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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 3, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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E.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The LAND BILL

Passed the Commons.

irish Members Enter Their Last Protest

The Evictions!!

"SUSPECTS."

Parnell Demands Their Release

AND IS SUSPENDED!!!

London, July 28. - While the Committee report on the Land Bill was being considered, Mr. Parnell moved to add to Clause 4, a proviso that whenever action for rent is pending at the same time as an application of fix. ing judicial rent, the former be suspended until the latter is determined.

The Attorney-General for Ireland assented to the principle of the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government was considering the best form of introducing an amendment limiting the power of staying action only so far as to prevent the sale of a tenancy, and providing that the clause should apply to every case where this form of action is brought.

The Solicitor General for Ireland suggested that the amendment would come better on clause 53, whereupon Mr. Parnell's amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. Parnell moved an addition to clause 53, providing that whenever within six months after the passing of the Bill action for debt is brought or pending against a tenant, before or after the applicato fix judicial rent, the Court should have power to stay the sale under any writ of Execution of Tenancy, until the termination of the proceedings on application. Carried, 209

London, July 29 .- The Irish Land bill came up for the final third reading and passage in the House of Commons this afternoon. The House was filled and the scene dramatic. Lord Randolph Churchill moved his resolution condemning the bill, and made a long speech. Mr. Gladstone replied, thanking the Opposition for not supporting Lord Churchill's motion. Mr. Gladstone made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction over the success of the measure.

Gladstone ridiculed Churchill and powerfully justified the Bill. He said it would be unbecoming in him to eulogize the measure but the attacks against it were such as did not necessitate its detence.

A desultory discussion was continued by the Extremists amidst the evident impatience of the House. The Bill was finally read a third time and passed by 220 to 14, the majority being exclusively Conservatives. The majority of the Conservatives and some Parnellites, including Parnell, abstaining from

In the House of Lords to-night the Bill was read a first time, and its second reading fixed

for Monday. London, July 30 .- Parnell, Biggar, Healy, Redmond, Arthur O'Copnor, Leamy and T. P. O'Connor, Home Rulers, quitted the House of Commons before the division was taken on the third reading of the Land Bill last night. DUBLIN, July 26.—At a meeting of the Land League to-night, Redpath delivered a violent speech, in which he characterized Harcourt's statement that John Devoy was the agent of the League, as a deliberate lie, and alluded to John Bright as a renegade. He only opposed the Fenian schemes in America, because he did not see how it was possible to conquer England by revolution at present. Redpath concluded by calling Harcourt a liar, a slanderer, and a coward, and

Forster an infamous Quaker. It is understood that owing to the unset. tled state of Ireland, it has been decided to maintain the military establishments at their present strength some time longer.

Mr. John A. Blake, Liberal and Home Rule member of Parliament for Waterford County, has reproduced in pamphlet form a series of letters contributed to the Dublin Freeman's Journal upon the probable effect of American agricultural competition upon the value of land in Great Britain and Ireland. The writer gathered his facts during recent extensive travels in the United States and Britise America. Mr. Blake expresses the opinion that rent and land must by the year

1986 be reduced in value one-third. During the recess of Parliament, a Convention of delegates from each branch of the purpose of determing the future policy of

At a meeting of the Darlington, Durham tion Bill.

letter from Mr. Parnell was read calling attention to the danger in which Ireland is placed by the ferocious state of feeling in England towards Ireland, by the large powers in the hands of the Executive, and the complete immunity from legal check or punishment enjoyed by agents of the Government when they choose to break the lawn!

Official returns submitted to-day show that the number of families evicted from their homes in Ireland during the three months ending June 20, was 1,065. This means that about 7,000 men, women and children have been turned out of their homes; 592 of these families have been re-admitted to homes as tenants or caretakers, with the right of tenure, and liable to be turned out again at any moment and without any notice.

Parnell, with seven other members of the extreme Irish party, abstained from voting because they claimed to be uncertain as to the working of the measure, and were un-willing to accept the responsibility of approving the bill which depends for its success on the action of the Land Commission. As no resolution to abstain from voting had been adopted by the Irish party each member acted as seemed best to him. The last hours of the bill in the House were stormy. Healy declared the Irish people had no cause to be grateful to Gladstone, for the owed the bill to the Land League organiza. This produced considerable confusion and disorder. Joseph Cowen also declared the credit of passing the bill belonged to the Land agitation pointing out that agarian legislation had no place in the Ministerial programme until the Land agitation compelled Ministers to deal with Land Re-During his speech it was almost impossible to hear him, and soon afterward a division was allowed to be taken. On entering the House from the division lobby, Gladstone received an enthusiastic ovation from the Liberals and a portion of the Irish members, and for several minutes after he had resumed his seat, the House rang with cheers, repeated again and again.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SECOND READING OF THE LAND BILL. London, August 1.-There was a numerous

attendance at the House of Lords to-day for the second reading of the Land Bill. All the leaders were present except Granville, who is

Lord Carlingford, formerly Sir Chichester etore the 12th of August.

Salisbury severely criticized the Land Bill. He said that according to the bill the landlords could not even select a site for cottages. He became a sort of mortgagee of his own estate, with uncertain security; a sort of head agent for the Land Commission, which had a bury agrees to the bill under the circumstances, but will stand by amendments providing for a clear definition of "Fair Rent,"

It is expected that the debate will be concluded to-night, and that the bill will pass the second reading as modified by the Com-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PARNELL DEMANDS THE RULEASE OF THE SUS-PECTS AND IS SUSPENDED-THE LORDS DE-NOUNCE THE LAND BILL AS REVOLUTIONARY. Mr. Parnell was "named" for offensive language and disregarding the authority of the Chair by persisting, despite the Speaker's ruling, in raising the question of the Irish

political prisoners. Mr. Gladstone moved his suspension for the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. Parnell interrupted Mr. Gladstone, say. ing he would not go through the farce of waiting for a vote, as the Speaker interfered with the freedom of discussion. He then quitted the House.

The motion for his suspension was carried by 132 to 14. The Marquis of Lansdowne (Liberal) said he regarded the bill as an attempt to quell

agrarian aggression by the indiscriminate

concession of proprietary rights. The Marquis of Waterford (Conservative) said the bill was one of confiscation without compensation. The whole history of the bill showed it was really an answer to the Land League agitation. He hoped the House would very considerably amend the

Lord Lytton said the Bill was revolutionary concession to threats of rebellion, and a step onward in the course that must end either in the dissolution of the connection between Eogland and Ireland or in civil WAF.

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council. defended the Bill.

The Duke of Argyle moved an adjournment of the debate, and the House adiourned.

Mr. Parnell's exact words in the House of Commons were :- "I call the public to witness. that you, Mr. Speaker, have refused us free-

Mr. Gladstone said he never before heard

dom of disoussion.

such words used in the House. It is stated that Parnell's action to-night was due to strong expressions of diseatisfaction from Dilke and others, who considered that efforts should have been made to secure Land League in Great Britain will be held in Bill left the House of Commons, the Home the release of the suspects. When the Land London, Justice McCarthy presiding, for the Rulers decided to ask the Government for the the League, in the event of the Land Bill and, in the event of refusal, to bring it forward on going into supply on the Appropria-

County, Branch of the Land League to-day, a Loxdon, August 2.—After Parnell quitted anonymous persons.

the House of Commons yesterday, the ma jority of his followers consulted with him. It was decided the English and Scotch as well as the Irish votes in Supply shall be questioned, on the ground that they affect Irishmen resident in Great Britain.

The House last night passed by 111 to 12, the motion giving precedence to Government business over all other business until the close of the session. The principal business will be that of supply.

Mr. Gladstone has intimated that the Irish members will be able to raise the question of arrests under the Coercion Act in the discussion of the appropriation bill for Irish ex-

Mr. Parnell was not satisfied with this postponement of the question; hence the

scene when Parnell was suspended. At a meeting of a hundred Conservative Peers, at the Marquis of Salisbury's residence, yesterday, the amendments to the Land bill suggested by Salisbury were unanimously agree to, in addition to these already stated. They include one providing for examination and revision, after six years, of the duties and the constitution of the Land Court.

> PRIESTS FOR THE INDIANS. RISHOP JAMES O'CONNOR'S NEW WORK.

From the Phiadelphia Times. A movement for the more vigorous pursuit of the work of Christianizing the Indians and the better support of Indian missions and schools has recetly been inaugurated by sevral distinguished ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church. Right Rev. James O'Connor of Nebraska, who is well known as the founder of two successful Catholic colonies in Greeley County, Nebraska, is one of the most active of the clergymen engaged in the un-dertaking. Bishop O'Conner delivered several lectures in this city explanatory of his colonization scheme. He will be remembered by Catholics as a tall, slender gentleman, of indomitable will, plain of speech, and with the head of a sage and the artlessness of a child. He has lived in the West for several years, and was consecrated Bishop of Nebraska in 1876. He is thoroughly conversant with the intricacies of Indian questions. He is now in the East for the purpose of consulting with the Bishop in this part of the country as to the best method of furthering the

work in hand. He was called on yesterday at the residence Lord Carlingford, formerly Sir Chichester of the Most Rev. Archbishop Wood, by a re-Fortescue and ex-Secretary for Ireland, moved porter for the Times and said that the outlook the second reading of the Irish Land bill. for success is very gratifying. "The Indian On this motion a debate began, which is still policy with respect to religion pursued by the proceeding, but the impression prevails that last two Administrations," said the reverend the debate will not be very protracted, and gentleman. "were altogether opposed to the that the bill, substantially unaltered, will go spirit of the country. The reservations were back to the Commons in time for final passage | parceled out to the various denominations, and no clergyman was admitted into any reservation that had not already been set apart for those of his faith. By this arrangement some 50,000 Catholic Indians were lost to the Catholic Church. I regarded the arrangement as unjust and absurd, and to test the question. I ordered one of the priests under my charge bias hostile to the landlords' interest. Salis- to enter a non-Catholic reservation. He did so, and was promptly ordered off. The agent telegraphed to Washington for information, and was told that what he had done was for the exemption of estates managed on the right. I told the priest to come back beyond English system, and tenancies of over £100 | the Nebraska line and wait until he could see yearly from the operation of the bill, and Secretary Schurz who was shortly expected or the maintenance of the inviolability of out there. When Mr. Schurz came the priest told him of the matter. The Secretry replied that he was quite in accord with the scent's action and made the as tonishing declaration that the time had not yet come for granting liberty of conscience to

' President Garfield will, I understand, reverse the policy of the preceding Administrations, and allow the clergymen to give the aborigines an opportunity of embracing whatever religion impresses them as being the true one. The action is to be taden. I am told, at the request of the Presbyterians. As we are likely to have the 50,000 Indians from whom we have been seperated restored we must prepare for them as well as for others who may

wish to enter the church. "The Archbishop of Baltimore, who is the President of the Indian Catholic Mission Bureau, will send a circular-letter to all the Catholic Bishops in the country asking their opinion as to the best plan of proceeding to accomplish the object desired. It is likely either that each church in the country will pay a certain amount each year, or that the mission will be mentained altogether by individual subscriptions. In either case it is believed that all the money required can be obtained."

