance. Such, however, the placards stating that the meeting, instead is not the ideas fixed tn the minds of these of being held in Buchan's Hall, would take two "noble" creatures. They are imagining, place in Blackness Quarry, a place to the ith any convenience be held. Mr. Cowa state of rebellion; and, in terror and alarm, anxious to get at the party who caused the they call on the Government, in order to all slips to be printed, raised an action of lay their fears, to declare what they are to do damages for £5 against the printers, Hutto change all this. Answers bordering on chison & Luke. After bearing the evidence, in the course of which Mr. Hutcheson still declined to give the name of the party who employed him to print the slips, the Sheriff gave decree for £5 and expenses. He remarked that if this was not a practical joke, it who did it, and it was a cowardly way of meeting an attack. The defender's agent stated that it was a practical joke.

The landings per States and Canadian steamers during the past month have again been very extensive. Of live cattle there were 3,444 oxen and 1,091 sheep, an increase. as contrasted with the landings in June, 1879, of 2,859 of the former, but a decrease of 1,313 of the latter. There were also received of dead fresh meats 8,014 quarters of beef and 1,874 carcases mutton, an increase of 3,377 quarters (equal to 884 oxen) and 622 carcases. The month's imports are thus about 150 per cent. greater in live and dead oxen, and 17 per cent, smaller in sheep and carcases, than that of the corresponding month. For the half-year the landings aggregated 9,270 live oxen and 55,770 quarters fresh beef (equal to 13,942 oxen), while for the first half of last year the aggregates were 1,993 cattle and 38,000 quarters (equal to 9,700 cattle) There has thus been an increase this six months of fully 100 per cent. on the joint imports of live and dead cattle. Of sheep there were received during the balf-year 4,656 live and 13,801 dead—an increase of 428 live, 5,822 sheep, or jointly of fully 50 per cent. over that of 1879. Of preserved or tinned meats there were 1,351 boxes received during the month, and 47,500 during the six months-a decrease of 7,539 boxes on the month's landings, but an increase of 3,530 boxes on the they can out of the unfortunate counhalf-year's. There were also received of cured meats 3,300 boxes bacon—a decrease of 1,300 boxes; 228 barrels pork—an increase of 158 barrels; 1,485 tierces salt beef-an increase of 464 tierces, as contrasted with receipts in June last year. On the half-year's landing there is a decrease of 24,000 boxes bacon, an increase of 1,300 barrels pork, an increase of 8,100 tierces bee', and a decrease of 17 hhds ham. The dairy produce imports were much better than on any previous month this year, but still the aggregate is considerably under that of previous half-years. During the month there were 20,200 tubs butter and 48,108 boxes cheese-a decrease ot 7,500 tubs, but an increase of 14,200 boxes. On the six months, however, the aggregate of 68,000 tubs butter and 85,500 boxes cheese shows a decrease of 31,000 tubs and 48,000 boxes as contrasted with that of the corresponding six months in 1879. The landings of lard and tallow aggregate 4,640 tierces for the month, and 27,370 tierces for the six months-an increase of 900 and 10,770 tierces

respectively .- Scotch Paper. On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same,

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Hunger, the proverb says, is a sharp thorn

fact which I think most people will allow

and I am sorry to say it is an evil from which

LONDON, July 8.

many in those islands are now suffering, but more especially in poor unfortunate Ireland. Why that country should be in a state of chronic famine it is difficult to understand, but she is, and just now in a very bad way She has a hardy and, as peoples go, an intel-ligent population. A large portion of her soil is exceedingly fertile, and most of it is amenable to cultivation—that is with a little extra attention it will yield excellent crops. Her climate although sometimes not the best for agricultural purposes, is one of the healthiest in the world. She has within her borders great natural resources that only require developing to be an immense source of wealth. She has on her coasts some of the richest fisheries on the globe, which to another country would be an inexhaustible treasure. She is indented with splendid harbors, Kenmare, Bantry, Cork, Waterford, Publin, Belfast, Derry, Galway, Limerick and Tralee, being really fine ports or could be easily made so. She is admirably situated for trade between Europe and America, yet with all those advantages she has during the past winter endured a famine which I am sorry to say is not yet over. There is now every prospect of a good harvest, in fact, of general good crops, but in those countries we are very dependant on the seasons, and too much rain as too much drought might spoil all. Even if the crops are good in Ireland there will still be a deal of suffering for some time to come, although perhaps not as much as thene might be in a country of large tarms which would have passed through what Ireland has during the last three or four years. To my mind the one remedy is self-government, which would give her statesmen an opportunity of pushing her interest like the statesmen of other free nations push the interests of their respective countries. No doubt the change from the Beaconsfield to the Gladstone administration has been to Ler a great benefit. and Mr. Forster is a good and energetic Irish Secretary, an office which the prime Minister elevated to a seat in the Cabinet, but a country like Ireland to be prosperous should not be dependant on the will or caprice of an English statesman. She should have her own parliament to manage her own affairs from a the park. Here the football was thrown up national point of view. Now England is the by Canon Moore, of St. George's Cathedral, seat of Government, and this tends to centralization. The spoils of foreign conquests, poor football suffered severely from priest their embassy and public life. Nothing in and layman alike. After regaling the inner Ireland. In London are centered the great man with the good things brought from offices of state and the flow of public moneys, home in baskets and hampers, the people al-Ireland being simply a province. Those are but a few of the evils from which she suffers little groups to wander round in search of the through the want of self government. During the past winter had it not been for the humane generosity of the American and Canadian peoples, thousands would in Ireland have perished for the want of food. The people woman. Numbers went to the castle others of the young and vigorous countries of the to see the magnificent church, and more to western w. rld responded nobly to the call ramble through the woodland dells and made upon them for help to be given to the starving Irish, out of their abundance they gave freely-God bless them for it,-but they cannot continue doing so, and Ireland must shift for herself. No doubt a deal of the money sent from your side of the ocean, found its way into the pockets of the landlords, and on the whole that is not a condition of affairs pleasant to contemplate. Up till a very recent period the landlords in Ireland looked upon the peasant as a pasha of the Khedive would upon the fellah of Egypt, a They are packed off at the public expense to mere producer just tolerated to live. The the crown colonies, to fill lucrative posts. landlord as a rule is a Protestant of in a word, this system of perpetuating a privi-English origin, who looks to England leged aristocracy is wrong in principle and as the seat of his religion and the country of evil in effect. Rich men their will be in his tathers. His instincts, aspirations and every country, but in some way they should sympathies are English, often more so than be producers, their money developing the will save much time, much sickness and those of natives of that country. He looks | resources of a nation. Sir Hugh Allan has put upon the Irish tiller of the soil as a convenient instrument to make money to be spent by the geatlemanly landlord in London, the Sierra-Nevada Mountains. Vanderbilt Paris, Baden-Baden, or somewhere else. There owns and runs a railway. Jay Gould is foris no national or political sympathy between ever working out new schemes and enterthe owner and tiller of the soil—the one feels he is the descendent of the conqueror, the other of the conquered—no unity, no fraternity, no assimilation. Ireland is a house will in most cases be divided up among the was a cowardly and malicious act on the party divided against itself, and as such it is diffimembers of their families, many of whom cult to have either union of action or thought, will in the course of a few years come back in some capacity to the labour market, but and without both a nation cannot prosper. In most countries there are two political parour aristocracy live listlessly, and their vast ties, but each struggle for the interest of the estates, and their only labour is hunting and racing. The younger members are in some way saddled on the public purse and the nation, while Ireland is torn asunder by those who want her governed by Irishmen, for Irishmen, and by those who want her govpeers are made hereditary law-makers to perpetuate the system. The dependency of the people on those nobles may be seen by a visit erned entirely in the interest of England-Ireland to be a province, England a dominant nation. To this form of government highto Arnndale and a chat with some of its inminded Irishmen object, and justly. They havitants; just as a bricklayer will talk bricks, as a groom talk horse, everybody want to have Ireland a nation among the nations of the earth. To this laudable ambition the pre-English party say no, and the result is that between them there is no progress in the country. The Catholic clergy are even among themselves divided on those questions, one section being national and another uitra-English, a political influence, it is said, being brought to hear on them from certain channels in Rome to tie them to the chariot wheels of Ireland's rulers. This, I am sorry to say, is bringing in a spirit of discontent, which has not yet perhaps found much vent, but is undoubtedly burning pretty fiercely under the surface. The people object to be for ever beggars, or to be bartered away by underhand influences, either for concessions to class or party, but in any case money sent for charity from your side of the Atlantic should not go into the pockets of men who only care to get what try. As I said before, the one cure for the ills of Ireland is self-government, not charity, nor English acts of Parliament, but the strong arms and thinking brain of her people, developing her resources for themselves and their posterity. Ireland for the Irish should be the pessword of Irishmen all over

