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Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

For notices to Correspondents. Communications on all matters concerning Catholic interests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted.

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 stern excitement.

Retribution, perhaps, Miss Owenson responds, in a tone whose clear coldness contrasted strikingly with the repressed, almost passionate earnestness of his.

No, for once done it can never be undone. No remorse, no repentance can give back 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 mercy. And justice is a virtue as well as mercy.

She is nearly as pale as Mr. Nolan herself, and both are paler than Miss Macgregor has ever been.

Bless you, Uncle Griff! says Katie patting the seedy brown coat affectionately.

It is I who should apologise, retorts Miss Owenson in her steepest manner.

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.

Nearly five, Sydney, and nearly dark. We will barely have time to reach home before dinner.

A daughter of the gods, divinely tall, and most divinely fair.

quotes Dick Macgregor, as Miss Owenson comes forward, her black velvet sweeping behind her.

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.

My brain will stand the pressure, he answers, somewhat grimly.

She calls him Lewis, Sydney thinks. They are older friends than I fancied.

Mr. Nolan escorts them to their carriage, and stands hat in hand, at the door until they drive off.

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

Not at all, Sydney responds. Plending the case of a woman who shoots her husband in a fit of ill temper.

closely 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.

CHAPTER III.

TALK AND—AND A LETTER.

Harry has refused to go, at the last moment, with the Arctic expedition.

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.

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.

For Miss Macgregor said 'I bet,' and 'I guess,' was well up in the expressive slang of the day.

'My letter is from Miss Leonard,' says Sydney, folding it up.

'Ah! Miss Leonard—with an enclosure from Mrs. Leonard, Sydney, own up—don't be so dreadfully secretive.

'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.

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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 patronised us, or even poor, dear Uncle Griff might have been reluctantly forced into the breach.

'The cousin with whom I go will make even Mrs. Graham's talk and tea go down with a relish, says Dick gallantly; and if Nolan's there—as he is pretty sure to be—we will have some decent music, at least.

'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 fukes as a general thing, answers Dick. Nolan's an exception, however.

'For be it known that Dick Macgregor—Captain Macgregor, to the world at large—is only in the bonhom of his family for a few months' furlough, and his regiment awaits him down in Virginia.

'Mr. Nolan's own talent, leaving his forcible abilities out of the question, says Katherine, is a passion for music.

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

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

'By no means. He certainly has an old temptress, something more than a temptress, and I doubt if he is quite over it yet for—'

'That was all very delightful indeed, old boy,' is Dick's greeting. 'Why weren't we all born with black eyelashes or wren voices, or both, and be the centre of such a group of adoring angels as you are wherever you go?'

'I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Owenson this afternoon,' says Mr. Nolan with that very genial smile of his.

'Oh, solitude, where are thy charms?' says Dick. 'Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness, where talk and tea are unknown.

'I doubt it will be over value any more highly. Miss Owenson, he says, abruptly. 'I am afraid my manner, my words, must have offended you.'

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

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Just one other—in English this time—'balled for me.'

'For you?' repeats Mr. Nolan, a laugh in his dark eyes, but his lips grave.

'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 eager face.'

'My eye! how I love you. You sweet little dove, you! It's not very pretty. There's no one above you. Most beautiful Kitty.'

'No gloomy or fairy, like a sylph or a fairy, and your neck declares, is. Equally pretty.'

'Quite Grecian you're nose is, And your cheeks are like roses. So delicate—oh, Moses! Surprisingly sweet!'

'Not the beauty of tulips, Nor the taste of minj-pulps, Can compare with your two lips. Most beautiful Kate.'

'And now, dear Kitty, It's not very pretty. Indeed it's a pity. To keep me in sorrow: 'So, if you'll but chime in. We'll have done with our rhymin'. Swap Cupid for Hyacinth. 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, murmured Dick; 'but no, our artless Katherine's heart will never run away with her head.'

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ago sang laughingly a comic song. That he should keep his levity for them, his earnestness for her is a subtle flattery that coarsens her as no other flattery could.

'Surely my foolish opinions can have no weight with you, Mr. Nolan, no power to pain you,' she says, very gently. 'If so I am indeed sorry. It shall teach me to be less hasty and presumptuous in proffering opinions for the future.'

'My friend,' he says, and he lifts his head, and a smile breaks up the dark thoughtful-ness of his face.

'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 feel; but hold—I am sinning again while I apologise. 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.

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Monday, and contents duly noted. In reply, I have to say I know nothing of the present whereabouts of the late lamented Miss Dormer'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 Boston 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 description, from Montreal, was lying very ill under his charge: some mental strain, apparently, and physical exhaustion had prostrated her to such an extent that it was doubtful if she would ever recover. I went to Boston; I saw and identified her (herself unconscious), and ordered every care and attention. She recovered eventually, wrote me a brief note of acknowledgment, 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 remain, Respected Miss, yours, to command.

MONDAY, 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 Scotch suitor.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For July, 1880. THURSDAY, 29.—St. Martha, Virgin. SS. Felix and others, Martyrs. FRIDAY, 30.—SS. Abdon and Sennen, Martyrs. SATURDAY, 31.—St. Ignatius of Loyola, 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 week. At least the body which is not patent outside 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.

We 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 Industrial World is the name of a new paper which has been issued to supply a want long felt throughout Canada.

A movement is on foot in Ireland for amnesty to political exiles, of which Parnell has been placed at the head.

Evictions in Ireland are being carried on wholesale by landlords crazy with fear that the new bill is going to ruin them.

were shot by a body of men armed with Government rifles, and supposed to be disciplined. Until the Governor's displays as much interest in carrying out the recommendations of his commission, as it does readiness in appointing a new one, 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.

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 battle, and in this they are acting like the brave men they have shown themselves in history.

The British government, in connection with other European powers, is making strenuous exertions to benefit Greece.

The grand jury system in Ireland is one of the peculiar institutions which makes the people so profoundly disaffected.

The British are in a hurry to get out of Afghanistan, and well they might, for it is historically dangerous ground.

also be abandoned, for the possession of which thousands of lives have been sacrificed, and millions of pounds expended?

HOMOGENEITY.

Who has not heard our political orators speak of a Canadian nation, and national feeling, 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?

SUICIDES.

The magazine writers are once more 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.

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.

name of their opponent, though it may be that they gain an advantage through the good name of their own candidate.