Holloway's Pills .- Good digestion .-Holloway's Pills are universally acknowledged to be the safest, speediest, and best corrective for indigestion; loss of appetite, acidity, fistulency, and nauses are a few of the inconveniences which are remedied with ease by these purifying Pills. They strike at the root of all abdominal ailments, they excite in the stomach a proper secretion of gastric juice, and regulate the action of the liver, promoting in that organ a copious supply of pure, wholesome bile, so necessary for digestion. These Pills remove all distention and obstruction, and from their harmless composition, are peculiarly well adapted for delicate persons and young children; whilst casting out impurities, these excellent Pills strengthen the system and give muscular tone.

The doctors pronounce Boyton, a prisoner under the Coercion Act, in a dangerous state of health. His eyesight has greatly failed.

Parnell will decide whether or not a Home Rule manifesto be addressed to Irishmen in all parts of the world, protesting against secret attempts on English lives and property

Farmers upon the estate of one McNamars. in Bedfordshire, have received letters threatening them with death if they pay rent. McNamura is also threatened with death by

SKIRMISHERS

AND THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

Torpédoes and Infernal Machines.

WHAT SEVERAL SKIRMISHERS SAY ABOUT THE AFFAIR.

(N. Y. Star.)

Who shipped the infernal machines on board the Boston steamers for Liverpool is the question which yesterday agitated the minds of the steamship agents, the British Government officials and the public generally and members of the Skirmishing Fund in particular.

The mysterious torpedo ram which was constructed by Delamater & Co., for which John P. Holland, and which is still in this harbor, has also aroused the public curlosity and made many persons imagine that an ocean voyage would be anything but safe at this time under the British flag. With a view of learning something definite about these things, a Etar reporter visited the great skirmisher, J. O'Donovan Rossa, at the office of his paper, the United Irishman. He was in good humor and also talkative.

After preliminary matters had been gone over, the Star reporter asked why the machines were sent over. Rossa said he knew the man who sent them, but, would not, for obvious reasons tell his name.

Why did he send them? "To make money. He is a member in good standing of the Skirmishing Fund, and the job was put up first to get these machines on board, all possibility of their exploding being guarded against; then this man procured letters to the British Consul, and, after introducing himself, offered to betray the aw-

ful secret for a good reward." "Did he get it?" "Yes, sir; he got, I'm told, \$10,000, and the British Government were in great glee over getting at the bottom of the plot, and promised him, as soon as matters developed fully,

\$10,000 more," "Has be got the additional sum?"

"Oh, no; the British, after seizing the machines the other side and making inquiries, found they were sold badly, and all they have for their \$10,000 are the few machines, worth about \$50 spiece, and my billheads.

"This, then, is the true story of the whole nysterious allair 🕆 "The whole truth, and I don't think the

British Consul will sue the man who gave him the information for false representations. We propose, you see, to fight the British with their own money, if we can, and this is a nice, | land." easy way of getting hold of it.

"What do you know about the mysterious torpedo ram of which so much has been

"I know a good deal, and one thing I know is that the ram, or torpedo-boat, is no good. She is, in fact, a dead failure."

"How do you make that out? The Delematers and Mr. Holland speak differently." "I cannot help that. It is all bosh. I know Mr. Holland very well."

"Is he a member of the Skirmishing Fund?" "No: but when I was connected with that fund I first introduced him in connection with the torpedo-boat."

What was it to be used for?" "Different purposes; principally, in case England got involved in war, to attack and destroy her commerce."

" Why was she not used?" " Because the opportunity didn't arise, and

because she is no good." "But why is she brought into such notice "? woa

"Oh, that's easy to explain. You see there is to be a meeting of the Skirmishing Fund Trustees shortly, as some people doubt whether there is any Skirmishing Fund left, and as it may be very difficult or unpleasant to explain where all the money has gone to there is nothing like having a good excuse." "How; do you mean that most of the fund

has been spent?" "That's just it. I think it has been invested in something or other, and it will be very handy to charge it all to the ram, and then, of course, it is sought to make her out a formidable boat so that the people who subscribed their money would get some show for

"You are not connected with the Skirmishing fund now, are you?" "No, sir, and I don't think there is any Fund

to be connected with. I am connected, though, with the United Irishmen's Society, and funds are coming in every day." The Star man next visited the British Consul's office, but, that official being out, the

Vice-Consul was seen. When asked if \$10,-000 had been paid to any man who furnished information about the shipping of the infernal machines from Boston, he answered very emphatically: "There is not the slightest truth in the statement." "But Mr. Rossa has said that he knows of

the man, and that the machines were shipped solely for the purpose of extracting money from the British Government, and that the man came to this office pretending to be an informer, and that you were taken in by him. "Purely imaginary, sir." answered the Vice-Counsul: "an emanation of Rossa's brain. There is, as I say, not one word of truth in the statement."

"Do you propose making this an internstional case if the shipper is discovered?" was then asked.

"I cannot answer that. We really have neither can we divulge what measures are being taken to discover the criminals."

visited, and was in his usual affable mood.

"General, has the Skirmishing Fund anything to do with the torpedo ram?"
"I cannot answer that. I don't know much about it.

"O'Donovan Rossa says that the torpedoboat is a failure?" "He knows nothing whatever about her, was the answer. "But he also says that she is now sought to be made out a grand success. so that the Trustees of the Skirmishing Fund,

at a meeting to be held, may have some means of accounting for the disappearance of the money.' "He lies. Now, I don't want to say anything about O'Donovan Rossa, or, as some

people call him, O'Donovan Bosha, but I will say that he knows nothing whatever about this torpedo-boat."

"How about the fund?" "The fund is all right and has not disappeared, but Rossa has been talking in this way about it ever since he ceased to be connected with it, and since we refused to advance him \$5,000 out of it. He said he wanted the \$5,000 for himself and Crowe to do some terrible work with. We asked him to show us the plans of operation, and that if necessary we would advance him \$10,000 or \$20,000 but be refused, and said that Crowe had all the plans."

"Don't you think Rossa really a terrible fellow, and that he intends blowing up Eng-

"Bosh! Do you know what Michael Davitt said of Rossa? Why, he said he hand't courage enough to set fire to a haystack. No, sir he is all talk, and is what you might call leaky.' I would as soon tell anything that was to be done to a Scotland Yard detective

"What do you think, General, about the dynamite machines?"

"Some infernal humbug; they were never sent by a friend of Ireland. The thing is too ridiculous to think of."

"It is stated that the Home Rule members of Parliament intend issuing a manifesto deprecating any such means of warfare. What effect would that have on the Land League bere?"

"The Home Rulers have nothing to do with it, neither has the Land League. It is rone of their business, and they had better keep their hands oft."

Doctor. W. B. Wallace, the President of the Land League of New York, was next subject, and defen-visited, and said that the idea of any Irich the Sheriff Court. patriot in his right mind waging war on pas-seuger vessels was too absurd to think of. He looked on the whole business as a stupid plot of the Government to throw discredit and con-

"You remember how the English fleet interfered and prevented the Neapolitan gunboats from firing on Garibaldi and his insurgents when passing from Sicily to the main-

"There is one thing that needs to be spoken of in this country, and that is the attempt of England to dominate public opinion and exert an influence in the affairs of this country. She seems to think that the Irish people when they come here to live should forget the causes that drove them here and say nothing harsh of England." When asked his opinion as to the proposed manifesto by the Home Rulers on the dynamite question. Dr. Wallace said: "I think it is much better to treat the matter with silent contempt. The purpose of the Land League is not to manifesto whenever the British Government plays a hoax. The Land League, of course, does not wage war on emigrant and passenger ships, nor does any Irishman; that is left for Englishmen to do. Some members of the Land League, of course believe in aggressive measures against England; but I don't think blowing up ships with their own countrymen, and perhaps friends, on board is one of the measures.' "Do you think Mr. Parnell will approve of

or issue the manifesto?" "I do not; and further, I don't believe that it is at all within the province or scope of the Land League. We are not a society for protecting Britain's interests nor a bodyguard for the lives of British statesmen, but are organized for the purpose of securing the least of the many concessions that England will have to grant to Ireland."