THE CATHOLIC TETOTALERS

terday

of South London, had a grand outing to Arundle Castle, the splendid seat in the County of Sussex, of the Duke of Norfolk, Sixty-three miles from London. The Castle of Arundle is a magnificent pile, founded in the seventh century by one of the Saxon kings of the heptarchy, and became a regal residence when the Saxon kingdoms were united under the scepter of Edgar the Pacific. Within its walls Alfred the Great wrote the English Code of Laws, into which for the first time he incorporated trial by jury an idea of which be received when a student in the university of Lismore, which stood on the site where the Duke of Devoushire castle is now erected. Remarkable it is that the Irish were the first people who knew anything of trial by jury, it was not known to the ancient Egyptians, the most scientific people of antiquity, nor to the Jews the most religious open, but the fighter has got to get all the Hartnett, with nine in family : Morty Moriarty as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to people, to the Asyrians the most philosophical

people, nor to the Briton, Franks, Huns or Goths. It is not mentioned in the bible, in in the Talmund or in the Pondects of Jusof the ancient Irish the most equitable ancient code of laws in the world. When England's greatest king was receiving his education in Ireland, he got a knowledge of this paladium of liberty, now so much valued by the nations of the earth. After conquering the Danish invaders and ascending the British throne he determined to give his country a legal code and made the Gustha en dha reazh of ancient Ireland its corner stone, and that code was written in the Castle of Arundle. After a march of a half an hour through the streets of Southwark, the excursionists headed by the fine brass band of the St. George's Catholic Temperance Society and accompanied by several clergymen, reached London Bridge station, where there was a special train ready to take them to Arundle. All comfortably seated we moved out of the station, and running along by the Crystal Palace and over Mitcham Common we reached Epsom, where we drew have rights; in a word he has laid down in up for a moment, on again through Leather. a sentence of one of his speeches, head and Dorking to Harsham in Sussex. The country through which we passed was really i-eautiful, and of great interest to the historian and antiquarian as well as to the lover of nature in her varied beauties. Near Harsham we passed Ackly Green, where Alfred inflicted on the Danes the most terrible defeat they received in England. A kind of an English cloutari, only Alfred did not perish as Brian Boru did on that gory field. We also ran by the ruins of Amberly Castle, the place where the late Lord Amberly took his title from. Lord Amberly was the son of the late Earl Russell and left by will that his child should not be brought up in the knowledge of a God. Lord Amberiy and his wife were both Atheists of the philosophical type, and he wrote a book to prove that life and matters were co-existant and dependent on each other. The old Earl wanted to set aside the will as far as it related to the bringing up of his grandson, but I don't think he was successful. As we travelled on through the wilds of Sussex, the scenery was very fine, the famous Southdown hills on the left, the river Arman on the right, with here and there an old Norman Church peeping out from between the trees. At last, arriving at Arnndale, the procession reformed, headed by the band and passing the grand Catholic Church founded in 1870 by the present Duke of Norfolk, and erected by him at a cost of over one hundred thousand pounds sterling, we entered Southwark, and for the rest of the day the beautiful and the picturesque, and perhaps in some cases to talk over that old, old story which has been so often repeated since that day in Eden on which Adam called Eve lovely glades of the beautiful park, over two thousand acres in extent, and well stocked with deer. The Duke of Norfolk is a those much abused members gave way, and good man, but the system that without the man fell into the net beneath. Six of any exertion of his own, makes him possessor of so much influence and wealth is wrong. It causes sinecure offices to be created for the mirer has had one of the teeth handsomely benefit of younger members of aristocratic mounted and intends to wear it as a breastfamilies. It fills the leading places in the pin. army and navy with them. They are crowded into the church and civil service. O'Brien dug the money out of the rocks on prises. Tom Scott has built the Southern California Railroad. Those men are thinkers and workers, and when they die the wealth

talks Duke, what he says and what he does, and all about him. It is the same all over the kingdom, the lordly hall and feudal castle mentally dominating the people in their life and actions. I saw Mr. Parnell a day or two ago, and I am glad to say that he looks much better than when he returned from America. He expressed himself very pleased with his reception in Montreal, and the efforts of the TRUE WITNESS to help the Land League, he denied having visited Mr. Bradlaugh in the Prison Tower when sent there by the order of Mr. Speaker, although it was asserted in a public letter by a member of the house, no doubt to injure Mr. Parnell in the esteem of his countrymen. No man in our time has done so much for Ireland as Parnell, and no Englishman has spoken so well of her as Charles Bradlaugh. He has over and over again said that if he was an Irishman he would be a rebel. His narrative of an eviction scene he witnessed when serving in Ireland as a private soldier, is one of the finest pieces of word painting in the English language. He has frequently with pen and tongue in the most forcible manner condemned the Irish land system, in a word, Charles Bradlaugh has always spoke well for Ireland, and this is why Mr. Parnell and other the world and their united pressure should be exerted to achieve that great result. Yes-Irishmen voted for him to take his seat in Parliament. Has not some of the most orthodoxly religious been among the worst landlords. What has Charles Bradlaugh's infidelity to do with an Irish peasant having only yellow meal for food, and frequently not enough even of that unsaveury diet. The Earl of Kenmare, a good pious Catholic, has an income from Ireland of sixty thousand pounds sterling annually, and generally he is an absentee, being now Lord Chamberlain to its pure state, scientifically treated, is recomthe Queen. How many stomachs would this enormous income till if the country had a the most nourishing and strengthening bevepeasant proprietary, and for that Charley rage, and is strongly recommended to all as Bradlaugh will vote, but Lord Kenmare an article that will tone and stimulate the would not. Lord Aranmore and Brown is most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize another type. He is awfully orthodox; if he medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our had an opportunity he would, for the love of | markets that has passed the ordeal to which God, roast Catholics on a spit, but he is a these articles are all submitted by the Governprivileged law maker in the House of Lords, | ment analyist, and is certified by him to be and, of course, as a preserver of the throne and | pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowconstitution (that throne which since the root, or any of the deliterious ingreidents comdays of William the Conqueror has given so | monly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buymany models of virtue and purity to the ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." world) went dead against Bradlaugh, and as Other kinds are often substituted for the sake people, to the Romans the most conquering | for Ireland, be hates ber as it is said the | of larger profits.