Hancock is a man altogether different. He rendered distinguished services during the war. His name appeared on many an occasion in the dark days of the republic.

IRELAND AND THE LANDLORDS.

The condition of Ireland has decidedly not improved in a good many respects since the fall of the Beaconsfield administration.

believing as he does, that life is but a trial, a valley of tears through which he has to march to a glorious immortality, accepts the troubles as they come, be they more or less, great or small, never for an instant entertaining the criminal thought that he has a right to rush into eternity, except at the order of the Creator who gave him life for a certain purpose.

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.

IRELAND WINS THE ELCHO SHIELD.

The following are the scores of the competitors for the Elcho Shield: Shooting at 800 yards, 15 shots each man, resulted in the following team scores:—England, 563; Ireland, 567; Scotland, 537.

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 few of Brown's Bronchial Troches.

A HARD SWELLED STOMACH IN A CHILD.

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.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES.

With which children are afflicted is Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

Gladstone into amending the clause by inserting words to the effect, that if the landlord has given permission to the tenant to dispose of his interest compensation for disturbances shall not be allowed.

JAMES REOPATE, in his New York Tribune correspondence, dated from Dublin, July 24th, says among other interesting things:—

The exodus of the Irish agricultural laborers 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.

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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.

IRELAND WINS THE ELCHO SHIELD.

The following are the scores of the competitors for the Elcho Shield: Shooting at 800 yards, 15 shots each man, resulted in the following team scores:—England, 563; Ireland, 567; Scotland, 537.

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 few of Brown's Bronchial Troches.

A HARD SWELLED STOMACH IN A CHILD.

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.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES.

With which children are afflicted is Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

Letter from Ottawa.

ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN.

Mr. Editor.—As you will observe by the... Letter from Ottawa. ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN. Mr. Editor.—As you will observe by the...

March to Nay Aug Grove, where a picnic will... The convention will be held in the Academy of Music, Wyoming Avenue, and on the evenings...

CITY NEWS.

ST. BRIDGET'S PARISH.

After Grand Mass on Sunday last the principal... The following is a copy of the address:— To Denis Murney, Esq.:

Personal.

—Brett Harte is popular in England. —The Duke of Beaufort has left Canada for England. —The will of Sir Dominic Cerrigan is being...

L'HOPITAL DU NOTRE DAME.

THE OLD DONEGANNA HOTEL CONVERTED INTO A HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST. On Sunday last the Hospital of Our Lady was formally opened...

THE CATHOLIC T. A. SOCIETY.

A series of conventions of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, Pa., has been held...

ed to be used for those cases that require to be isolated, either because their disease is of such a nature as to need it, or because their presence in the general ward would be unpleasant or detrimental to other patients...

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

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

AMERICAN NEWS.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—This morning news was received of a collision between the steamer Mami and a schooner off the coast of Michigan. The Mami was bound for Chicago and was carrying a cargo of lumber. The schooner was bound for Detroit and was carrying a cargo of coal. The collision occurred about 10 miles off the coast of Michigan. The Mami was struck on the starboard side and was forced to return to Detroit. The schooner was sunk and all on board were lost. The Mami was cut in two amidships.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ATLANTA, Ga., 23.—After six days' evidence in the Oka trial, the jury, without retiring, rendering a verdict of "Not guilty" against Louis Lariviere. QUEBEC, July 23.—Yesterday the festival of St. Anne was celebrated with great solemnity at the Marine at Le Home Ste. Anne, where the attendance of pilgrims is reported to be something enormous, large numbers having gone down by the steamer service from Montreal and about as many more by land. It is estimated that during last week 7,000 pilgrims visited the shrine.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

—Salt-factory harvest prospects in Ireland. —A general native rising in Basutoland is anticipated. —England won the international rifle match by 75 points to 60. —Ireland won the Echo Stiffed at Wimbledon by one point. —Mormon missionaries have been expelled from Germany. —Seventy-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 anxiety is caused by the symptoms of fever now present 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 71 points. —The ship Winchester, from Manila for Montreal, has been lost in the Strait of Malacca. —Lord Rosebery has accepted the nomination to the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University. —The Irish compensation bill was passed in the House of Commons Monday night by a vote of 103 to 82. —It is stated that the 100th (Canadian) Regiment, now stationed at Bengal, is to return home shortly. —It is rumored that General Skobelev was captured and beheaded by Turcomans, while reconnoitering. —The steamship Hazledene, from Bilbao for Newcastle-on-Tyne, 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 Bienna, near Berne, and seventeen persons were drowned. —The Russian Government has imposed additional duties on foreign-made muslin and cotton which will prohibit their entry into the country. —Mr. Parnell has notified Home Rule organizations to appoint delegates for a great Home Rule convention at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 9th of August. —Judge Stuart gave judgment in the Admiralty Court of Quebec in the Atalaya case, in favor of the ship, with all costs against the Crown. Notices 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 Viceroys of India, he stated, had a scheme for the pacification of the country.

ROUND THE WORLD.