A MYSTERIOUS, TORPEDO BOAT. NEW YORK, July 28 .- A long account is

published in the Sun to-day of a mysterious aubmarine torpedo boat, which has been built at the Delamater Iron Works for John P. Holland, an Irishman, who lives in Colden street, Newark, N.J., and was formerly a teacher in a Roman Catholic school at Paterson, N.J. It is said that Mr. Holland has worked on the boat, begun two years ago, from plans which he furnished, and, refusing to divulge the names of the capitalists who backed him, he made weekly payments to the firm in Treasury notes. At one time the supply of funds was interrupted, and work was suspended, but afterward it was carried on as before. Mr. Holland refused to tell for whose use the craft was intended, but it is suspected that it is designed for the operations of the Fenlans. The boat was finished last April and taken to Hoboken, whence it was recently removed to a point near Fort Hamilton. It is 31 feet in length, all over, is six feet six inches in diameter shaped like a cigar; is driven by a screw propelled by a petroleum oil engine, and is made of riveted iron plates tested to stand 300 pounds pressure to the square inch. The boat is alleged to be a perfect success having been easily and swiftly propelled under water for an hour or more at a time There is room inside it for four men and the appliances for working a torpedo. Dr. no information to give on the matter, and William Carroll, of Philadelphia, said to be a trustee of the Irish "Skirmishing Fund," is alleged to have supplied a part of the \$18. General Thomas F. Bourke, on of the 000 which it cost to construct the boat. Trustees of the Skirmishing Fund, was next When questioned on the subject yesterday, he refused to give any information.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The North British Railway Tay Bridge Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on Monday and passed.

The Admiralty have decided to sell the ironolad Black Prince built by Messrs Napier & Company, on the Clyde.

On 5th of July the s.s. Stettin, from Copenhagen, and the s.s. Berlin, from Hamburg, arrived at Leith with 53 and 45 emigrants re pectively, on route for America.

An Argyllshire correspondent reports that large numbers of young grouse have been drowned in the nests on the moors by the heavy and continuous rains of the past fort-

night.
The profits realised by the Crieff Co-operative Society, after paying the necessary working expenses for the past quarter, give a dividend of 1s 6d per £1 to members on pur-

chases. A series of con-ference meetings of the Latter-day Saints took place on Sunday in their hall, Watson Street. There was a large attendance of members belonging to Glas-

gow and district at the various diets. The Valtos dispute in Skye has been settled by local arbitration. A correspondent states that although the most has been made of the matter by outside agitators, pleasant relations continue as hitherto between all con-

During the past mouth the total emigration from the Clyde numbered 4878 persons, 4058 of whom proceeded to the United States,747 to Canada 25 to Australia, 11 to New Zealand, and 7 to other places. The emigrants of the United States, included 2182 foreigners, chiefly Germans and Scandinavians.

Interdicts have been issued at the instance of Mr. Hope Johnstone, of Anuandale, against a number of young men for playing cricket on the Ladyknowe, a piece of ground in the neighborhood of Moffat, and fences have been erected obstructing the public from walking along the banks of the Mill burn. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Baths Assembly Hall on Saturday evening, at which it was stated that the ground in question had been used as a common from time immemorial, and a committee was appointed to take legal opinion on the subject, and defend the parties summoned at

The body of the Mr. James Finlay, farmer, Carmunnock, who went amissing under somewhat suspicious circumstances in February last, was recovered on Wednesday afternoon tempt on the Irish cause.

England always is indifferent when the other ox is gored. The Mason and Sliddell some weeks back in pumping the water out case is too fresh in the minds of the people to of the quarry, and their labours have been so tar successful as to result in the recovery of the remains. The money and watch of the deceased were found upon the person, and his walking-stick in his hand, which temoves all doubt as to foul play. The authorities are attending to the usual procedure in such

On 6th July the remains of Private Wm. Rady, who belonged to the 74th Highlanders, were removed from Maryhill Barracks and interred in Balbeth buryingground with the usual military bonours. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage drawn by six horses belonging to E. Battery, Royal Artillery. Immediately in the front were a firing party of 14 men, rank and file, and the pipers of the 71st Regiment, and behind were 24 men of the 71st. The Rev. Mr Brown, Roman Catholic clergyman, Maryhill, was in attendance, the whole being under the charge of Lieutenant Austey. Rady was 27 years of age, and was eight years in the army. He was ill in the hospital when his regiment left Maryhill on the 26th of last May. He died of con-

sumption.

On 4th July a special meeting of the Dumbarton Town Council was held in the Council chambers for the purpose of considering the proposal by Messes William Denny & Bros, shipbullders, Dumbarton, to close up the Castle Road, and opens new road in its stead. The Messrs Denny wish to take the present road into their yard, along with a considerable stretch of ground at the same place. They also propose to erect a new suburb at the eastern extremity of Dumbarton which will give house accomodation for about two thousand families, and for this purpose they have purchased the grounds of Knoxland and Castlegreen, two small estates in close proximity to their works as well as a property called the Green extending to several acres. The Messrs Denny also include in their sheme the making of a graving dock which will take in the largest vessel afloat. The committee recommended that the offer of the Messrs Denny be accepted, and that no opposition be given to the proposal to close the road. The Provosa moved the adoption of the report, which being seconded, was agreed to.

At the meeting of the Town council of Greenock Provost Campbell on the 5th July read a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Stewart, M. P., in reference to the laying of the foundation stone of the James Watt Dock. The letter ran as follows :- 'Sir, -I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you, with reference to your letter of 22d ult., that he has had the honor to lay before the Queen the request of the Provost of Greenack on behalf of the community of that town, that her Majesty would be graciously p eased to lay the foundation stone of the harbour works at Greenock. Her Majesty regrets very much that her numerous engagements will prevent her paying a visit to Greenock. I am to add that if the community desire to lay their request before the Prince of Wales, they should communicate direct to Mr. Kuollys.—I am, sir, your obdt. ser., Godfrey Lushington." vost said that they would now proceed to communicate with the Prince of Wales.

The rumor that there is likely to be trouble hetween American and Newfoundland fishermen, on account of the payment of £15,000 by the British Government, is altogether without foundation.

The Tay Wirness has within the past year made an immense stride in objectation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also

subscribers is not two nattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the Taux Wirmss will advance with it.

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

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

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

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

But as we have stated we want our circula tion doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year.

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

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

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well aud add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The True Witness will be mailed to clergy-

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

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

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

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

AUGUST.

The summer season now reaches its climax, and is prolific in developing bowel complaints. Over indulgence in fruit, immoderate drinking of iced waters and summer beverages, in a few hours produce fatal ravages among children and adults. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most reliable remedy for all forms of summer complaints. Safe, pleasant and prompt in its effects. All dealers keep it. 50-2

Irishmen are more numerous among the actors of America than their assumed stage names indicate. George Clark's real name Is O'Nell, Frank Mayo's is Maguire, James A. Herne's is A Robert Hearn, E. Graham's is Magee. John Thompson's is McGlory, Henry J. Montague's was Mann, Dan Bryant's was O'Brien, Edward Leon's is Glassery, Horace Vinton's is Fargy, Wm. J. Florence's is Conlin, Barney Williams's was Faherty, Frank Little's is Kerrigan, Tony Hart's is Cannon. John E. Ince's is Mulcahy, James Peters' is Fleming, John H. Daly's is McCarthy, Ernest Linden's is Hannigan, and John T. Ray-mond's was O'Brien until he lately had it legally changed.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with from England as either the purest fabrications a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co.. Homoopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

THE MUSSULMAN BEVOLT.

UNCERTAINTY AND UNEASINESS STILL PREVAILING. The World's London special says it is difficult to obtain an accurate idea of the position of affairs in Tunis and Algeria. The rule comstill in force. The correspondence from the ment.

seat of the insurrection printed in the Paris papers is for that reason exceedingly meagre and one sided. It is positively known, how ever that the French troops who captured Sfax are unable to advance further inland. A vast stretch of country extending from Star inland to the boundary of the Algerian province of Constantine, and northward to Medierda Valley is in the hands or at the mercy of the rebels. Khairoun, the holy city, inlend from Susse, on the Gulf of Hammamet, is the rendezvous of the Arab tribes, and there are not less than 30,000 men well armed irregular cavalry within call by the Mussulman authorities. The Arabs openly declare that the Bey betrayed the regency, and it is for them to fight for the Mussulman supremacy. The agitation in Tunis is increas ed by the arrival of the Tripolitan tribes, whose head men assert that France decreed the conquest of all the Barbary States and Egypt, and the Sultan called upon the followers of the Prophet to battle against the threatened spoliation. At this season of the year-and the summer is unusually hot-it will be quite impossible for any European force, no matter how strong, to attempt to penetrate the interior. The French can do nothing, therefore, but hold Sfax until reinforcements arrive. the autumn France must either subjugate the marauding tribes or evacuate the country. The generals in Tunis have asked Governor Grevy for Algerian troops but the state of affairs there is so critical that the men cannot be spared.

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL? Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior

remedy for sea sickness, and positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of emergency.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

There has been issued a return, compiled from statistics presented to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, of cases of eviction which have come to the knowledge of the constabulary in the quarter ended the 30th day of June, 1881, showing the number of families evicted in each county in Ireland during the quarter, the number readmitted as tenants, and the number readmitted as caretakers. From this statement it appears that in Uister 400 families, numbering 2,028 persons, were evicted; 24 families, consisting of 121 persons, were readmitted at tenants; and 276 families, numbering 1,373 persons, were read-mitted as caretakers. In Leinster 171 families, numbering 750 persons, were evicted; 12 families, consisting of 50 persons, were readmitted as tenants; and 62 families, numbering 296 persons, were admitted as caretakers. In Connaught 268 families, consisting of 1,570 persons, were evicted; three tamilies, numbering 14 persons, were readmitted as tenants; and 118 families, numbering 718 persons, were readmitted as caretakers. In

Munster, 186 families, consisting of 914 persons, were evicted; II families, numbering 71 persons, were readmitted as tenants; and 89 families, consisting of 507 persons, were readmitted as caretakers. The totals for the quarter are:—Evicted, 1,065 families, consisting of 5,262 persons; readmitted as tenants, 50 families, consisting of 256 persons; readmitted as caretakers, 542 families, numbering 2,895 persons. This leaves 473 families, numbering 2,112 persons, who were not re-

FOR COUGHS. - Mix one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in three tablespoonfuls of syrup, and take two or three teaspoonfuls of the mixture every half hour, till relief is obtained.