devil hates boly water, although from her, la the shape of rent, he draws an immense in-come. Charles Bradlaugh is proprietor and in the Talmund or in the rongers of Just Country of the National Reference newspaper and it is to a large extent on that account he has met with such flerce opposition. He is a propagandist of his ideas, and certainly an out-an-out enemy of political frauds and cor. ruption, and of course such a man is calcu. lated to make a number of enemies—a stick that swims with the stream never makes a bubble. Four or five of the Irishmen who supported him have themselves, at one time or another, been well maligned. They have been called all kinds of names, Communisting infidels, Fenians, disturbers of society, ac. yet I venture to say those men are above re-proach. Charles Stuart Parnell has made heavy sacrifices of money and social position to benefit his helpless country, and what is more, he has succeeded. A born aristocrat. he has thrown himself into the breach between the oppressor and the oppressed between the rich and poor. He said to the one you have duties, and to the other, you

KEEP A GRIP OF YOUR HOMESTEAD,

a principle that will live on when he had passed away. Joseph Biggar is a wealthy Belfast provision merchant and a convert to the Catholic Church, and has on all occasions in Parliament seconded the efforts of Mr Parnell, even to the causing of the Prince of Wales to leave the gallery. Biggar is kind and courteous to the very poorest, but in public life straightforward and independent no boot-licking or belly-crawling of any kind. For espicing strangers in the gallery when the Prince of Wales had to leave, he was denounced on every hand, and some of his fellow Irish members wrote to the papers repudiating the action; but Biggar did not care a snap. John Barry was in early life a workingman he is now partner in a large London carpet warehouse; for years he has been identified with Irish national potitics, and in the troubled period of 1867-1868, was looked upon by the authorities as a Fenian suspect needless to say that he is a Catholic in faith and principles, but not a man to wear his religion on his collar or make it a trotting horse for him to wear popularity with Lysaght Finnigan was educated in Liverpool, under the well-known Father Nugent and was some years one of his assistants in the promulgation of temperance. He is well educated, of good and blameless life, a believer in the people and in the right of Ireland to self-governmeni. T. P. O'Connor is a young man of marked ability both as a writer and speaker. The author of the life of Lord Beacensfield and for some time one of the editors of the London Echo. It will therefore from this hasty sketch be seen, that the Irishmen who voted for Bradlaugh taking his seat are men that would only do what they considered fair and right, their career in the past clearly proves that fact, and Rradlaugh as an Englishman, never lost an opportunity of saying a good work for Ireland and her cause.

CELTO-CANADIAN.

At Hamburg recently a female acrobat was hanging by her knees, tace downwards, and supporting another acrobat by the teeth, when the teeth and a portion of the jaw were torn out. Disgusting to relate, an English ad-

WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague. Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will upfit you for a season's work. You nesources of a nation. Sir Hugh Allan has put on the sea a line of steamships. Flood and Hop Bitters in your family. Don't wait. See other column.

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Consumption Cared.

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

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in mended by the highest medical authority as

ne Called on M. Rechette, Newsnaper Publisher, and What Came of

The sword-thrust which laid Rochefort on his back upon his bed of exile has called public attention snew to the once famous Paris journalist. It has also had the unexpected result of demonstrating the fond indulgence of the French press for this spoiled child of of the French press for this sponds canto of journalism. Neither the intemperate violence of his writings nor his political adventures have succeeded in wholly alienating the affection of the French public.

The first cause of this indulgence is the admiration always felt in France for wit and talent. Fifteen years ago Rochefort was the chroniqueur of the Figero. Some one introduced him to the author of "La Dame aux Camelias." " Ah! monsieur," cried Alexander Dumas, "I have just been reading your chroncommendation from such a mouth, a French writer can commit a great many follies with.

out losing favor.

Another excuse for the indulgence of the French where Rochefort is concerned is his hot bradedness, his chivalrous, blind courage, a quality which will always command Gallic sympathy. In fine, the good nature of the man, his sweetness and obligingness with his friends, his madcap behavior, have always made and kept him popular.

Cham, the caricaturist, who had a great admiration for Rochefort's wit, could never understand his friend's violence and exaggerations. "No one," he said in the Lanterne days, will ever be able to convince me that Rochefort is not every night carried off by masked bandits, who force him to write these dreadful things, pistol at throat."

There is one other peculiarity of Rochefort's character of which the French people give him the benefit as an extenuating circumstance. In the midst of a universal skepticism he has always been a funatical believer in the family, showing a passionate tenderness for his children, which gave him a unique place among Paris newspaper men. It is a queer fact that all his serious duels, like the one to which he owes his latest would, and, perhaps, a prolongation of exile, have grown out of this exalted sentiment of fatherly devotion. When, in 1869, he had to take refuge in Belgium, afar from that Boulevard which was his life, it was his love for his daughter that made him an exile.

The story is a forgotten one, and was very hadly told at the time. Of the four persons who knew the truth, Rochefort has never deigned to open his lips; Victor Noir was murdered soon after by Prince Pierre Bonsparte; Rochette, the printer, in prosecuting Rochefort in the courts of the empire, gave a version of the facts that was favorable to himself, and the fourth, M. Blavet, a Paris journalist, was not allowed to testify on the trial. But he has told the story since, and here it is as we have it from his lips:

At that time the first nine numbers of the Lanterne had appeared. Its astonishing success had brought into the field a hundred would-be rivals that lacked nothing save Rochefort's sovereign popularity and nerve to achieve a like fortune. One of these ephemeral publications was the Insterible, in which men of the passe police abused Rochetort as the worst of malefactors. One of the writers was Marchal, called De Bussy, who died drunk in an alleyway. Villemessant, who had at one time employed him as a col-lecting agent, pronounced over him this characteristic funeral oration: "To-morrow they are going to plant him." The other writer was a Pole, a Count de Stamirowski, known as Stamir. Dingy fellows, the pair

o: them. One morning Victor Noir and Blavet, who were then writing for Figaro, were eating breakfast together at a restaurant. Suddenly, his face pallid, his eyes starting out of his head, Rochefort burst into the room. In his hand he held the last number of the In-

"Read it!" he said to his two friends in a sharp, curiously jerky voice.