—The Basutos of South Africa are in open rebellion. —The Belgian Socialists are demanding universal suffrage. —Switzerland has no army, no navy and no foreign policy. —The Colts were the first people in Europe who got salt by mining. —There are more than fifty French women studying medicine in Paris. —The Victoria, Australia, Irish relief fund amounted altogether to \$188,310. —All the Australian colonies show an increased revenue for the present year. —Next to England, Hungary is one of the oldest parliamentary countries of the world. —Italy imported during the last six months of this year, 25,000 tons of cereals of all kinds. —The father of Mrs. Tom Thumb died lately, at Middleboro, Mass. He was of medium stature. —The number of French magistrates who have resigned rather than enforce the anti-Jew decrees is 110. —Enormous natural caverns, one 600 feet long, have lately been found near Wells, Somerset, England. —Seven thousand medical men in England have petitioned Parliament to pass an anti-vaccination law. —Ladders of bows made of satin are now the trimmings for caps; they are pinned on with gold headed pins. —Philadelphia boys are fined \$10 for trying a tin pan in a dog's tail, and the fun is so regarded as worth the cost. —The reported engagement of the Grand Duke of Hesse to the Princess of Asturias is officially contradicted. —A Rome correspondent writes that the rumor that Italy is opposed to the cession of territory to Greece is totally unfounded. —Miss Jennie Flood, it is reported from the West, will be married to Mr. James Grant, Jr., about the 15th November next. —A Paris paper says Victor Hugo's summer costume consists of a white nankin tunic, an alpaca jacket and vest and a straw hat. —San Francisco is not yet done with women pedestrian matches. Race after race, with much the same party of contestants, draws crowds. —Savannah street car conductors are 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 14,000,000. —The London Home Hospital Association for paying patients has opened its first establishment. Every patient will be attended by its own doctor. —M. Sorey, the French critic, says that when the Prince of Wales laughs at a theatrical performance loyalty makes every Briton laugh. —M. Emile de Girardin, who has just completed his 75th year, was entertained at a dinner this occasion by the staff of his journal, La Presse. —Mr. G. W. Williams, the colored Representative from Hamilton County, in the Ohio Legislature, is writing a history of the colored race in America. —It is claimed that a new Swedish gun (adopted by the Russian navy) is seven more deadly than the Gatling. It can be carried up into the mountain if necessary. —Upon the same floor, in a palace at Florence, the offices of the Supreme Court and the Royal Lottery have recently been located. Access to the latter is easiest. —Mrs. Langtry as Fido Deane, posed by Mr. Mills at one of his well-known picnics, was one of the most successful of the theatrical novelties given at Cromwell House, London. —In an article on pompous business people, the Leeds (England) Express says that thousands of dollars in the world become bankrupt every year through idleness. —The official return gives the value of diamonds exported from the South African Republic in 1878 as £1,238,000. The value of those obtained in 1878 being £3,884,711. —Punch: "Whither are the Jesuits expelled the other day from the two de Severs to go? The Voltaire members of the French government will perhaps reply, 'From Severs to China.'" —A mine near Ancona, Italy, was last month exploded with so powerful a charge of powder that a small yacht, two miles off, was blown out of the sea and capsized by the concussion. —The Egyptian Government is daily paying its judgment creditors in full, with twelve per cent. interest, and all creditors under £1,350 without judgment will be paid in full in a few days. —Mlle. Combeson, an Algerian by birth, and the first lady student of the Arcien college who took the French degree corresponding to our B. A., has just distinguished herself as a translator at Horace. —Crowds of excursionists go up nightly by the railway to see Vesuvius illuminated by electric light. The traffic at night is so great that the French Government has not enough cars to meet the demand. —The Berlin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that Bismarck, like Napoleon I., is a striking example of how difficult it is for autocratic natures to realize the defensive force of a spiritual power. —The so-called Bad Lands of Minnesota turn out to be very good land, and settlers are flocking to the territory. A branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad is penetrating the region, which is being rapidly settled. —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 85,940, of whom 46,768 were in workhouses and 39,172 receiving out-door relief. —Cynthia and Elizabeth Taggart went to bed last night in a rage. Middlebury, Mass., and never got up again. Their disease, if they had any, was merely a lack of vitality. Cynthia died recently, and Elizabeth is very low. —The effect of the expulsion of the Jews from France is likely to promote their emigration to the United States, and to distribute them. Scarcely a day passes but we read that a detachment of them had settled in some new field. —A Methodist missionary, sent from Chicago to Virginia, City, reports as follows: "I made first canvass of the town and found a few goodly converts, but I was unable to find a Christian, though the saloons were numerous." —At the recent examination of the University of Bologna, a young lady received her diploma of Doctor, surpassing the students of the other sex in anatomy, physiology, and medicine, and 80 per cent. of her out-door relief. —The privates in the English army are clamouring for an increase of the meat ration. A present the Army and Navy Gazette maintains the want of improved meat feeds the private to the canteen and to the public house to fill his stomach with beer to make up for the most depraved of animal food. —"No harvest will ever again be reaped in England," says the London Spectator, which was exempted from the terrible competition of American residents can offer competition which has scarcely begun and which will become sharper with every mile of railway laid down and every new ship built.

Review of Books.

THE CELTIC MONTHLY. We have received this magazine for July. The Celtic Monthly is continually increasing in popularity, consequent on its great intrinsic worth. It is a quarterly publication, edited by John O'Connor Power, M. P., Mr. Shaw, M. P., on Home Rule, 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; the history of the Irish; The Peruvian of other days; The adventures of a brave Catholic student; Anglicans and religion; The Catholic press; Commemorative Catalogue, &c. D. J. Sadler & Co., Montreal.

TRAVELS OF KALM IN AMERICA.

This is the title of a work published by T. Berthelin, and translated into English by 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, easy style, and is a worthy of perusal, by the student of natural history of this North American continent more particularly.

THE MEMOIRS OF A CANADIAN SECRETARY.

A publication by Messrs. G. B. Ross, got up in a popular form. It is written in a lively, easy style, and is a worthy of perusal, by the student of natural history of this North American continent more particularly.

CLAIMS OF A PROTESTANT SUCCESSION DISMISSED.

TO APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION DISMISSED. The Catholic Church and its successors, the Church and the Holy See, corrected and re-issued by S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo. In two parts. Buffalo, Catholic Publication Company, 1880.

THE ABOVE IS THE TITLE OF A WORK ISSUED BY THE BUFFALO CATHOLIC PUBLICATION COMPANY, AND IT IS A PUBLICATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The above is the title of a work issued by the Buffalo Catholic Publication Company, and it is a publication of the Catholic Church. The work is written in a lively, easy style, and is a worthy of perusal, by the student of natural history of this North American continent more particularly.

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 Herald, 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 table, the latter constituting his watcher's 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 food play.

INCREASING VIGILANCE.

When Tanner gets out of 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 witchcraft could enable a confederate to convey him food or anything else. How, then, can the man 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 refreshing 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, Black and Goodman. The 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 we believe in water power; it has built that city right up."

"You are not an exception to your townsmen, 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 hoped you will."

"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 expression on the man's features told how immovable 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 seven 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 himself in reading till half-past nine o'clock. At about ten o'clock Dr. Tanner, sitting on the foot of his cot by the window, with his blankets still wrapped about 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 back the faster said he did not believe much in omens, but he took the crickets and looked at them with a sort of quizzical curiosity, after 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.