DYNAMITE.

LATEST SENSATION.

London, July 26 .- The London correpondent of the New York Star cables :--The reported finding at Liverpool of a num. ber of infernal machines filled with dynamite, on the steamer Malta, with which to blow the blawsted" Englishmen to atoms, was a subject of conversation among the friends of Ireland in this city yesterday. The reported finding of some of O Donovan Rosa's billheads in some of the barrels in which the machines were packed served to add additional excitement.

In order to ascertain the views of the Land eague on the subject, the Star reporter interviewed Dr. W. B. Wallace, President of the lrish National Land League.

"I have no hesitancy in expressing my views," saidthat gentleman. "I do not know of any society on this side that has for its object such a mode of procedure. The men con nected with Irish affairs are very clear-headed business men and do not believe in wasting their money or time in wild-goose schemes. "Then, I infer that you disapprove of such

a method of warfare?

"If they take it into their heads to settle matters with England in a physical way, while they may not discard the use of dynamite, or any other powerful means of destruction, they do not believe in boxing up such things and packing them in ships for the purpose of having Custom House officials in England make the timely discovery of them, and by creating a sensation, throw dust in the eyes of the people of Europe. There is no use in denying that there are Irish organizations in this country with ramifications in Ireland that ultimately regard physical force as the only means whereby redress of Irish grievances can be obtained from England. It may be said that every Irishman possessing a spark of patriotism or an atom of sympathy with the people of his race, would hail an opportunity for successfully dealing with England in that way; but as I said before, these men want matters done in a business-like manner, and only when every other means

of doing good should be exhausted. My impression is they regard these dynamite stories that we periodically hear of of English officials for English purposes, or the mad exploits of wild and Quixotic Irishmen, who seem to think that they carry the Irish race in their pockets. In reference to the present case, if we wait long enough after this sensation, we will find the proper explanation come from the proper people."

JULY.

During this month summer complaints ommence their ravages. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best known presummer season. 50-2

Mr. Irving's lease of the Lyceum, in London, will soon expire, and it is understood that it is his intention to buy up the freehold of the theatre for a sum little short of £120,pelling correspondents of French papers to 000. This sum Mr. Irving will be able to

CHARLIE STUART

AND HIS SISTER. BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

PART II. CHAPTER XII. CONTINUED.

"If ever you are mistress," he repeated. Edith, my dearest, when will you be?". "Who knows? Never, perhaps."

"Edith—again!" "Well, who can tell? I may die-

may die—something may happen. I can't realize that I ever will be. I can't think of myself as Lady Catheron." "Edith, I command you! name the day."

"Now my dear Sir Victor-"

"Dear Victor, without the prefix; let all formality end between us. Why need we, wait? You are your own mistress, I my own master; I am desperately in love—I want to be married. I will be married. There is nothing to wait for I won't wait. Edith, shall it be—this is the last of May—shall it be the first week of July?"

"No, sir; it shall not, nor the first week of August. We don't do things in this despeste sort of hot haste."

" But why should we delay? What is there to delay for? I shall have a brain fever if I on compelled to wait longer than August."

"Now, now, now, Sir Victor Catheron, August is not to be thought of. I shall not marry you for ages to come -- not until Lady Helena Powyss gives her full and free consent."

"Lady Helena shall give her full and free sonsent in a week; she could not refuse me vthing longer if she tried. Little tyrant! jou cared for me one straw you would not object like this."

"Yes, I would. Nobody marries in this impetuous fashion. I won't hear of August. Besides, there is my engagement with Mrs. Stuart. I have promised to talk French and German all over the Continent for them this

summer. "I will furnish Mrs. Stuart a substitute with every European language at her finger-ends. Seriously, Edith, you must consider that contract at an end-my promised wife can be no one's paid companion. Pardon me, but you must see this, Edith."

"I see it," she answered gravely. She had her own reasons for not wishing to accompany the Stuart family now. And, after all, why should she insist on postponing the mar-"You are relenting-I see it in your face,"

he exclaimed imploringly. "Edith! Edith! shall it be the first week in September?' She smiled and looked at him as she had done early this eventful morning, when she

had said "Yes!" "As brain fever threatens if I refuse, I suppose you must have your way. But talk of

the wilfulness of women after this !" "Then it shall be the first of September-St. Partridge Day ?" "It shall be St. Partridge Day."

CHAPTER XIII.

HOW CHARLIE TOOK IT.

Meantime the long sunny hours, that passed so pleasantly for these plighted lovers, lagged drearily enough for one young lady at Powvss-place—Miss Beatrix Stuart.

She had sent for her mother and told her the news. Placid Aunt Chatty lifted her meek eyebrows and opened her dim eyes as she listened.

Sir Victor Catheron going to marry our Edith! Dear me! I am sure I thought it was you, Trixy, all the time. And Edith will be a great lady, after all. Dear me!"

That was all Mrs. Stuart had to say about it. She went back to her tatting with a serene quietude that exasperated her only

daughter beyond bounds. "I wonder if an earthquake would upset ma's equanimity!" thought Trix savagely.

"Well, wait until Charlie comes! We'll see Misery loves company. If she was to suf-

fer the pains of disappointment herself, it would be some comfort to see Charlie suffer also. And Trix was not a bad-hearted girl either, mind-it was simply human nature.

Charlie and the captain had gone off exploring the wonders and antiquities of Chester. Edith and Sir Victor were nobody knew where Lady Helena had a visitor, and was shut up with her. Trix had nothing but her novel and what were all the novels, in Mudie's li brary to her this bitter day?

The long, red spears of the sunset were piercing the green depths of fern and brake. when the two young men rode home. A servant waylaid Mr. Stuart and delivered his sister's message. She wanted to see him at once en important business.

"Important business!" murmured Charlie opening his eyes.

But he went promptly without waiting to change his dress.

"How do, Trixy?" he said, sauntering in. Captain Hammond's compliments, and how is the ankle?" He threw himself-no, Charlie never threw

himself-he slowly extended his five feet eleven of manhood on the sofa, and awaited his sister's reply. "Oh, the ankle's just the same-getting

better, I suppose," Trix answered, rather crossly. I didn't send for you to talk about my ankle. Much you, or Captain Hammond or any one else cares whether I have an ankle at all or not."

"My dear Trix, a young lady's ankle is always a matter of profound interest and admiration to every well-regulated masculine mind."

"Bah! Charley, you'll never guess what I have to tell ?"

"My child, I don't intend to try. I have been sight-seeing, all the afternoon, interviewing cathedrals, and walls, and rows, and places, until I give you my word you might knock me down with a feather. If you have anything preying on your mind-and I see you have—out with it. Suspense is pain-

He closed his eyes, and calmiy awaited the news. It came-like a bolt from a bow. "Charlie, Sir Victor Catheron has pro-

posed to Edith, and Edith has accepted him l" Charlie lopened his eyes, and fixed them upon her-not the faintest trace of surprise

or any other earthly emotion upon his fa-

tigued face.

"Ah—and that's your news! Poor child After all your efforts, it's rather hard upon you. But if you expect me to be surprised you do your only brother's penetration some thing less than justice. It has been an evident case of spoons-apparent to the dullest intellect from the first. I have long outlived the tender passion myself, but in others I ventative and cure for all forms of bowe! always regard it with a fatherly—nay, let me complaints and sickness incident to the say, even grandfatherly interest. And so they are going to love and live together through many changing years, as the poet says. Bless you," said Charlie, lifting his

> happy!" was all!—closing his eyes again as though whispers when they talked at all. The it had broken off last night, Miss Darrell . "If the guilt was not hers it was her

ainking sweetly to aleep: It was too much /"O Charlie ! she burst forth,

nch a fool ly Mr. Stuart rose to his feet. Overpowered by the involuntary homage of this assembly I rise to—"
"You're an idiot—there " went on Trix

a lazy, stupid idiot! You're in love with Edith yourself, and you could have had her if you wished, for she likes you better than Sir Victor, and then Sir Victor might have pro- Her nephew, awaking from his trance of bliss, posed to me. But no—you must go dawd and seeing her pale face, gave her bis arm ling about, prowling and prancing, and let her and assisted her up the long stairway to her slip through your fingers!" " Prowling and prancing. 1 Good Heaven

course of my life?"

"Bah-h-h!" said Trix, with a perfect shake of scorn in the interjection. "I've no pa-tience with you! Get out of my room-

do l'

once... "Edith! Edith Darrell! Fred Darrell's penniless daughter! Beatrix Stuart have you let this young baronet slip through your fingers in this ridiculous way, after all?"

"I never let him slip—he never was in my fingers," retorted Trix, nearly crying. "It's looking as he ever looked to her, "a man of my usual luck. I don't want him—he's a stu-pid noodle—that's what he is! Edith's better-looking than I am. Any one can see that with half an eye, and when I was sick on that horrid ship, she had everything her own way. I did my best—yes I did pa—and I think it's a little too hard to be scolded in this way, with my poor sprained ankle and everything !"

"Well, there, there, child !" exclaimed Mr. Stuart testily, for he was fond of Trix; "don't cry. There's as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. As to being better-looking than you, I don't believe a word of it. I never liked your dark complected women myself. You're the biggest and the best-looking young woman of the two, by George!" Stuart's grammar was hardly up to the stand-

ard.) "There's this young fellow, Hammond his father's a lord-rich, too, if his grandfather did make it cotton-spinning. Now, why can't you set your cap for him! When the old rooster dies, this young chap will be a lord himself, and a lord's better than a baronet, by George! Come downstairs, Trixy, and put on your stunningest gown, and see you can't hook the military swell.

Following these pious parental counsels Miss Trix did assume her "stunningest" gown, and with the aid of her brother and a crutch, managed to reach the dining room. There Lady Helena, pale and preoccupied, joined them. No allusion was made at dinner to the topic -a visible restraint was upon all.