As they read, the blood mounted to their foreheads and disgust to their lips. The paper was one long, villainous diatribe against Rochefort's daughter, a child of twelve years.

"When I raised my eyes," says Blavet, "to
the face of the father stricken by so cowardly a blow, I was frightened. His eyes glared like those of a maniac."

"'What are you going to do?'" " weasked Noirand I, in a breath.

"'What am I going to do? Parbleu, I am going to kill Rochette."

"Kill Rochette! You are not in earnest." He is only the ignorant publisher of these infamies. It is the authors who deserve an exemplary punishment—not their tool."
"I' cried Rochefort, "I compromise my self with these policemen, these escaped convicts! I cross my sword with their poniards! I sign for them, even in their own blood, a certificate of respectability! Never! I am going to kill Rochette."

Say what they could, they could not budge him from this resolution. When his rage was a little calmed, they said: "You want to kill Rochette; but kill him with all the forms and ceremonies, so as not to expose yourself to the enemies who spy your every action. We will be your seconds.'

Rochefort consented, on condition that the duel should be an immediate on. The three men jumped into a carriage, and were landed at the publisher's, Boulevard Mont Parnesse Rochefort by this time had recovered his sang-froid, and almost smiled as he climbed the stairs.

After some minutes the printer, who had been notified by his foreman of the visit, made his appearance—a tough looking fellow, solid as a Hercules, six teet high. Victor Noir was no baby, but he looked like one by the side of him. The Colossus came in

smiling obsequiously.

"Monsieur," said Rochefort, without any
preamble, "my name is Henri Rochefort. I need not explain my errand." His voice was

clear and firm.
"I confess," stammered Rochetts, "that I

do not comprehend-"You are going to comprehend," interrupted Rochefort, turning pale. " Do you acknowledge having printed in the journal, the

Inflexible, of which you are the responsible conductor, an article insulting to Mile. Roche-"Certainly, What of it?"
"What of it? Mile. Rochefort is my

A DUEL ROCHEFORT DID NOT FIGHT. derstand the duel except body to body, "That's all one to me—knife, dagger, pon-lard, cannon,—I'm your man. Let us go down to the street and have it out without any more delay."

Rochette did not laugh any longer. He stammered some unintelligible words. "Yes or no?" shouted Bochefort, "Will you give me satisfaction for these lies printed by

you about my daughter?" A timid "No" was the response of the demoralized Hercules. It had barely been uttered when a vigorous slap fell on Rochette's mouth.

"Ah! Monsieur Rochfort," said the giant, supporting himself against the wall," that was not right." The three journalists laughed. Rochefort

quietly drew out a card. " If that slap of mine hurts you, Monsieur, you can come for a plaster whenever you

Eight days later, Bochefort was condemned on the unsupported testimony of Rochette, to a four months' imprisonment. He fled to Brussels and the house of Victor Hugo.

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In that case," went on Rochefort, who was making a terrible effect to restrain himself, "if you are a man of honor, and I hope you are, things will go smoothly. Your place, "our hour, your weapons?"

Rochette gave a great laugh.

"Oh! it's a duel you're after, is it?"

Rochette gave a great laugh.

"Oh! it's a duel you're after, is it?"

"But, my dear sir, you overlook a detail, which I hasten to bring to your notice. I am a Spanlard, and in my country we do not un-

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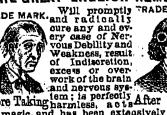
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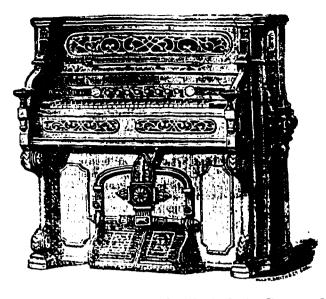
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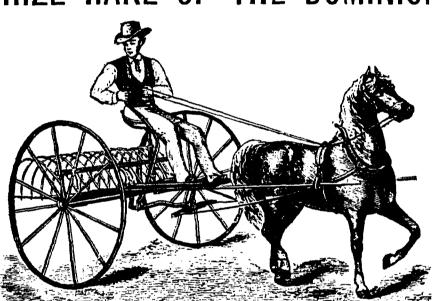
Handsome Besign (Portable). The Best and Most Durable Cooking Range in the Dominion.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH RANGE! Broilers, Oyster Ranges, Cake Griddles, Baking Ovens, Etc., Etc. BURNS & GORMLEY.

MANUFACTURERS, NO. 675 CRAIG STREET.

Agricultural Implements.

PRIZE RAKE OF THE DOMINION.



MOWERS, REAPERS AND RAKES!

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. SEE SAMPLES IN LOCAL AGENTS

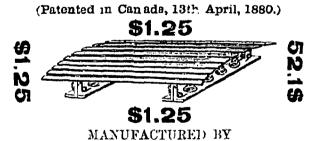
HANDS, OR ADDRESS

R. J. LATIMER.

Office of Cossitt Bros.,

81 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Spring Bed.



DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 & 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. NOTE.—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a Brass Strap, Corner Springs and an Arc Form. We use no Web or Strings, and, therefore, there is no HARBOE FOR VERMIN.

We do not talk persons into buying our Spring. We sell it on its own merits. Please call
46 C

insurance.

Putronize Canadian Institutions. Insure with the

and see.

Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

CAPITAL......81,000,000 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT...... Montreal Board of Directors:

Edward Murphy, Esq.; Hon. Judge Berthelot, John Lewis, Esq.; D. J. Rees, Esq.; Hon. Judge Doherty, Sherbrooke. WALTER KAVANAGH. General Agent, 117 St. Francois Xavier street.

FREE EXHIBITION.—The display of new I goods, consisting of over 50 new styles of Parlor, Dining-room, Library and Chamber Furniture, Ladies' Davenports, Music Stands, Canterburies, Statuette Tables in black walnut and gilt, ebony and gilt plush tops and rich tassels and fringes (a new style this spring), with the largest assortment ever on view in this city of the newest styles of Fancy Furniture in real Bamboo and Japanese Stands, Card Receivers, Essels and other goods, now on view, and so much admired, in our show windows.

OWEN MCGARVEY & SON,
7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street,

Brewers, &c.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.

BREWERS AND MALSTERS. SUPERIOR PALE AND BROWN MALT India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED. The following Bottlers only are authorized use our labels, vis:

DAWES & CO.,

Brewers & Maltster

INDIA PALE and XX MILD ALE, Extra and XXX Stout Porter

MONTREAL,

(In wood and bottles.) Families supplied. OFFICE: 215 ST. JAMES STREET,

DLY 10 1

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FLOUR-Receipt dult and weak. ? were: 120 bbls 1	The unly sales	rep	OF N	50. TO	0-0	ì
Spring Extra at offered at \$5.85.	\$5.70. Supe	rior	E	tra	8 (A.
Superior Extra	we quote.—	æs	90	•	ĸ	œ
Extra Superfine		D	70	• •	•	ж
Exter		0	₩.	• •	0	π
Spring Extra		0	7V	••	Ð	7

FARMERS! MARKET PRICES.