At a quarter after three o'clock the colored 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 for a considerable period. After the pedestrian's legs and arms had been examined the trainer 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 walking man, you know, must have his lower limb muscles well developed and his chest thrown open, but the fighter has got to get all the care bestowed on his arms and body. Now, speaking of training, you must not forget that

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 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 on a Sunday morning, and it was a great pleasure for me to go with her. I walked sixty-five miles once in twenty-four hours. I 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 cot was brought in by a manufacturer for the Doctor's acceptance. He went down stairs round the railings tumbled into the new bed 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 willfully starved himself 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 find the whole street filled with a curious crowd of sightseers, and he found himself the object of attention for several blocks. On 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 100th 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 muchunction 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 by Indian meal, so great is the distress. Appeals are being made to the Loughrea guardians to grant out-door relief. One farmer has committed suicide by drowning himself. He was suffering from fever.

Lord Oramore and Brown and the Earl of Leitrim are severely tormented in mind because the Coercion Bills were allowed to pass out of active operation, no necessity being found for their continuance. Such, however, is not the idea fixed in the minds of these two "noble" creatures. They are imagining, and striving to make others in the House of Lords imagine, that Ireland is almost in a state of rebellion; and, in terror and alarm, they call on the Government, in order to allay their fears, to declare what they are to do to change all this. Answers bordering on 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 coercion, 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 Leitrim, 457 in Ulster, 449 in Munster, and 336 in Connaught. In 1879 there were 2,077 similar ejectments—758 in Ulster, 749 in Munster, 683 in Leitrim, and 489 in Connaught. 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; Tyrone, 198. In the Kings County in the two years there were only 14 ejectments. These returns include urban evictions as well as rural ones, but the former are few in number. On the other hand, the figures only show the evictions reported to the constabulary.

A special meeting of the Limerick Corporation, the Mayor, Mr. O'Gorman, presiding, 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 of action of the great services to Ireland. Mr. Ambrose Hall, J. P., rose to oppose the motion, and said that Mr. Parnell had demoralized 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 unavailing. He ultimately lost his temper, and suddenly left the chair, when the meeting broke up 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 sympathizers subsequently had a meeting in the Council Chamber, and passed resolutions denouncing the Mayor's conduct.

On Friday the Sub-sheriff, Mr. Hartnett, with sixteen policemen from Kilmorgan, proceeded to the lands of the late Rev. James 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 Meenus, belonging to Sir Rowland Blythen, Bart, M. P., and evicted the following tenants and their respective families, who were decreed to possession at the last April Sessions—Jeremiah Hartnett, with nine in family; Moty Moriarty and eleven in family; Jeremiah Lehane and six in family; Thunde Connor and four in

family; the widow Foley, Malachy Foley, Jeremiah Foley, with five in family; Bat Foley, John Sullivan, Mary Gebhan, two in family; Daniel Shea, four in family; Michael Sullivan, seven in family; John Beahan; the Widow Mangan, four in family. The brigade, consisting of about 150 men, accompanied the sheriff. On entering Mrs. Hartnett's residence she was making a cake. After these evictions the Sheriff proceeded to the property of The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, and evicted the Widow Moriarty, John Farrell, wife, and five children; Ellen Brien, the Widow Foley, and the Rev. T. Hamilton. This finished the Sheriff's work for that day, but he will be again engaged on the same property in a few days hence.—Kerry Paper.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The continued cases at the instance of Archibald McInally and others against Mr. Wm. McClure, 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. McClure on the ground that no engagement had been made. After hearing the parties yesterday, the Sheriff dismissed the cases.—Glasgow Herald.

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 provision 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 Railway 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. Councillor 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 Provost's being allowed to lay concrete instead of flags before a property of his in the west end of the town. On the forenoon of the day the meeting was to be held some persons opposed to Mr. Cowan placed cross slips over the placards stating that the meeting, instead of being held in Buchanan's Hall, would take place in Blackness Quarry, a place to the north-east of the town, and where no meeting with any convenience be held. Mr. Cowan, anxious to get at the party who caused the slips to be printed, raised an action of damages for £5 against the printers, Hutchinson & Luke. After hearing the evidence, in the course of which Mr. Hutchinson 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 was a cowardly and malicious act on the party 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 1,001 sheep, an increase, as contrasted with the landings in June, 1879, of 2,869 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 carcasses mutton, an increase of 3,377 quarters (equal to 884 oxen) and 622 carcasses. The month's imports are thus about 150 per cent greater in live and dead oxen, and 17 per cent smaller in sheep and carcasses, than that of the corresponding month. For the half-year the landings aggregated 9,270 live oxen and 55,770 quarters of 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. Of sheep there were received during the half-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 half-year's. There were also received of cured meats 3,300 boxes bacon—a decrease of 1,309 boxes; 228 barrels pork—an increase of 158 barrels; 1,485 tierces salt beef—an increase of 484 tierces, as contrasted with receipts in June last year. On the half-year's landings there is a decrease of 24,000 boxes bacon, an increase of 1,300 barrels pork, an increase of 81,000 tierces beef, and a decrease of 17 hds 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 of 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 Altus Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1 1/5 colonial gallons, at \$1.60, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Corry & Co., 245 Notre Dame street. cow17-G

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, July 8.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Hunger, the proverb says, is a sharp thorn, a fact which I think most people will allow, and I am sorry to say it is an evil from which 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 people go, an intelligent 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, Dublin, 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 these 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, general good crops, but in those countries we are very dependent 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 which might be in a country of large farms which would have passed through what Ireland has during the last three or four years. To my mind the one remedy self-government, which would give her statesmen an opportunity of pushing her interests 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 her 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 national point of view. Now England is the seat of Government, and this tends to centralization. The spoils of foreign conquests, their embassy and public life. Nothing in Ireland. In London are centered the great offices of state and the flow of public moneys, Ireland being simply a province. Those are but a few of the evils from which she suffers 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 of the young and vigorous countries of the western world responded nobly to the call 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 mere producer just tolerated to live. The landlord as a rule is a Protestant of English origin, who looks to England as the seat of his religion and the country of his fathers. His instincts, aspirations and sympathies are English, often more so than those of natives of that country. He looks upon the Irish tiller of the soil as a convenient instrument to make money to be spent by the gentlemanly landlord in London, Paris, Baden-Baden, or somewhere else. There is no national or political sympathy between the one and the other. Ireland is a house divided against itself, and as such it is difficult to have either union of action or thought, and without both a nation cannot prosper. In most countries there are two political parties, but each struggles for the interest of the nation, while Ireland is torn asunder by those who want her governed by Irishmen, for Irishmen, and those who want her governed entirely in the interest of England—Ireland to be a province, England a dominant nation. To this form of government high-minded Irishmen object, and justly. They want to have Ireland a nation among the nations of the earth. To this laudable ambition the pro-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 these questions, one section being national and another ultra-English, a political influence, it is said, being brought to bear 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 ever beggars, but 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 they can out of the unfortunate country. 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 password of Irishmen all over the world and their united pressure should be exerted to achieve that great result. Yesterday