"Old lady don't half like it," chuckled Stuart pere. "And no wonder, by George! If it was Charley I shouldn't like it myself. I must speak to Charlie after dinner-there's this Lady Gwendoline. He's got to marry the upper-crust too. Lady Gwendoline Stuart wouldn't sound bad, by George! I'm glad there's to be a baronet in the family, even if it isn't Trixy. A cousin's daughter's better than nothing.'

So in the first opportunity after dinner Mr Stuart presented his congratulations as blandly as possible to the future Lady Catheron. In the next opportunity he attacked his son on the subject of Lady Gwendoline.

"Take example by your cousin Edith, my boy," said Mr. Stuart in a large voice, standing with his hands under his coat-tails. "That girl's a credit to her father and family, by George! Look at the match she's making, without a rap to bless herself with. Now you've a fortune in prospective, young man, that would buy and sell half a dozen of these beggarly lordlings. You've youth and good looks, and good manners, or if you haven't you ought to have, and I say you shall marry a title by George! There's this Lady Gwendoline-she ain't rich, but she's an earl's daughter. Now, what's to hinder your going

Charlie looked up meekly from the depths

of his chair. "As you like it governor. In all matters matrimonial I simply consider myself as nonexistent. Only this 1 will promise—I am ready to marry her, but not to court her. As you truthfully observe, I have youth, good looks, and good manners, but in all things appertaining to love and courtship I'm as igill no man can hope to escape--love-making is. As a prince in my own right, I claim that the wooing shall be done by deputy. There is her most gracious Majesty, she popped the question to the late lamented Prince Consort. Could Lady Gwendoline have any more illustrious example to follow? You settle the preliminaries. Let Lady Gwendoline do the proposing, and you may lead me any day you please as a lamb to the

With this reply, Mr. Stuart, senior, was forced for the present to be content and go Charlie on his way. Trix, overhearing, looked up song: with interest:

"Would you marry her, Charlie?"

"Certainly, Beatrix; haven't I said so? If a man must marry, as well a Lady Gwendoline as any one else. As Dundreary says. One woman is as good as another, and a good deal better."

"But you've never seen her."

"What difference does that make? I sup pose the Prince of Wales never saw Alexan dra until the matter was cut and dry. You see I love to quote lofty examples. Ham mond had described her, and I should say from his description she is what Barry Corn wall would call a golden girl' in everything except tortune. Hammond speaks of her as though she was made of precious metals and gems. She has golden hair, alabaster blow, sapphire eyes, pearly teeth, and ruby nose. Or, stay-perhaps it was ruby lips and chiselled nose Chisseled, sounds as though her olfactory organ was of marble or granite, doesn't it? And she's three and thirty years of age.: I found that out for myself from the Peerage. It's rather an advantage, however, than otherwise, for a man's wife to be ten or twelve years the elder. You see she combines all the qualities of wife and mother in one." And then Charlie sauntered away to the

whist-table to join his father and mother and Lady Helena. He had as yet found no opportunity of speaking to Edith, and at dinner she had studiously avoided meeting his eye. Captain Hammond took his post beside Miss Stuart's invalid couch, and made himself agree able and entertaining to that young lady.

Trixy's eyes gradually brightened, and her colour came back; she held him a willing know. captive by her side all the evening through. Papa Stuart from his place at the whist table beamed paternal approval down the long

A silken-hung arch separated this drawing. room from another smaller, where the piano feet-"bless you my children, and be

spell of a silence, more delicious than words, held the young barduet; he was nearing the speechless phase of the grand passion. That there is, a speechless phase, I have been bredibly assured again and again, by parties who have had experience in the matter, and certainly ought to know. tainly ought to know.

At half-past>ten Lady Helens, pleading

headache, rose from the whist-table, said good-night, and went away to her room. She looked ill and worn, and strangely anxious. room.... Mrs, Stuart, yawning very much, iollowed her example. Mr. Stuart went out Trix! I ask you soberly, as man to man, did through the open French window to smoke a you ever see me prowl or prance in the whole last cigar. Captain Hammond and Trix were fathoms deep in their conversation. Miss Darrell, in the inner room, stood alone, her elbow resting on the low marble mantel, her

eyes fixed thoughtfully on the wall before her. The twinkle of the tapers lighted up Mr. Stuart, senior was the only one who did not take it quietly. His bile rose at miniature sun: "You have been so completely monopo-

lized all the evening, Dithy," said a familiar vioce beside her, "that there has been no such thing as speaking a word to you. Better late than never, though, I hope."1.

She lifted her eyes to Charlie's face, Charlie men," handsome and gallant, as though he were indeed the prince they called him. He took in his, the hand hanging so loosely by her side, the hand that wore the

"What a pretty hand you have, Edith, and how well diamonds become it. I think you were born to wear diamonds, my handsome cousin, and walk in silk attire. 'A magnificert ring, truly--an heirloom, no doubt in the Catheron family. My dear cousin, Trix has been telling me the news. Is it necessary to say I congratulate you with all my heart?"

His face, his voice, his smile held no emotion whatever, save that of cousinly regard. His bright gray eyes looked at her with brotherly frankness, nothing more.

The colour that came so seldom, and made her lovely, rose deep to Edith's cheeks...This time the flush of anger. Her dark eyes gleamed scornfully; she drew her hand suddenly and contemptuously away.

"It is not necessary at all, Cousin Charlie. Pray don't trouble—yourself—I know how you hate trouble—to run fine phrases. don't want congratulations; I am too happy to need them."

"Yet being the correct thing to do, and knowing what a stickler you are for les convenances, Edith, you will still permit me humbly to offer them. It is a most suitable match; I congratulate Sir Victor on his excellent taste and judgment. He is the best fellow alive, and you-I will say it, though you are my cousin-will be a bride even a baronet may be proud of. I wish you both, all the happiness so suitable a match erves."

Was this sarcasm-was it real? She could not tell, well as she understood him. His placid face, his serene eyes were as cloudless as a summer sky. Yes, he meant it, and only the other day he had told her he loved her. She could have laughed aloud-Charlte Stuart's love!

On the instant Sir Victor returned. In his secret heart the baronet was mortally jealous of Charlie. The love that Edith could not give him, he felt instinctively, had long ago been given to her handsome cousin. There was latent jealousy in his face now, as he drew Dear

"Am I premature, Sir Victor, in offering my congratulations?" Charlie said, with pleasant cordiality; "if so, the fact of Edith's being my cousin, almost my sister, must excuse You are a fortunate man, baronet. It would be superfluous to wish you joy-you have an overplus of that article already."

Sir Victor's brow cleared. Charlie's frankness, Charlie's perfect good-humor staggered him. Had he then been mistaken after all? He stretched forth his hand and grasped that confounded,

ot Edith's cousin. She turned suddenly and walked away, a passion of anger within her, flashing as she went a look of hatred-yes, absolute hatred -upon Charlie. She had brought it upon herself, she had deserved it all, but how dared he mock her with his smiles, his good wishes, when he knew, that her whole heart was in

his keeping?
"It shall not be in his keeping long," she said savagely, between her set teeth. norant as the child unborn. Matrimony is an grate! More unstable than water! And I was fool enough to cry for him and myseli that might at Killarney."

It was half past eleven when she went up to her room. She had studiously avoided Charlie all the remainder of the evening. She had demeaned herself to her affianced with a smiling devotion that had nearly turned his brain. But the smiles and the brightness all faded away as she said good night. She toiled wearily up the stairs, pale, tired, spiritless, half her youth and beauty gone. Farther down the passage she could hear Charlie's mellow voice trolling carelessly a

"Did you ever have a cousin, Tom? And could that cousin sing? Sisters we have by the dozen Tom. But a cousin's a different thing.

Everyone went to bed, and to sleep perhaps, but Sir Victor Catheron. He was too happy to sleep. He lit his cigar and paced to and fro in the soft darkness, thinking of the great bliss this day had brought him, thinking over her every word and smile, thinking that the first of September would give him his darling forever. He walked beneath her window of course. She caught: a glimpse of him, and with intolerant impatience extinguished her lights and shrouded herself and her wicked rebellion in darkness. His eyes strayed from hers to his aunt's farther along the same side. Yes, in her room lights still burned. Lady Helena usually kept early hours, as befitted her years and infirmities. What did she mean by "burning the midnight oil " to-night... Was that black lady from London with her still? and in what way was she mixed up with his aunt? What would they tell him to-morrow? What secret did his aunt hold? They could tell him nothing that could in the slightest influence his marriage with Edith, that he knew but still he wondered a little what it all could be. At one the lights were still burning. He was surprised, but he would wait no longer. He waved his hand towards Miss Darrell's room, this very fargone young man. "Goodnight, my love, my own," he murmured Byronically, and went to bed to sleep and dream of her. And no warning voice came in those dreams to tell Sir Victor Catheron it was the last perfectly happy night he would ever

CHAPTER XIV. TO MORROW.

To-morrow came, gray, and overcast. The fine weather which had lasted almost since hand over his imaginary pair of lovers at his stood. Except for two waxlights on the pia- their leaving New York showed signs of no this second drawing-room was in twilight. breaking up. Miss Stuart's ankle was so Edith sat at the piano, Sir Victor stood be- much better that she was able to limp down And this was all! And she had thought side her. Her flugers wantered over the keys stairs at eleven a.m., to breakfast, and resume submit their letters to military censorship is pay out of the net earnings of his manage- he was in love with Edith himself! This in soit, dreamy melodies; they talked in her flirtation with Captain Hammond where

Charles Atlanta Co

had a headache and did not appear. And the absence of his idol and day star, Sir tor collapsed and ate his morning meal in

lence and sadness.