The following are the prices to-day (July 27). GRAIN.—Oats, 85c to \$1 per bag; peas, 85c to \$1 per bush; buckwheat, 50c to 55c; beans, \$1 25 to \$1.50 do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—New potatoes, 25c to 55c per bush; cabbages, 20c to 50c per dozen; freen peas, 25c to 35c per bush; green beans. 40c per bush; cucumbers, 50c to 60c per bush; turnips, 3cc per dozen; green onlons, 3c to 5c per bunch; new carrots, 1c to 3c do; cauliflowers, Fc to 12c each; celery, 25c to 50c per dozen; nutmer melons, \$\$\$\$\$ per dozen; water melons, \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

spring chickens, 25c to 50c do.

FRUIT.—New apples, \$2 to \$3 per barrel; pears \$5 do; \$5 cily oranges, \$1 per dozen; lemons, \$8.50 the case; Montreal tomatoes, \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel; Eineapples, \$2 to \$3.50 do.; blueberries, 65c to 75c per box, containing about three gallons; red currants, 10c per quart; black currants and gooseberries, 15c do.; raspberries, 60c to 70c the palt; peaches, \$1.25 per basket; California pears, \$7 per box containing about a bushel; California plums, \$5 per box containing about 10 dozen.

Daley Produce.—The butter leads 20c and

DARY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 16c to 20c per lb.: common prints, 17c to 29c do.; superior prints, 23c to 30c do.; packed eggs, 14c to 16c per doz: fresh laid eggs, in baskets, 16c to 22c do.; maple sugar, 8c to 11c do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$5 to \$7.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay is 50c to 60c per 100 lbs.; straw from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100 bundles

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

A seasonable business is being transacted in most lines of provisions. Butter is still being held for full rates and the demand is absorbing the greater bulk of the offerings. The Athelston creamery has sold its July make at 25c, which is said to be the highest price paid yet. In New Yors the butter market shows a continuation of the strong tone, with some touch of buoyancy. Creamery of favorite marks sell to the fancy trade at 25c to 27c, and some of the choice dairy packed selections fresh from the churn command a good premium. Western of all kinds is offered sparingly and moderately, and only at extreme rates, with rumors current that considerable has been taken at higher costs than previously reported. The exports for the week were 23,347 packages, of which 22,373 went to the United Kingdom and 974 to Continent. State pails and tubs are at 26c to 23c for choice to lancy. Here Eastern Townships is very firm at 21c to 22c, 23c having been paid in a few instances. Morrisourg, 19c to 21c; Brockville, 18c to 29; Western, 15c to 16c; Creamery, 2tc to 25c. Cheese is meeting with rather better enquiry, and salesjhave transpired within the range of 91c to 10c. At Little Falls, yesterday, sales occurred at 93c to 10cc, while at Utica 9,000 boxes changed hands at 94c to 10jc.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

GANADIAN MARKETS.

GUELI'H, July 2i.—Flour, No 1 super, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fail wheat, \$1 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1 to \$1.05; beef, 5c to 7c; cattle (live weight), 4c to 5c; beef, 5c to 7c; mutton, 6c to 7c; hides, \$8.50 to \$7.50; sheepskins, \$1 to \$4.00; wool, 27c to 29c; butter, 14c to 16c; eggs, 9c to 10c; hay, \$6 to \$8; potatoes, new, 75c to buc per bag.

9th Catherines, July 24.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.60 to \$6 \$9; fall wheat, \$1; spring wheat, \$1; barley, 48c; peas, (0c; oats, 34c to 36c; cattle (live weight), 4c; beef, 5c to 7c; hides, 8c to 9c; sheepskins, 25c; wool, 27c; butter, 15c to 20c; eggs, 10c; hay, \$5 to \$10; potatoes, 60c; corn, 52c to 54c.

Hamilton, July 24.—Wheat, white, per bush.

HAMILTON, Ju'y 24.—Wheat, white, per bush, \$1.01 to \$1.01; red do., \$1.01 to \$1.01; spring do. none offering. Barley, 50c to 50c. Oats, 39c to 40c. Peas, buggy, 50c to 55c. Flour, superior extra, \$5; extra, \$5.0; bakers' \$5.50. Beef, hind quariers, \$1 to \$5.50; bakers' \$5.50. Beef, hind quariers, \$1 to \$5.50; bakers' \$5.50. Lard, \$9. Hides, No. 1 inspected, \$6; No. 2 do., 73c; No. 3 do, 63c. Calfskins, No. 1 inspected, 18c; No. 2 do., 11c. Sheep pelts, dry, each foct to \$1.75; do. green, each, \$1.75 to \$2. Sheepskins, 70c to 80c. Butter, large rolls, 18c to 20c; fresh print, 20c to 22c. Eggs, per doz., 10c to 11c. Cheese, 9c to 11c. Potatoes, old, per bag, 40c to 50c; potatoes, new, 80c to \$1 per bag, Rye, 70c. Corn, 6'c. Buckwhent, 50c. Wool, superior and extra, 32c; fleece, 30c to 32c; No. 1, 28c to 30c. Clover, per bushel, \$3 to \$3.75.

Belleville, July 24.—Flour, No. 1 super,

BELLEVILLE, July 24.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5 25 to \$5 50; fall wheat, \$1 05 to \$1 10; spring wheat, \$1 05 to \$1 10; barley, 52c; peas, 60c; oats, 35c to 37c; muton, \$6 to \$8; hides, \$5 to \$2; sheepskins, 80c; wool 27c to 20c; butter, 20c to 24c; eggs, 10c to 14c; cheese, \$c to 8\forall c; hay, \$5 to \$10; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag.

potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag.

Kingston, July 24.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.50 to \$5.00; fall wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; spring wheat, \$1.15 to \$1 17; barley, 50c to 60c; peas, 65c to 68c; oats, 36c to 38c; cattle, (live weight) \$1 to \$6; beef, \$6.00 to \$8.00; mutton, \$8.00 to \$10.00; hides, \$6.00 to \$8.00; nutton, \$8.00 to \$10.00; hides, \$6.00 to \$8 00; lambskins, 40c to 70c; sheep petts, 30c to 40c; wool, 20c to 23c; butter, 15c to 20c; eggs, 13c to 15c; checse, 8c to 9c; hay, \$7.00 to \$8.00; potatoes, new. 75c to 80c per bushel; corn, 58c; rye, 65c.

COTA, 58C; Fye, 69C.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Flour, No 1 super, \$6 25 to \$6 50; falt wheat, \$1 20 to \$1 25; spring do., \$1 25 to \$1 30; barley, 50c; peas, 66c to 70c; oats, 36c; cattle (live weight), \$4 50 to \$5; beef, \$5 50 to \$7; mutton, 6½c to 7½c; dressed hogs, \$7 to \$7 50; hides, \$6 to \$7; sheepskins, \$1 50 to \$2 00; wool, 28c; butter, 15c to 18c; eggs, 15c; cheese, 14c; hay, \$8; potatoes, 60c per bag; corn, 55c.