THE CATHOLIC TETOTALERS

of South London, had a grand outing to Arundel Castle, the splendid seat in the County of Sussex, of the Duke of Norfolk, Sixty-three miles from London. The Castle of Arundel is a magnificent pile, founded in the seventh century by one of the Saxon kings of the heptarchy, and became a royal 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 which he received when a student in the university of Lisieux, which stood on the site where the Duke of Devonshire 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 people, to the Assyrians the most philosophical people, to the Greeks the most polished people, to the Romans the most conquering

people, nor to the Briton, Franks, Huns or Goths. It is not mentioned in the Bible, in the Talmud or in the Ponticks of Justinian, but it was known in the Breton Code of 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 palladium 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 *Gutha en dha raath* of ancient Ireland its corner stone, and that code was written in the Castle of Arundel. 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 Arundel. All comfortably seated we moved out of the station, and running along by the Crystal Palace and over Mitham Common we reached Epsom, where we drew up for a moment, on again through Leatherhead and Dorking to Haslemere in Sussex. The country through which we passed was really beautiful, and of great interest to the historian and antiquarian as well as to the lover of nature in her varied beauties. Near Haslemere we passed Ackly Green, where Alfred inflicted on the Danes the most terrible defeat they received in England. A kind of an English clouster, 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 Amberly and his wife were both Atheists of the philosophical type, and he wrote a book to prove that life and matters were co-existent 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 Arundel, 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 the park. Here the football was thrown up by Canon Moore, of St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, and for the rest of the day the poor football suffered severely from priest and layman alike. After regaling the inner man with the good things brought from home in baskets and hamper, the people almost instinctively formed themselves into little groups to wander round in search of 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 woman. Numbers went to the castle, others to see the magnificent church, and more to ramble through the woodland dells and lovely glades of the beautiful park, over two thousand acres in extent, and well stocked with deer. The Duke of Norfolk is a good man, but the system that without any exertion of his own, makes him possessor of so much influence and wealth is wrong. It causes sincere offices to be created for the benefit of younger members of aristocratic families. It fills the leading places in the army and navy with them. They are crowded into the church and civil service. They are packed off at the public expense to the crown colonies, to fill lucrative posts. In a word, this system of perpetuating a privileged aristocracy is wrong in principle and evil in effect. Rich men their will be in every country, but in some way they should be producers, their money developing the resources of a nation. Sir Hugh Allan has put on the sea a line of steamships. Flood and O'Brien dug the money out of the rocks on the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Vanderbilt owns and runs a railway. Jay Gould is forever working out new schemes and enterprises. Tom Scott has built the Southern California Railroad. These men are thinkers and workers, and when they die the wealth will in most cases be divided up among the members of their families, many of whom will in the course of a few years come back into our capacity to the labour market, but our aristocracy live listlessly, and their vast estates, and their only labour is hunting and racing. The younger members are in some way saddled on the public purse and the peers are made hereditary law-makers to perpetuate the system. The dependency of the people on those nobles may be seen by a visit to Arundel and a chat with some of its inhabitants; just as a bricklayer will talk bricks, as a groom talk horse, everybody 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 lives 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 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 fidelity to do with an Irish peasant having only yellow meal for food, and frequently not enough even of that unsavory diet. The Earl of Kenmare, a good pious Catholic, has an income from Ireland of a sixty thousand pounds sterling annually, and generally he is an absentee, being now Lord Chamberlain to the Queen. How many stomachs would this enormous income fill if the country had a peasant proprietary, and for that Charles Bradlaugh will vote, but Lord Kenmare would not. Lord Arammore and Brown is another type. He is awfully orthodox; if he had an opportunity he would, for the love of God, roast Catholics on a spit, but he is a privileged law maker in the House of Lords, and, of course, as a preserver of the throne and constitution (that throne which since the days of William the Conqueror has given so many models of virtue and purity to the world) went dead against Bradlaugh, and as

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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, Billous or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save much time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family. Don't wait. See other column.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Pianos manufactured by Weber & Co., of Kingston, Ont., are acknowledged to rival the best Imported Instruments in durability and elegance of finish, while in delicate evenness of touch and purity of tone they are unsurpassed by any other. They are also much lower in price than any Imported Instruments. Montreal Ware-rooms: 419 Notre Dame street. 44-11

devil takes holy water, although from her, in the shape of rest, he draws an immense income. Charles Bradlaugh is proprietor and editor of the *National Reformer* newspaper, and it is to a large extent on that account he has met with such fierce opposition. He is a propagandist of his ideas, and certainly an out-and-out enemy of political frauds and corruption, and of course such a man is called 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 mangled. They have been called all kinds of names, Communists, infidels, Fenians, disturbers of society, &c. yet I venture to say those men are above reproach. 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 have rights; in a word he has laid down in a sentence of one of his speeches,

KEEP A GRIP OF YOUR BROTHER, a principle that will live on when he has 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 bully-crawling of any kind. For espousing strangers in the gallery when the Prince of Wales had to leave, he was denounced on every hand, and some of his fellow Irishmen wrote to the papers repudiating the action; but Biggar did not care a snap. John Barry was in early life a workman; he is now partner in a large London carpet warehouse; for years he has been identical with Irish national politics, 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 poppinity 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-government. T. P. O'Connor is a young man of marked ability both as a writer and speaker. The author of the life of Lord Beaconsfield 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 Bradlaugh as an Englishman, never lost an opportunity of saying a good word for Ireland and her cause.

CELTO-CANADIAN.

A DUEL ROCHEFORT DID NOT FIGHT.

Why he Called on M. Rochette, Newspaper Publisher, and What Came of it.

The sword-thrust which laid Rochefort on his back upon his bed of exile has called public attention 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 journalism.

The first cause of this indulgence is the admiration always felt in France for wit and talent. Fifteen years ago Rochefort was the chronicler of the Figaro. Some one introduced him to the author of "La Dame aux Camelias."

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 in hand."