Breakfast over his walked to one of the windows, looking out at the rain, which windows, looking out at the rain, which windows, looking out at the glass, and wor dering drearly how he was to drag throug the long hours without Edith. He might a and play pilliards with the other fellows but no, he was too restless even for that What was he to do to kill time? It was railed when a servant came with a messes. relief when a servant came with a messag from his aunt.

will you please step upstairs at once." "Now for the grand secret," he thought the skeleton in the family closet the dis covery of the mysterious woman in black." The woman in black was nowhere visible when he entered his aunt's apartments Lady Helena sat alone, her face pale, he eyes heavy and red as though with weeping

but all the anger, all the excitement of yester dav.gone.". "My dear aunt," the young man said, teall oncerned, "I am sorry to see you looking ill And—surely you have not been crying?"
"Sit—down," his aunt replied. "Yes,

have been crying. I have had good reason to cry for many years past. I have sent for you, Victor, to tell you all—at least all it advisable to tell you at present. And, befor I begin, let me apologize if anything I ma have said y sterday on the subject of your e gagement has wounded you."
"Dear Lady Helena, between you and I

there can be no talk of pardon. It was you right to object if you saw cause, and no don it is natural that Edith's want of birth and for tune would weigh with you. But they do no weigh with me, and I know the happiness my life to be very near your heart. I have only to say again that that happiness lies er tirely with her-that without her I should the most miserable fellow alive-to hear v withdraw every objection and take my day ling to your arms as your daughter."

She sighed heavily as she listened. "A wilful man must have his way. Ye are, as you told me yesterday, your own me ter, free to do as you plaase. To Miss Dar rell personally I have no objection; she beautiful, well-bred, and, I believe, a nob girl. Her poverty and obscure birth a drawbacks in my eyes, but since they are no so in yours, I will allude to them no more The objections I made yesterday to your ma riage I would have mede had your brid been a dukes daughter. I had hope -it was an absurd hope-that you would no think of marriage for many years to com

perhaps not at all." " But, Aunt Helens--" "Do I not say it was an absurd hope? T fact is Victor, I have been a coward--a vous, wretched coward from first to last. shut my eyes to the truth. I teared might fall in love with this girl, but I the fear away from me. The time has con when the truth must be spoken, when love for you can shield you no longer, fore you marry you must know all. Do yo remember, in the heat of my excitement terday, telling you you had no right to the title you bear? In one sense I spoke the truth. Your father-" she gasped a

"My father?" he breathlessly repeated

"Your father is alive." He sat and looked at her-stunned. Wi was she saying? His father alive, after a those years! and he not Sir Victor Catheron He half rose-ashen pale.

"Lady Helena, what is this? My father alive—my father, whom for twenty years—since I could think at all—I have thought dead! What vile deception is here?" "Sit down, Victor; you shall hear al There is no vile deception --- the deception

such as it is, has been by his own desire Your father lives, but he is hopelessly in sane.' He sat looking at her, pale, stern, almos

"He—he never recovered from the sh of his wife's dreadful death," went on he ladyship, her voice trembling. "Health re turned after that terrible brain-fever, but no reason.: We took him away—the best med ical aid everywhere was tried-all in vein

For years he was hopelessly, utterly insant never violent, but mind and memory a total blank. He was incurable—he would neve reclaim his title, but his bodily health was good, and he might live for many years Why, then, deprive you of your rights, sinc in no way you defrauded him? The world was given to understand he was dead, an you, as you grew up, took his place as though the grave had indeed closed over him. Bu legally, as you see for yourself, you have n claim to it."

silent, his lips compressed, waiting for the Still he sat gazing at her-still he

"Of late years, gleams of reason have turned, fitfully and at uncertain times. these rare occasions he has anoken of you has expressed the desire that you should sti be kept in ignorance, that he shall ever be the world dead. You perceive, therefore though it is my duty to tell you this, it nee in no way alarm you, as he will never inter fere with your claims."

Still he sat stlent-a strange, intent, liste

ing expression on his face. "You recollect the lady who came her yesterday," she continued. Victor, looking far back into the past, have you no recole tion of some one, fair and young, who used bend over you at night, hear you say for baby prayers, and sing you to sleep? and think."

He bent his head in assent. "I remember," he saswered. "Do you recall how she looked-has face remained in your memory?" "She had dark eyes and hair, and was ha

some. I remember no more. She looked at him wistfully. . Victor, have you no idea who that wom was--none?" "None," he replied coldly. "How col

since she was not my mother. I not heard her name!" "She was the lady you saw yesterday." "Who was the lady I saw yesterday?"

She paused a moment, then replied, st with that wistful glance on his face: "What?" Again he half-started to feet. "The woman who was my mothe" rival and enemy, who made her life wretch who was concerned in her murder! Who you aided to escape from Chesholm jail! The

woman who, directly or indirectly, is guill of her death!" "Sir Victor Catheron, how dare 50 Lady Helena also started to her feet, her fac flushing with haughty anger. "I tell Jo Inez Catheron has been a martyr-not a me deress. She was not your mother's rival, she had a right to be-was she not your ther's plighted wife, long before he ever stated Dobb? She was your mother's ris It was her only fault, and her whole life been spent in explating it. Was atonement sufficient, that for the crime of other, she should be branded with lifeld

infamy and banished forever from home friends?"

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b Reaven, and however Juan Catheron nor Acouse no oue neither Juan Catheron nor a lighter all homes judgment is liable to which w and w ble sister—all numbers death Inez Catheron is dry of your mother's death Inez Catheron is lieve it was a mistake. Heaven knows how of the whole life has been indeed. To your father that life has been bleated. To your father that life has been bleated, the has been his number and the life has been bleated. The life has been bleated. The life has been his number and the life has been bleated. The life has been his number and life has been bleated. The life has been his number all low lose your title and inheritance you also through might g r fellows for that compensation, his more than sister or mother all lose Miss Darrell? Is that it? It was messag ctor, a thought the di lack." has years she has never left him. She will has years him until he dian." bes years and muntil he dies." One will her leave him until he dies." hold. He listened in growing wonder.

Flou believe me?" she demanded imperiogly.

"I believe you," he replied sadly. "My
deraunt, forgive me. I believe all you have
gld. Cau I not see her and thank her

"You shall see her. It is for that she has mained. Stay here; I will send her to you. are but empty and vain for such a life-long

martyrdom as hers." She left him hastily. Profound silence fell. He turned and looked out at the fastfell He turned and looked out at the fast-faling rain, at the trees swaying in the fitful wind, at the dull, leaden sky. Was he asleep and dreaming? His father alive! He sat

halfdazed, unable to realize it. a Victor !" He had not heard the door open, he had not hen her approach, but she stood beside him. ill in black, soft, noiseless black, a face dend of all colour; large, sad, soft eyes, and her white as winter snow—that was the mman Sir Victor Catheron saw as he turned round. The face, with all its settled sadness and pallor, was still the face of a beau-

tiful woman, and in weird contradiction to it youth and beauty, were the smooth bands of abundant hair-white as the hair of eighty. The deep, dusk eyes, once so full of pride and fire, looked at him with the tender. siddened light, long, patient suffering had wrought, the lips, once curved in haughtiest distain, had taken the sweetness of years of hopeless pain. And so, after three-and-twenty years, Victor Catheron saw the woman whose life his father's falsity and fickleness h d steckeed.

She held out her hand to him shyly, wist folly. The ban of murder had been upon her

all these years. Who was to tell that in his inmost heart he too might not brand her as a murderess? But the need not have doubted. If any suspicion get lingered in his mind, it vanished as he looked at her.

"Miss Catheron?" He grasped her hand and held it between both his own. "I have but just heard all, for the first time, as you know. That my father lives-that to him you have nobly consecrated your life. He has not deserved it at your hands; let my father's son thank you with all his soul?"

Ah, hush," she said softly. "I want no thanks. Your poor father! Aunt Helena has told you how miserably all his life has been wrecked-a life once so full of promise." "She has told me all, Miss Catheron."

"Not Miss Catheron," she interposed, with a smile that lit her face into youth and beauty; "not Miss Catheron, surely-Inez, Cousin Inez, if you will. It is twenty-three years -do you know it?--since any one has called me Miss Catheron before. You can't fancy how oddly it sounds. He looked at her in surprise.

"You do not bear your own name? And yet I might have known it, lying as you still

"Under the ban of murder." She shuddered slightly as she said it. "Yes, when I fled that dreadful night from Chesholm prison, and made my way to London. I left my name kehind me. I took at first the name of Miss Black. I lived in dingy lodgings in that crowded part of London, Lambeth; and for the lock of the thing, took in sewing. It was of all those years the most dreary, the

most miserable and lonely time of my probation. I lived there four months: then came the time of your father's complete restoration to bodily health, and confirmation of the tear that his mind was entirely gone. What was to be done with him? Lady Helena was at a loss to know. There were private asylums, but she disliked the idea of shutting him up in one. He was perfectly gentle, perfectly harmless, perfectly insane. Lady Helena came to see me, and I, pining for the sight ef a familiar face, sick and weary to death of the wretched neighborhood in which I lived, proposed the plan that has ever since been the plan of my life. L t Lady Helena take a house, retired enough to be safe, sufficiently suburban to be healthy; let her place Victor there with me; let Mrs. Marsh, my old friend and housekeeper at Catheron Royals become my housekeeper once more; let flooper the butler take charge of us, and let us all live together. I thought then, and I think still it was the best thing for him and for me, that could have been suggested. Aunt Helena acted upon it at once; she found a house on the outskirts of St. John's Wood-a large bouse set in spacious grounds, and inclosed by a high wall, called Poplar Lodge.' It stilled us in every way; it combined all the advantages of town and country. She leased it from the agent for a long term of years, for a 'Mr. and Mrs. Victor,' Mr. Victor being in very poor health. Secretly and by night we removed your father there, and since the night of his entrance he has never passed the gates. From the first-in the days of my youth and my happiness-my life belonged to him; it will belong to him to the end. Hooper and March are with me still, old and feeble now; and of late years I don't think I have been un-

She sighed and looked out at the dull, rainbeaten day. The young man listened in profound pity and admiration. Not unhappy! Branded with the deadliest crime man can commit or the law punish—an exile, a recluse, the life-long companion of an insane man and two old servents! No wonder that at forty her hair was gray—no wonder all life and color had died out of that hopeless face years ago. Perhaps his eyes told her what was Passing in his mind; she smiled and answered that look.