LONDON, July 24.—Fall wheat, \$1.80 to \$1.85 per centa; do. spring, \$1.40 to \$1.75 per cental; do. spring, \$1.40 to \$1.75 per cental; bariey, 80c to \$1.00 per cental; peas, 80c to \$1.00 per cental; peas, 80c to \$1.00 per cental; beef. \$3.00 to \$5.00; mutton, 7c to \$6; dressed hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.00; mutton, 7c to \$6; dressed hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.00; hider, 2c to \$0c; sheep-kins, \$1 to \$2; wood, 26c to \$7c; butter, 18c to \$2c; eggs, 12c to 14c; cheese, \$4c to \$4c; hay, \$8 to \$9c; potatoes, \$5c to 75c; corn \$0c to \$1.10.

HALLEAN N. S. July 24.—Flour market crief.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 24—Flour market quiet and firm; prices unchanged:—Choice pastry, \$8.20 to \$9.20; superior extra choice, \$5.45 to \$6.70; extra superine, \$6.20 to \$6.30; apring extra, \$5.50 to \$6.10; strong bakers, \$6.20 to \$6.30; superfine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; extra \$5.60 to \$5.45; yellow k. d. cornmeal, \$3.15 to \$3.20; fresh ground cornmeal, \$3.10 to \$3.15; Canada oatmeal, \$5.25 to \$5.45.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

There was an active demand to day for export cattle, and all such offerings were quickly absorbed, at from 44c to 54c per lb. live weight; butchers' cattle, which consisted almost exclusively of small grass-fed beasts, sold at 5c to 44c per lb. live weight. Live hegs were scarce and dearer, selling at \$5.75 to \$6 per 100 lbs. Toareceipts of cattle at St. Gabriel market to day were about 5 carloads, part of which were taken down to Viger. The principal dealers having cattle for sale were Messrs Wilkes, Dardis and Ransom, of Brockville and Morrisburg, and Gansom, of Edwardsburgh, O M Acer, of Colbourne, Bonner, Jones and O'Leary and F Ritchings, of Toxonto. J bevlin, Ottaws, and W Roberts, of Lennoxville. Alderman Moshane and N Kennedy were the prominent buyers on export account, having purchased between them since Saturday about 250 head. C M Acer sold to Alderman Moshane 5 cattle at \$46 each. Black and Price bought about 50 cattle for shipment. Matt Elitottsold 13 large bulls at \$72 each, At Viger market about 250 cattle were offered, mostly ranging from common to inferior in quality. Some lean coarse heasts sold as low as 21c per lb., live weight, but prices range from 25c to 45c per lb., live weight, but prices range from 25c to 45c per lb. Calves were scarce and out of season. Lambs were in Liberal supply, and sold at from \$250 to \$8.50 each. Sheep brought 5c per lb. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were 45 carloads of cattle, 54 carioads of sheep and 3 carloads of hogs. There was an active demand to day for export

A little fellow who wore stripped stockings was asked why he made barber's poles of his legs. His reply was, "Well, sin't I a little

HARD ON THE BOQUE AGENTS.

To the Billior of the TRUE WITNESS For some time past the reputation of the New York WEBER PIANO has suffered from the attempts of unscrupulous Agents, particularly in the Province of Quebec, to paim off on the public inferior Piance, under the name of Weber. These instruments are for the most part manufactured in Ontario, no less than two factories being located there; they are sold to dealers at from \$130 to \$150, and advertised by their agents here to retail at \$175 to \$200, affording at this price a large profit, but in country places, where deception is more easily practised, the price obtained is twice these figures. Instead of using their own name and selling to the trade, the object

of the manufacturers appears to be to adopt the name of Weber and employ Organ and Sew-Machine Agents travelling the country to act as Agents for their sale, many of which are sold to farmers and country merchants under the pretence of their being the genuine WEBER Plane. Most of the Planes thus sold come under the designation of Bogus, not being Rosewood, but stained to imitate Knowing the great expense and high reputation of the genuine New York WEBER, the wily Agent often obliterates from the key board the place of manufacture, and by re-presenting himself as WEBER'S Agent deceives the purchaser, and induces him to pay sometimes as high as \$400 for a Piano which did not cost more than \$130 to \$150. Some of these Agents circulate cards and bills re-presenting themselves as WEBER'S Agents, DRESSED HOGS BEEF, POULTRY, GANE, &c.—
Dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$5 per 100 lbs; Turkeys,
90c to \$1.25 each. or 10c to 18c per 10; fows, 50c
to 7tc per pair; pigeons, 25c to 35c per pair;
spring chickens, 25c to 50c do.

Pourse Non-active Notes and bills representing themselves as WEBER'S Agents,
the more easily to deceive the ignorant. If
they find their customers protectionists, they
play the N. P. card, say the Ontario WEBER is about as good as the New York Piano, or that WEBER has an interest in the Kingston factory, and manufactures his Pianos there for the Canadian market, thereby saving large duties, &c, &c., and, by one or other of these taking arts, victimize the poor purchaser and induce him to pay three times the cost of the instrument. This trade, particularly in the Eastern Townships, has been found very profitable, and hence the Bogus Agents appear to be increasing. The following handbill has been sent us from Clarenceville:

"Grand Concert for the benefit of St. George's Church, Clarenceville, to be held in the Clarenceville Hall, on Friday evening, June 18, 1880. The following talent will be present :

Here follow the names of the performers, which we omit.

On the bottom of the bill it reads: "Mr. McIntosh, Agent for the New York Weber, will kindly farnish a piano for the

occasion. What Piano was furnished by Mr. McIntosh is not stated, but a N. Y. Weber is plainly inferred. This is enough to show the deli-berate fraud, for Mr. McIntosh is not an agent of the New York Weber, but is said to be one of those who do a thriving country trade in a very different Weber, by falsely representing himself to be so.

We don't object to the Kingston Pianos being sold at \$150 or \$400 dollars, as the parties may please, but we do decidedly object to the constant attempt, often successful, to pass them off as the greatest plane of the age, for which their objection of Weber's name gives them the tempting opportunity. We caution all parties against patronizing these frauds.

It they want a good-moderate-priced-Piano, of genuine Rosewood, guaranteed in all respects, they can have one from us at from \$225 to \$250, or if they want the real Weber, which is undoubtedly the finest Piano in the world, they can, at a small advance on the cost, buy it through us or our Agents. Meantime it is as well to know that the cheapest Piano on Weber's list costs just about the price of THREE of these Ontario imitations which has too long been used for purposes of fraud and deception.

NEW YORK PIANO CO.,

York Weber, 226 and 228 St. James Street.

Montreal, June, 1880.

SPLENDID RUN

Splendid run now taking place in Kid Gloves, always a busy counter during this sale season, it is througed with customers, who are taking advantage of the reductions.

BUERY PAIR OF KID GLOVES

REDUCED.