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 fanatic 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 wound, and, perhaps, a prolongation of exile, have grown out of this exalted sentiment of fatherly devotion.

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 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.

"Read it!" he said to his two friends in a sharp, curiously jerky voice. As they read, the blood mounted to their foreheads and discolored their lips.

"What are you going to do?" "I asked Noir and 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'll" cried Rochefort, "I compromise myself with these policemen, these escaped convicts! I sign for them, even in their own blood, a certificate of respectability! Never! I am going to kill Rochette!"

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 feet high.

"What of it? Mlle. Rochefort is my daughter. Do you accept the responsibility for these infamous calumnies?" "I accept the responsibility for everything I print."

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

stand the duel except body to body, knife in right hand, mantle on left. "That's all one to me—knife, dagger, poniard, 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 Rochefort. "Will you give me satisfaction for these lies printed by you about my daughter?"

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 please."

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRINCESS BAKING POWDER! Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced.

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NOVELTY. You will find one of the choicest assortments of English and American Hats of all kinds at moderate prices at the store of J. B. SARAULT, 284 St. Joseph St.

CERTICURE PILLS! Indigestion, Dyspepsia, BILIOUSNESS! Price 25c. A trial will convince.

Wholesale by LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

WILLIAM H. HODSON & SON ARCHITECTS, NO. 458 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill.

ARLINGTON HOUSE A FEW DOORS WEST OF VICTORIA SQUARE Table Board, \$3.00 per week. Seven Dinner Tickets, \$1.00. Transients, \$1.00 per day.

D. MURPHY, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 78 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

H. R. IVES & CO., Sole Manufacturers of MRS. POTTS' COLD HANDLE SAD IRON.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET. CUNNINGHAM BROS. Wholesale and Retail. Cemetery Work a Specialty.

MANTLES AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, etc. MADE TO ORDER.

Advocates, &c. HENRY J. KAVANAGH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

COYLE & LEBLANC, ADVOCATES, No 54 St. James Street. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN, LL.B., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC. Offices: No. 1 Masonic Hall, Toronto street, Toronto, Ont.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, E.C.L. C. J. Doherty, A.B.C.L. S.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, NO. 53 ST. JAMES STREET, 136 g

Stove Polish. THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unparalleled. MOIRSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun.

Grain Bags, etc. GRAIN BAGS! GRAIN BAGS! Tarpaullins, Horse and Waggon Covers, Tents, &c., &c. For Sale or Hire. Mich'l Leahy & Co., 251 Commissioners St. Opposite Customs, MONTREAL.

Hats, Furs, &c. FURS! FURS! EDWARD STUART, PRACITICAL FURRIER, Corner of McGill & Notre Dame Streets

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, in both Town and Country, that his Fall Stock of Furs is unusually good.

Furs of all kinds made up and altered to order at short notice. 7-6-1

Vinegars and Spirits. MICHAEL LEFEBVRE & CO MANUFACTURERS OF PURE VINEGARS -AND- Methvlated Spirits.

Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Bonsecours St., MONTREAL. 129 g ml

Spencerian Steel Pens. SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS Of the very best English make, unrivalled for flexibility, durability and keenness of point.

REAS SWAN QUILL ACTION! For Schools we recommend Nos. 1, 5 and 15 In Commercial use, Nos. 2, 3 and 18 Complete set of samples (20 pens) will be sent on receipt of twenty cents.

D. & J. SABLIER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, No. 278 Notre Dame Street, Montreal 15-1

Musical Instruments. BEATTY Pianos Another battle on high prices raging war on the monopolist renewed.

Educational. COLLEGE OF OTTAWA This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa-Gatineau and Rideau valleys.

In Civil Engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of transition from Greek and Latin. French is also carefully attended to.

Board, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, and Doctor's Fee, per term of five months, \$30.00. Tuition, in Civil Engineering Course per term, \$20.00. Tuition, in Classical Course, \$15.00. Tuition, in Commercial Course, \$10.00. Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library, payable no extra charge. All charges are payable half-yearly in advance.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. DR. T. FELIX GOUBAUD'S Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier Removes Tan-Pimples, Moth Patches, and all every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is less than half the price of any other preparation.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. Also found in New York City at R. H. Macy & Co., Glean Bros., Ehrlich & Co., I. Bloom & Co. and other Fancy Goods Dealers.

Medical. MILK OF MAGNESIA Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache. Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable.

LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR There are persons who, having made use of various preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results, will be inclined to condemn the use of LUBY'S PARSIAN HAIR RENEVER.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS! These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

NERVOUS DEBILITY Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPREYS' Homeopathic Specific No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known.

Medical. MILK OF MAGNESIA Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache. Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable.

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HASWELL & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indigestion, excess of overwork of the brain and nervous system.

Before Taking: After Taking: Like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

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

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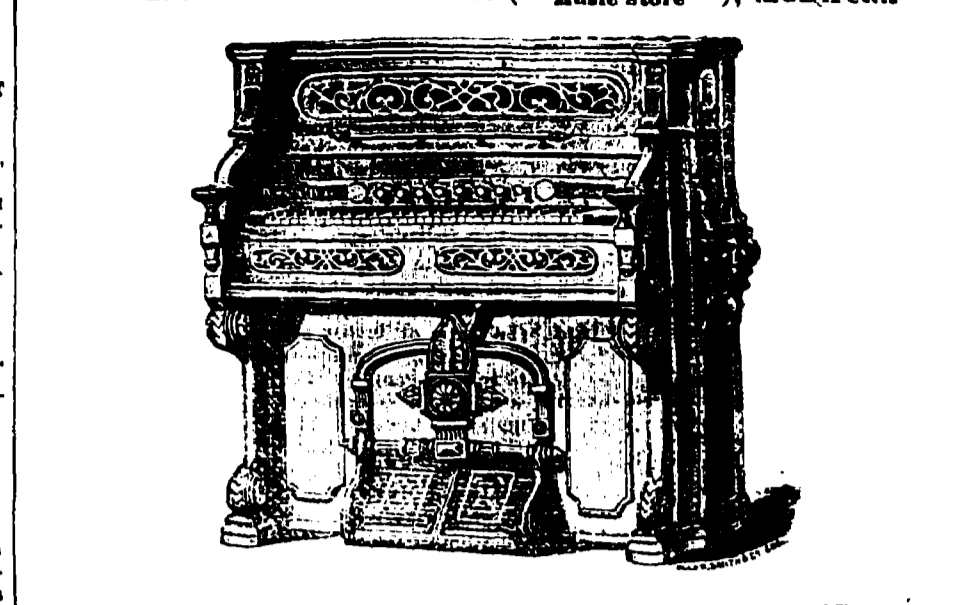
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DOMINION ORGAN EMPORIUM No. 280 Notre Dame Street (A. J. SOUCHEUR'S), Montreal.