"I have not been unhappy, Victor; I want you to believe it. Your father was always more to me than all the world beside—he is so still. He is but the wreck of the Victor I loved, and yet I would rather spend my life by his side than elsewhere on earts. And I was not quite forsaken. Aunt Helena often came and brought you. It seems but yesterday since I had you in my arms rocking you asleep, and now-and now they tell me you are going to be married;"

The sensitive color rose over his face for a second, then faded, leaving him very pale. "I was going to be married," he answered slowly, " but, she does not know this. My father lives—the title and inheritance are his not mine. Who is to tell what she may say

The dark, thoughtful eyes looked at him

"Does she love you?" she asked; "this

and sne was privy to it, "the young Miss Darrell?, I need hardly inquire whether you love her."

you love her so dearly that if I lose her away from her it was or not 2017 he assassin is known her and Heaven has dealt with him.

Heaven and Heaven has dealt with him. and she was privy to it in the young Miss Darrell?, I need hardly inquire whether from the first; I ought to have known. It may have been meant in kindness, but I be-

"I have said nothing of the kind. Edith is one of the noblest, the truest of women; but can't you see—it looks as though she had been deceived, imposed upon. The loss of title and wealth would make a difference to any woman on earth "

"Very little to a woman who loves, Victor. I hope—I hope—this girl loves you?" Again the color rose over his face---again he turned impatiently away.

"She will love me," he answered, " she has promised it, and Edith Darrell is the girl to keep her word."

"So," Miss Catheron said stiffly and sadly, "it is the old French proverb over again, 'There is always one who loved, and one who maineu. She deserves your thanks, though all thanks is loved. She has owned to you that she is not in love with you, then? Pardon me, Victor, but your happiness is very dear to me."

"Bhe has owned it," he answered, "with the rare nobility and candor that belongs to ber. Such affection as mine will win its return-- love begets love, they say. It

"Not always, Victor—ah, not always, else what a happy woman I had been! But surely she cares for no one alse?"

"She cares for no one else," he answered, doggedly enough, but in his inmost heart that never-dying jealousy of Charlie Stuart rankled. "She cares for no one else-she has told me so, and she is pride, and truth, and purity itself. If I lose her through this, then this secret of insanity will have wrecked forever still another life.

"If she is what you picture her," Inez said steadily, "no loss of rank or fortune would ever make her give you up. But you are not to lose either-you need not ever tell her, if vou choose."

"I can have no secrets from my plighted wife-Edith must know all. But the secret will be as safe with her as with me."

" Very well," she said quietly; know what the result will be if by any chance 'Mrs. Victor' and Inez Catheron are discovered to be one. But it shall be exactly as you please. Your father is as dead to you, to all the world, as though he lay in the vaults of Chesholm church, by your mother's side."

" My poor mother 1 my poor, murdered, unavenged mother ! Inez Catheron, you are a noble woman—a brave woman; was it well to aid your brother to escape ?-was it well, for the sake of saving the Catheron honour and the Catheron name, to permit a most cruel and cowardly murder to go un-

avanged." What was it that looked up at him out of her eyes? Infinite pity, infinite sorrow, infinite pain.

"My brother," she repeated softly, as if to herself; "poor Juan! he was the scapegoat of the family always. Yes, Sir Victor, it was a cruel and cowardly murder, and yet I believe in my soul we did right to screen the murderer from the world. It is in the hands of the Almighty—there let it rest." There was a pause—then:

"I shall return with you to London and see my father," he said, as one who claims a "No," she answered firmly; "it is impos-

sible. Stay! hear me out_it is your father's own wish . "My father's wish | But-"

"He cannot express a wish, you would say. Of late years, Victor at wide intervals, his reason has returned for a brief space—all the

"The worse for him?" The young man looked at her blankly. "Miss Catheron, do you mean to say it is better for him to be

mad? "Much better-such madness as his. He does not think—he does not suffer. Memory to him is torture; he loved your mother, Victor-and he lost her-terribly lost her. With memory returns the anguish and despair of that loss as though it were but yesterday. If you saw him as I see him, you would pray as I do that his mind might be blotted out for

"Good Heaven! this is terrible."

She paused.

"Life is full of terrible things-tragedies, secrets—this is one of them. In these rare intervals of sanity he speaks of you-it is he who directed, in case of your marriage that you should be told this much—that you are not to be brought to him, until-"

" Until-" "Until he lies upon his death-bed. That day will be soon, Victor-soon, soon. Those brief glimpses of reason and memory have shortened life. What he suffers in these intervals no words of mine can tell. On his death-bed you are to see him -- not before and then you shall be told the story of your mother's death. No, Victor spare me now, all I can tell you I have told. I return home by the noonday train; and, before I go, I should like to see this girl who is to be your wife. See, I shall remain by this window, screened by the curtain. Can you not fetch her by some pretence or other beneath it, that I may

look and judge for myself?" "I can try," he said, turning to go. "I have your consent to tell her my father is alive? I will tell her no more—it is not ne- nounced that he has done with politics. cessary she should know you are his keep-

"That much you may tell her-it is her right. When I have seen her, come to me and say good-bye."

"I shall not say good-bye until I say it at: Chester Station. Of course, I shall see you off. Wait here; if Edith is able to come out you shall see her. She kept her room this morning with headsche."

He left her, half dazed with what he had heard. He went to the drawing-room—the Stuarts and Captain Hammond were there-

"Has Edith come down?" he asked. "I

wish to speak to her for a moment." "Edith is prowling about in the rain, somewhere. like an uneasy ghost," answered Trixy; | Princess Louise this season. She drives out "no doubt wet feet, and discomfort and dampness generally are cures for headache; or, per-

haps she is looking for you." He hardly waited to hear her out before he started in pursuit. As if favoured by fortune, he caught a glimpse of Edith's purple dress among the trees in the distance. She had no umbrella, and was wandering about pale and

listless in the rain. "Edith Sir Victor exclaimed, "out in all this downpour without an umbrella? You will get your death of cold."
"I never take cold," she answered indiffer-

ently. "I always liked to run out in the rain ever since I was a child. I must be an amphibious sort of an animal, I think. Besides, the damp air belps my headache."

He drew her hand within his arm and led her slowly in the direction of the window where the watcher stood.

"E lith," he began abruptly, "I have news less than 18.

for you. To call it bad news would sound inhuman, and yet it has half-stunned me. It s this my tather is alive." Bir Victor ?

"Alive, Edith-hopelessly insane, but alive : That is the news Lady Helena and one other, have told me this morning. has stunned me; I repeat—is it any wonder? All those years I have thought him dead, and to-day I discover that from first to last I have been deceived.

She stood mute with surprise. His father alive-madness in the family. Truly it would have been difficult for Sir Victor or any one else to call this good news. They were directly beneath the window. He glanced up-yes, a pale face gleamed from behind the curtain, gazing down at that other pale face by Sir Victor's side. Very pale, very set just now.

"Then if your father is alive, he is Sir Victor and not you?"

Those were the first words she spoke; her glance unsympathetic. His heart contracted.

"He will never interfere with my claimthey assure me of that. Alive in reality, he is dead to the world. Edith, would it make any difference-if I lost title and estate would

l also lose vou." The beseeching love in his eyes might have heart.

"I am not a sentimental sort of girl, Sir Victor," she answered steadily; "I am alpeasantry." Mr. John Bryson was the Premost too practical and worldly, perhaps. And sident of the Northumberland Miners' Asso-I must own it would make a difference. I have told you I am not in love with you-and for that. I tell you now truthfully, if you return to the north of England. As they told were not Sir Victor Catheron, I would not the simple truth in the homeliest words, their marry you. It is best I should be honest, best account created a profound sensation among sand times too good for so mercenary a creature as I am, and if you leave me it will only be serving me right. I don't want to break my promise, to draw back, but I feel in the mood of plain speaking this morning if you teel that you can't marry me on those termsand I don't deserve that you should-now is the time to speak. No one will be readier than I to own that it serves me right. He looked and listened, pale to the lips.

"Edith, in Heaven's name, do you wish me to give you up?"

"No, I wish nothing of the sort. I have promised to marry you, and I am ready to keep that promise; but if you expect love or devotion from me, I tell you frankly I have neither to give. If you are willing still to take me, and"-smiling-"I see you are-I am still ready to be your wife-your true and faithful wife from the first-vour loving wife I hope in the end."

They said no more. He led her back to the house, then left her. He hastened to Miss Catheron, more sombre even than when he had quitted ber.

"Well," he said briefly, "you saw her?" ace, a truthful face, and vet---" "Go on," he said, patiently. "Don't try to spare me. I am growing accustomed to

unpleasant truths." "I may be wrong, but something in her face tells me she does not love you, and un-

der her breath, "never will." "It will come in time. With or without love, she is willing to be my wife-that is happiness enough for the present."

You told her all?" "I told her my father was alive and insane our plans—none. We are to be married the which were rendered as good as possible; first of September. The secret is safe with but not one farthing did the owner of the first of September. The secret is safe with

ber." The door opened, and lady Helena came

hastily in. "If you wish to catch the 12 50 train, Inez," she said, you must go at once. It is a long drive from this to the station. The brougham is waiting-shall I accompany you?"

(To be Continued.)

BE WISE AND HAPPY. If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors and humbug curealls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments -you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy tor this, he great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it.—Press.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

An English writer estimates that there are 10,000 Americans in England to-day. The Brighton Resilroad tragedy has made

revolvers sell like hot cakes in London.