Try our 50c line of Kids. Try our 75c line of Kids. Try our \$1 line of Kids. These are regular astonishers, but the higher In price you go the better value you get.

DON'T FORGET IT.

S. CARSLEY'S IS WHERE THE CHEAP LISLE AND TAFFETA GLOVES

CAN BE BOUGHT. Received this morning, one case of Gauze Lisle Gloves for Ladies in new and useful spades. Good Lisle Thread Gloves, 8c, 12c, 18c, 18c pair

just received, a very choice stock of Lace in the following makes: Duchess, Languedoc, Spanish, Italian. In Ecru, White, Cream, and Old Gold, in all widths, and are being sold at sale prices.

NEW CORSETS AT 6. CARSLEY'S.

Received yesterday, a lot of new Corsets, which are being sold at sale prices.
A lot of French Wove Corsets, 50c per pair.
Another lot of Corsets for 75c per pair.
A wonderful Corset, richly embroidered, \$1.

BUY YOUR FRILLINGS.

Where they offer the largest selection, the choicest patterns, and the lowest prices, and we are sure of your trade.

JAPANESE PARASOLS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PICTURESQUE,

For the Seaside, the Excursion, the Promenade.

REDUCED! REDUCED! REDUCED!

FOR THE CHEAP SALK AT

S. CARSLEY'S.

Ladies' Japanese Parasols, only 193 each.
Ecru Linen Parasols, lined, reduced to 72c and
95c each.
Pompadour Linen Parasols, lined, reduced to
85c, \$1 18 and \$1 35.
Beal Brown Satin Parasols, lined, reduced to
\$2.10 each.

S. CARSLEY'S

368, 305, 397 & 339 Notro Damo St. | CORNER OF CRAIG and BLEURY STREETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND DOMINION EXHIBITION

TO BEHELD ON THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS,

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE.

MONTREAL,

OPERS: Tuesday, Sept. 14th,

CLOSES:

Friday, Sept. 24th, AT 2 P. M.

\$20,000! Offered in Premiums

Entries must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:-

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POUL TRY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and DAIRY PRODUCTS, to

Saturday, September 4th, FINE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, IMPLE

MENTS, MACHINERY, STOVES, &c., Saturday, August 28th

Prize Lists and Blank Forms of entry can be obtained of the Secretaries.

For further particulars apply to S. C. STEVENSON, Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures. GEO. LECLEBE.

> Secretary Council of Agriculture. IRISH NATIONAL



A General Meeting of the League for the purpose of making Arrangements for

MR. DAVITT'S

Reception in Montreal,

WILL BE HELD IN THE:

ST. PATRICK'S H A LL

WEDNESDAY, 28th JULY AT 8 P. M.

All Irishmen are Invited to Attend.

Q.M.O.&O. RAILWAY

A SPECIAL PASSENGER TEAIN will leave Hochelags for Terrebonne at 7.30 A.M., on Wednesday morning, 28th inst., to allow parties desiring to attend the funeral of Madam Marie Louise Rachel McKenzie, wife of the Honorable L. R. Masson, ex-Minister of Militia. Train will not leave Terrebonne till after the

L. A. SENECAL, Gen'l. Sup't.

STOVES!

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

House Furnishings

-AND-

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

HE LEADER!

Cook Stove,

SO WELL KNOWN, IS ONLY MADE BY ME, AND I HAVE NO AGENTS.

Buy from the Maker, AND THEN YOU CAN ALWAYS

GET PLATES FOR REPAIR.

TELEPHONE DESKS Useful as a Wali Desk in the office. Price 75c. DICTIONARY HOLDERS.

Made of Wire, to hold Webster's or Worcester & Dictionaries. Price \$2.

Wire-folding Card & Photograph Racks. 75c and \$1 each, in Nickle, Red & Blue. MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 375 NOTRE DAME STREET.

FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR. PATENT PROCESS FLOUR.

GERMAN HEXEL FLOUR. OATMEAL, ETC., IN BARRELS AND

HALF-BARRELS AT BRODIE & HARVIE'S, NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH ANNUAL



PILGRIMAGE

Irish Catholics of Montreal TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. Under the Auspices of the above Society,

Saturday, Sist July, 1880. Steamer Three Rivers will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 2 30 P.M. Tickets may be obtained from Mesars. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., No. 275 Notre Dame Street; M. Kelly, Fruit Dealer, cor. Chaboillez Square and St. Joseph Street, and from members of the Committee. P. F. McCAFFREY. REV. P. DOWD. Spiritual Director.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. No. 2349. Superior Court.

Dame Adelina Dagenals, wife of Guillaume alias William Bourdeau, trader, of St Jean Baptiste Village, said district, duly authorized to appear in Judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, versus

Guillaume alias William Bourdeau, her hus band, of the same place,

An action en separation de biens has been in-stituted in this cause, on the lith July, 1880. Montreal, 15th July, 1880.
J. E. ROBIDOUX,
50-5
Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE

LOCK-SPRING MATTRESS

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the me - Spiral Lock-Spring Matters which for durability, cleanliness, elasticity and cheapness, surpasses anything of the kind now in the market. The Lock-Spring is warranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound mattress to make the most comfortable bed in mee, Thomasmas are trying it and all pronounce it a great success. The spring is so constructed that a person weighing 200 pounds and a child weighing 50 pounds do not sufter any inconvenience by lying side by side. Unlike other mattresses, the LOCK-SPRING never runs into ridges, but preserves its uniformity, no matter how much or how little pressure it may be subjected to. It is noteless, and is the only spring in use that possesses that quality. Nothing so good for Hospitals, Hotels or Ships has ever been invented.

Springs given on trial to parties residing in the city, and momey refunded if the springs made to fit all sizes of beds on short notice, but if made for bedsteads not of the Ordinary size, the springs cannot be taken back.

Agents Wanted in all parts of the Dominion-For particulars apply to

JOHN SULLIVAN Sole Agent and Manufacturer,

122 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET

MONTREAL. H. J. BEEMES, PATENTEE, Feb. 9, '77.

JUST OPENED. JAMES FOLEY'S

New Dry Goods Store. NO. 223 ST. JOSEPH STEET. OPPOSITE COLBORNE,

With a Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Black Lustres

-AND-PRINTS!

in Endless Variety. Splendid Value in SHIRTINGS!

Together with a Full Assoriment of Millinery Goods

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR CARPETS! CARPETS

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK CASHMERES!

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK SILKS! 458 & 460 Notre Dame St.

CARPETS!

Oilcloths, and Curtain and Furniture Materials.

WM. CAMPBELL & CO., 463 Notre Dame Street.

Owing to the death of Mr. WM. CAMPBELL the

stock of the above business is being sold at greatly reduced prices. Curtain and Furniture Materials and Trimmings at VERY LOW PRICES. (This Denartment

has been moved to Ground Floor.) Samples. pieces and Short Ends cheap. New Goods in Best Brussels and Tapestry expected are now arriving.

envelopes! Envelopes:

Just opened a large consignment of Commer-cial Envelopes. Call for samples and see prices. Letter Copying Presses a Specialty. AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO.
Mercantile Stationers, Account Sook Manufacturers, Frinters, Lithographers, etc.,
256 and 258 St James street, Jas.
Satherland's Old Stand.