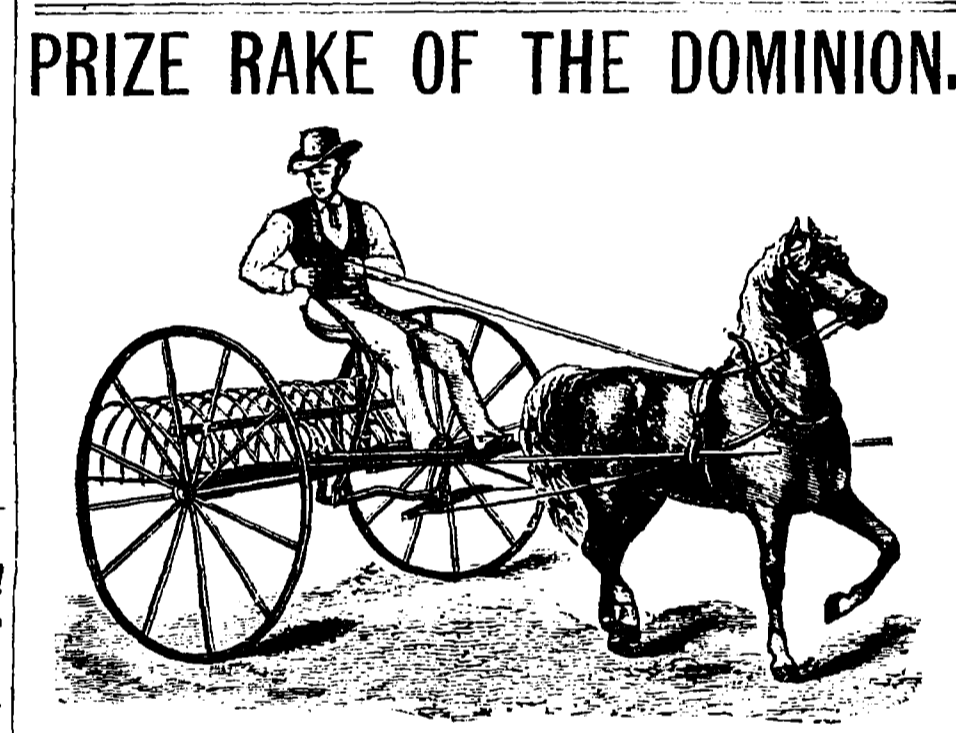


Philadelphia '376, Sydney, 1877, Paris 1878, Toronto 1879. L. E. N. PRATTE, AGENT. The "Dominion Organ" has been awarded Prizes and Medals wherever exhibited.

WROUGHT IRON COOKING RANGES. THE LORNE RANGE! Handsome Design (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.

PRIZE RAKE OF THE DOMINION. Agricultural Implements.



COSSITT'S 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.

HULL'S COMPENSATING SPRING BED (Patented in Canada, 13th April, 1880.)



\$1.25 \$1.25 \$2.15 MANUFACTURED BY 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 Springs, and, therefore, there is no HARBOR FOR VERMIN. We do not talk persons into buying our Spring. We sell it on its own merits. Please call and see.

Insurance. Brewere, &c. Patronize Canadian Institutions. Insure with the CANADA Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT 50,000 Montreal Board of Directors: Edward Murphy, Esq.; Hon. Judge Berthelot, John Lewis, Esq.; D. J. Ross, Esq.; Hon. Judge Doherty, Sherbrooke.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS AND MALTSTERS. 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 to use our labels, viz: Thomas Howard, 478 St. Peter street, James Virtue, 19 Aylmer street, Thomas Ferguson, 389 St. Constant street, Wm. Bishop, 478 LaSalle street, Thos. Kincaid, 165 Colborne street, G. Malsonneuve, 588 St. Dominique street.

DAWES & CO., Brewere & Maltster. INDIA PALE and XX MILD ALE; Extra and XXX Stout Porter (In wood and bottles). Families supplied. OFFICE: 215 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL.

True Witness Office. Montreal July 27th, 1880. FLOUR—Receipts 423 bbls. The market is dull and weak.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES. The following are the prices to-day (July 27). GRAIN.—Oats, 85c to \$1 per bush; peas, 85c to \$1 per bush; buckwheat, 85c to 95c; beans, \$1.25 to \$1.40.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET. A reasonable business is being transacted in most lines of provisions.

CANADIAN MARKETS. QUEBEC, July 24.—Flour, No 1 super, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; barley, 40c to 50c; peas, 50c to 60c; oats, 31c to 36c; cattle (live weight), 40c to 50c; beef, 50c to 70c; mutton, 60c to 70c; hides, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheepskins, \$1.00 to \$1.20; butter, 14c to 16c; eggs, 8c to 10c; hay, \$9 to \$10; potatoes, new, 75c to 80c per bag.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Flour, No 1 super, \$2.25 to \$2.50; fall wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.25; spring wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.30; barley, 40c to 50c; peas, 60c to 70c; oats, 35c to 40c; cattle (live weight), \$4.00 to \$5.00; beef, \$5.00 to \$6.00; mutton, \$5.00 to \$6.00; hides, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheepskins, \$1.00 to \$1.20; butter, 15c to 20c; eggs, 10c to 12c; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 60c to 70c per bag.

LONDON, July 24.—Fall wheat, \$1.80 to \$1.85 per cental; oat, spring, \$1.40 to \$1.75 per cental; barley, 80c to \$1.00 per cental; peas, 80c to \$1.00 per cental; oats, \$1.05 to \$1.20 per cental; beef, \$2.00 to \$2.50; mutton, 7c to 9c; dressed hog, \$5.00 to \$5.50; hider, 2c to 6c; sheepskins, \$1.00 to \$1.20; wool, 20c to 25c; eggs, 12c to 14c; cheese, 8c to 9c; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 65c to 75c; corn 80c to \$1.10.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. There was a active demand to-day for export cattle, and all such offerings were quickly absorbed, at from 40c to 50c per lb. live weight.