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Hantingdon, P.Q.

WANTED.—Girls, 14 years, also General Servants. Plain Cooks. Housemaids and Nurses.
MIST NEVILLE, Registry Office, 67 Juror 50-1 55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Premium Books.

The Subscribers request the attention the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Directors of Colleges, Convents, Catholic Institutions, and Catechism Classes, to their complete assortment of Catholic Books suitable for Premiums, at prices from Five cents upwards.

Parties wishing us to make the selection of Premium Books for them, will please give the number required for the different Prizes, and the amount to be expended for same.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co

Segur's Books for Children, 32 mo. Paper covers, 6 vols. in box, per box...... 80 30 Little Catholic Girl and Boys' Library, 82 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 12 vols. in box,

per box..... Sadlier's 25 cent edition of The Househo'd Library, paper covers, per dozen. 2 40 Catholic Youth's Library, 18 mc. Fancy cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box.... 8 00

The Young People's Library, 18 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 6 vols. in box. per box..... Fireside Library containing Orphan of Moscow, etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers,

30 vols. assorted, put up in boxes of 6 Maddalena Series containing Fickle Fortune, etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 30 vols. assorted put up in boxes of 6 vols,

per box...... 3 36 Alice Harmon Series of Tales, 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 30 vols. assorted, put

Popular Library, containing Callista, etc., 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 6 vols. in box. per box...... 4 80 Works of Gerald Griffin, Banim, Carle-

covers, per dozen..... 9 60 Mar Any book sold separately out of box or

ton, and Lever, 12 mo. Fancy cloth

. We have a large and complete assortment of Books suitable for Premiums at 5c. 10. 15. 20. 25 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 \$1,00 and upwards. Lace Pictures at 15, 17, 22, 8, 33, 50, 66, 83, \$1.00

\$1.20, \$1.50, \$2.00 per dozen.

Sheet pictures at from 60c to \$3.00 per dozen sheets. Each sheet contains from 12 to 40 pic Prayer books, in all sizes and styles of binding.

Please send your orders in as soon as possible

as the choice of our books will be taken. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

FURNISHED HOUSE

No. 166 St. Urbain Street. This House of seven apartments is provided with bath and closets, is situated in a peaceable and healthy locality, and is furnished in the latest style. For conditions address: H. A. A. BRAULT, Notary and Commissioner, No. 15 St. Therese Street. 48-2

INFORMATION

BARRE

Pays the highest prices for Shares in Building Societies. BARRE pays 50 per cent for Hochelage Building Fociety Shares.

BARRE pays 65 per cent for the Metropolitan

BARBE pays for the Jacques Cartier Building Society Shares, 40 per cent. BARBE pays for the French-Canadian Build-ing Society Shares 45 per cent. BARRE pays for shares in St. James Society 51 per cent

BARRE pays for Shares in the Artizans' Building Society, 35 per cent. BARRE pays for the Society of Montarville theres, 25 per cent. BARRE pays for Shares, in the Montreal Mutual, 60 per cent. BARRE pays for Shares in the Imperial, 50 per

If you want to Insure Your Life in a good Insurance Company, see...... BABRE If you have houses to sell do not fail

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Railroads.

SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY -AND-MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE

On and after MONDAY, June 14th. Passengers by this line of Railway go by train from Bonaventure Station, without change of cars. Trains leave Bonaventure for points in the Eastern Townships and New England at 7.15 a.m. and 6 p.m. Afternoon train has Pollman Sleeping Car, and Day extra Parlor Car attached, which run through without change.

LAKE MEMPEREMAGOG.

Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, as above for Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at hours named above. Returning, leave Newport at 355 s.m. daily and 4 30 p.m., except Sundays, arriving in Montreal at 9 s.m. and 4 p.m. G. H. P. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARLOW, Supt. Traffic. Pres and Gen. Manager. G. LEVE,

EUROPEAN TRAVEL,

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage Tickets to all parts of Europe by most reliable lines, salling every WEDNESDAY, THURS-DAY and SATURDAY from New York and

DAY and SATURDAY from New York and Boston, at lowest rates. Choice State-rooms secured by telegraph free of charge. Offices: 202 St. James street, Montreal, and 271 Broadway, New York. 155 g G. LEVE, General Agent.

Q.M.O.&O.RAILWAY **CHANGE OF TIME**

COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80.

Trains will ru	n ss roll	OWa:	, 00,
	Mixed.	Mail.	Expr's
Lve Hochelaga for Hull. Arrive at Hull. Lve Hull for Hochelaga. Arrive at Hochelaga	1.00AM 10.30 ** 1.00 ** 10.30 **	12.40PM	5.05 " 9.15 "
Lve Hochelaga for Que. Arrive at Quebec. Lve Que. for Hochelaga. Arrive at Hochelaga.	8.00 " 5.30 " 8.00 A M	Pan'gen 10.00Pm 6.80 AM	8.00 " 9.25 " 10.10AM
Leave Hochelaga for St Jerome	5.80PM 7.15	Mixed.	
Hochelaga	<u> </u>	8.45AM 9.00	!

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.) Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes Later.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger
Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.
Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 All Trains run by Montreal Time. GENERAL OFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes Square. TICKET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 202 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

L. A. SENECAL,

General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Commencing 14th June, 1886.

These trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.00 o'clock p.m., and at Campbellton with the Steamer City of St. John, sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiae, &c., &c.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The Paliman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and that leaving on Tuesday and Thursday to St. John.

23 SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS may now be obtained via RAIL and STEAMER to the unrivalled Sea Bathing, Boating and Fishing Resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspe, Prince Edward Island and all points in the Maritime Provinces.

For information in regard to Passenger Fares, TICKETS, Raies of Freight, Train Arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON, Agent

120 St. Francois Xavier Street

(Old Post-Office Building),

Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent.

Chief Superintendent. June 12th, 1880.

D. POTTINGER.

Boston and Montreal Air Line SCORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT R.R. LINE.

VERMONT R.R. LINE.

Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m., and 8.15 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for Boston.

Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston. TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield or Troy.
For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.
For Waterloo and Magog, 3.15 p.m.
8.15 p.m., Night Express for New York via
Troy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next morn-

ing.
6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell and New York via Springfield. GOING NORTH. GOING NORTH.

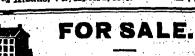
Day Expless leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.05
a.m., via Fitchburgh 8.a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m.,
arriving at Montreal at 9.20 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via
Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Fitchburgh, and New
York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at
7 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at
Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James
Street.

Street.
W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent.
Boston Office, 280 Washington street.
New York Office, 417 Broadway.
WM. F. SMITH, Genl. Passenger Agent.
J. W. HOBART. General Euperintendent.
St. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1880.
m † 2



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CHAIRS. 250 upwards
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Housey. 652 Craig Street.