S. CARSLY'S. Ladies' Japanese Parasols, only 10c each. Ercr Linen Parasols, lined, reduced to 72c and 90c each. Pompadour Linen Parasols, lined, reduced to 85c, \$1 and \$1.25. Seal Brown Satin Parasols, lined, reduced to \$2.10 each.

S. CARSLY'S. 362, 365, 367 & 369 Notre Dame St.

HARD ON THE BOGUS AGENTS.

To the Editor 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 palm off on the public inferior Pianos, under the name of Weber.

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 furnish a piano for the occasion."

NEW YORK PIANO CO., General Wholesale and Retail Agents New York Weber, 226 and 228 St. James Street. Montreal, June, 1880.

SPLENDID RUN AT S. CARSLY'S! Splendid run now taking place in Kid Gloves, always a busy counter during this sale season.

EVERY PAIR OF KID GLOVES REDUCED. Try our 50c line of Kids. Try our 75c line of Kids. These are regular astonishers, but the higher in price you get the better value you get.

NEW LACE. Just received, a very choice stock of Lace in the following makes: Duchesse, Languedoc, Spanish, Italian, in Ecrû, White, Cream, and Old Gold, in all widths, and are being sold at sale prices.

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, \$1.00 each.

S. CARSLY'S. 362, 365, 367 & 369 Notre Dame St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND DOMINION EXHIBITION TO BE HELD ON THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS, MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE, MONTREAL, OFFERS: Tuesday, Sept. 14th, 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, POULTRY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, to Saturday, September 4th, FINE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, STOVES, &c., Saturday, August 28th.

IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE. 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 HALL ON WEDNESDAY, 28th JULY AT 8 P. M.

MR. DAVITT'S Reception in Montreal, WILL BE HELD IN THE: ST. PATRICK'S HALL ON WEDNESDAY, 28th JULY AT 8 P. M.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY. A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Hochelaga 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.

CLENDINNENG'S STOVES! A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF House Furnishings BUILDERS' HARDWARE! THE LEADER! Cook Stove, SO WELL KNOWN, IS ONLY MADE BY ME, AND I HAVE NO AGENTS.

TELEPHONE DESKS. Useful as a Wall Desk in the office. Price 75c. DICTIONARY HOLDERS. Made of Wire, to hold Webster's or Worcester's Dictionaries. Price \$2.

FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR. PATENT PROCESS FLOUR. GERMAN HEXEL FLOUR. OATMEAL, ETC., IN BARRELS AND HALF-BARRIS AT BRODIE & HARVIE'S, CORNER OF JRAIG AND BLEURY STREETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE Irish Catholics of Montreal, TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, Under the Auspices of the above Society, Saturday, 31st July, 1880.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal, No. 2349. Superior Court. Dame Adelina Dagenais, 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 husband, of the same place, Defendant.

LOCK-SPRING MATTRESS! The attention of the public is respectfully called to the new Spiral Lock-Spring Mattress which for durability, cleanliness, elasticity and cheapness surpasses anything of the kind now in the market.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Sole Agent and Manufacturer, 122 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL. H. J. BEEMER, PATENTE, Feb. 9, 77. 50-1

JUST OPENED. JAMES FOLEY'S New Dry Goods Store, NO. 223 ST. JOSEPH STREET, OPPOSITE COLBORNE. With a Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Black Lustres AND PRINTS!

MILLINERY GOODS! GO TO DOLAN'S FOR CARPETS! CARPETS! GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK CASHMERE! GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK SILKS!

CARPETS! Oilcloths, and Curtain and Furniture Materials. WM. CAMPBELL & CO., 463 Notre Dame Street.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES! JUST OPENED A LARGE QUANTITY OF Commercial Envelopes. Call for samples and see prices. Letter Copying, Fronts a Specialty. AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO., Mercantile Stationers, Account Book Manufacturers, Printers, Lithographers, etc., 256 and 258 St. James Street, Jas. "Catherine's" Old Stand.

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC, Huntingdon, P. Q.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Premium Books. The Subscribers request the attention of 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.

Segur's Books for Children, 32 mo. Paper covers, 6 vols. in box, per box..... \$0 50 Little Catholic Girl and Boys' Library, 32 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box..... 1 50 Sadlier's 25 cent edition of The Household Library, paper covers, per dozen..... 2 40 Catholic Youth's Library, 18 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box..... 3 00 The Young People's Library, 18 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 8 vols. in box, per box..... 1 80 Fireside Library containing Orphan of Moscow, etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 30 vols. assorted, put up in boxes of 6 vols. per box..... 2 70 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 up in boxes 6 vols. per box..... 4 23 Popular Library, containing Callista, etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 6 vols. in box, per box..... 4 80 Works of Gerald Griffin, Banim, Carleton and Lever, 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, per dozen..... 9 60

Agents Wanted in all parts of the Dominion. For particulars apply to JOHN SULLIVAN, Sole Agent and Manufacturer, 122 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. No. 166 St. Urban 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.

INFORMATION! BARRÉ Pays the highest prices for Shares in Building Societies. BARRÉ pays 50 per cent for Hochelaga Building Society Shares.

BARRÉ, the Notary, 20 Notre Dame Street.

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Pure! Healthy! Reliable! Contains no alum or other injurious ingredient. Beware of counterfeits. EVERY genuine package of THE COOK'S FRIEND is like above in size and shape. Manufactured and sold to the Trade only by W. D. McLAREN, 35 AND 37 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

Railroads.

SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY. On and after MONDAY, June 14th, Passengers by this line of Railway go by train from Bonaventure Station, without change of cars.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL. Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage Tickets to all parts of Europe by most of the lines, sailing every WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from New York and Boston, at lowest rates.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY. CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80. Trains will run as follows:

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. Commencing 14th June, 1880.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run daily (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Point Levis..... 7:30 A.M. Arrive Riviere du Loup..... 10 P.M.

Boston and Montreal Air Line. SEQUESTERED ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT R.R. LINE. Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m. and 6 p.m. for Boston.

FOR SALE. SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. AND ALSO City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

FURNITURE! BEDROOM SUITES..... \$200 to \$150 PARLOR SUITES..... 400 to 150 DINING TABLES..... 60 to 150 CHAIRS..... 25c upwards Buy for Cash at Wm. King's, and Save Money. 652 Craig Street.