The expression "the President passed a comfortable night" is becoming monotonous. The grand stand at Epsom, which dates from 1828, pays its shareholders forty per

A Milwaukee woman drowned herself by resolutely holding her face in a basin of water.

M. Ferdinand Lesseps has been elected President of the Geographical Society in Paris.

It is thought by some sharp business men that Jay Gould will yet be suchred by Vanderbilt. It is said seventeen busts of Lord Beacons-

field are in course of completion. Who would not go on a bust. If Roscoe Conkling were back again in the

Senate he would hardly resign. He has an-Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Tennyson are said to have disputed over the size of their heads,

and had them measured. Mr. Tennyson's proved the wider, the other the higher. The Rev. Henry Knight of Clifton, Kan. knocked down a man who expressed a hone

that the President would not recover. An eye-witness estimated the weight of the blow at 13,000 pounds. The prophetic Vennor is 40. His father was a hardware merchant, with a house in

Liverprol and another in Montreal. prophet was educated at the McGill University of Montreal. No one of Queen Victoria's daughters has ever mixed in general society so much as the

with the frequency of a regular diner out, presumably for her health's sake. The last State ball in London terminated in a gallop "entirely in honor of the Americans present, who had expressed their longing for something more lively." It is thought

that the fashion thus set will be followed at private balls during the rest of the scason. Germany has nearly 400,000 shoemakers and cobblers, or nearly 90 to every 10,000 of her population. This is a larger proportion or sea-weed gathered from the rocks in the than in any country except Italy and England. Italy takes the lead of all. Then come, in the order named, England and Wales, Germany, Belgium, Ireland, Denmark, France, the United States and Sweden. It is a curious circumstance, that warm Italy, should have within a fraction of 100 cobblers to 10,000 of the population, and cold Sweden

A BRITISH DEMOCRATIC INVESTI-GATING COMMITTEE.

LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH.

DUBLIN, July 11, 1881.—The history of the English in Ireland (even as told by their ablest and most eloquent apologist, James Anthony Froude), is one of the most appalling narratives of unscrupulous and continuous crime in the annals of modern times. A new chapter and a bright one is opening. The English Democracy are now engaged in investigating the condition of Ireland and equally amusing and gratifying to hear their expressions and surprise at their unexpected discoveries of the grievances of the Irish peasantry, and of indignation against the English ruling-class-maligners of the Irish race.

Some time since, a deputation of Northummoved her, but just at present she felt as berland and Durham Miners were sent by though a stone lay in her bosom instead of a their trade associations into the West of Ireland " for the purpose," as they state, " of seeing the actual condition of the Irish ciation, and Mr. W. H. Patterson was the Financial Secretary of the Durham Miners' vet-you have elected to take me and wait Association. They made a report on their I should not deceive you. You are a thou- the workingmen. Secretary Forster felt called on to deny its accuracy. Their report was investigated and it was found to be correct. A number of English Radicals then contributed a fund to enable them, and a companion named Mr. Birkett, to return and continue their investigations in Ireland. They are travelling now, and they are making speeches for which Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar would be imprisoned at once.

The "Democratic Federation" of England has also deputed six men and two ladies " to find out the true state of things in Ireland.' This "Democratic Federation" represents, according to Miss Craigan, one of its lady deputies, "Ten thousand English workingmen."

The Irish people are treating these Volunteer Investigating Committees hospitably, as their habit is with all strangers; and these inquiring friends, also, are everywhere esponeing their cause and reporting their wrongs. One of them is reported to have gone so far as to say in a public speech at Loughrea, yesterday, that the "landlord system, as deloped at a sheriff sale he had witnessed, was legalised robbery," and his comrade added, "I saw her. It is a beautiful face, a proud that "as an Englishman he would not be atraid to take up a rifle in defence of Irish rights!"

It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times for Ireland.

The North of England pitmen in their first report relate their experience in Galway. I will quote a single illustration of their personal researches. They met a tenant in Galway whose family had lived on a farm for more than a century.

"On this farm," they report "this man had spent the money he had earned by cultivation, -no more. It will make no difference in in improving the land and farm buildings land lay out upon it—his agent merely meet. ing his tenant at term day and taking the rent, or paying flying visits to the land to see how it was looking. About ten years ago the narrator's father died, and it then became necessary to have the name of the son inserted in the agreement as the occupant of ne farm. Instead of congratulating him on an increase of 59 per cent. in his rent. In

farm into his own pocket he would have been able to leave it to his son to start him either on the farm or in some other pursuit with capital in his hand. Having, however, put it into the land, he had not only handed it over to the landlord, but had actually furnished the latter with an excuse for harassing and impoverishing his son."

"This incident," the honest pit-men say, was neither more thrilling or more marked in its incidents than the other stories we

heard." Such incidents are not the exception, but

the rule, in the West of Ireland. The pit-men gave realistic descriptions of the villages and cabins of Connemara, where the landlords have rushed in with cruelties where even Cromwell recoiled with pity.

As their report in all likelihood will never reach America, I will quote a few passages from their account of Barna, in the county of Galway, premising that I have myself seen many villages in the west of Ireland that are equally wretched.

"Pigs there were none. . . The poor people supported themselves by tilling their wretched patches of land, or by fishing in the waters of Galway Bay, which roll in at their doors. • A few wretched poultry and a donkey or two, together with the boats and a scanty supply of lines and nets for fishing, and the spade and tools for delving the soil, appeared to form the sole wealth of the poor creatures. Strange sights we saw in the huts, about a dozen of which we visited in the few hours we were in the village.

"In one of the smaller, we found an old woman, her daughter and the two orphan children of a deceased son. All of them were clad in rage, and the atmosphere of the dwelling was most offensive, because the inmates were so poor that they were unable to procure any other kind of fuel than dried horse dung from the neighbouring roads.

"Furniture, there appeared to be none in the house beyond the rough plank seat, and one or two articles of earthenware, which looked as if they did duty as pans in which to boil the water used.

"Their chief food, we were told, is potatoes with Indian meal either boiled into a sort of porridge or worked into cakes, and sometimes they are able to obtain a little buttermilk. This latter is very rarely obtainable, how-ever, the extreme poverty of the people making it a luxury beyond their reach. I fear their diet more often descends to boiled kelp bay. The old woman was, like many more in the village, unable to speak one word of English—her sole talk being in Gaelic, but mother and the two children by the sale of boring rocks.

"In another cottage in the same village, we turist.

found a man, his wife and two sons fast springing into manhood. The dwelling was built by themselves and they also tilled some of the small patches of ground which had been pointed out to us on the land side of the village, and every inch of the said plots they had cleared of the stones which lay piled upon their edges .- Such land could not with the utmost industry produce anything but a scanty crop, and it seemed at best a very unpromising task to enter upon its cultivation. A portion of the land they had been unable to relieve from the stones until recently when the old man and his two sons set themselves to accomplish this task: . The result of their, labours was not an increase in their crops, but the agent at once raised their rent 10s.

per annum as a reward for their industry "For this wretched cabin of 11 or 12 feet square, and their plots of stony ground, which Mr. Bryson and I could easily shake hands across, the old man had to pay £4 10s per annum; but it had been a hard scrape to the reason why the Irish bate England. It is raise that amount from such a sterile source. To pay this extra 10s per annum was impossible, struggle as the old man might. The result was the usual notice of ejectment for failing to satisfy the agent's demands, and this notice was hanging over the heads of the old man and family when we saw them, and

would be executed at a very early date.' The pitmen thus describe the cabin of this

miserable holding: " Inside we found the poor old woman, the wife of the farmer, crouching over a turf fire, her only article of dress, which did not wholly suffice to cover her nakedness, being one of those thick porous sacks in which onions are usually sent to market. A hole in the bottom and one in each side of the sack, for head and arm holes, were provided—her naked arms being folded over her chest, whilst her crouching position enabled the sack to be drawn down to her heels.

"We turned to question the eldest of the young men, who was compelled to cover up with his hands the rents in his ragged trousers, and both the old man and his sons had on them clothing in which they were almost as much on the outside of as they were inside. such marvels of tatters were they clothed in.

"The cabin, besides the farmer and his family, had also to do duty as a stable for the donkey, which was located in the corner opposite the fire, and which was a useful factor in the welfare of the family in carrying the few scanty potatoes they could raise on their land to Galway for sale, in order to procure the money for the rent. "Where and how the poor creatures slept

neither Mr. Bryson nor I could discover, as there was neither the slightest appearance of a bed in the place, nor the slightest vestige of anything that spoke of providing a substitute for one, and I fear that the sleeping hours of the family are spent stretched on the ground around the peat fire." The guess was right: many of the rack-

rental families have no other bed in the West JAMES REDPATE. of Ireland.

> AGRICULTURAL. AUGUST.

With this month begins the fall work, and the more promptly it is entered upon the better. The stubbles are now idle, and they can be plowed at once for the fall sowing, thus preventing a growth of weeds from ripening their seeds. Wheat requires a deep, rich, and mellow soil. All the hard lumps should be harrow does not bring them to a fine state. The bringing of the soil to a fine state is now recognized, and there are a great many "Pulverizers" upon the market especially designed for this work. To those who cannot afford (or think they cannot) such an implement, the common harrow and a log roller will be sufficient, if used thoroughly, to prethe improvements made on the land and ex-horting him to walk in the footsteps of his The old method of broadcast sowing of wheat father in taking care of his landlord's property, is fast being superseded by the superior one of the agent told his visitor that as his land was | drilling the grain. The drill secures uniin good condition, he would have to submit to | formity of depth, and by putting all the grains in a proper place for growth, there is a saving other words he would have to pay an increase in the amount of seed to be used—six of 12s for every acre he tilled, and what his pecks of good plump grain-and no other father paid 16s 6d per acre for, the son would should be used-is sufficient per acre, now have to pay 28s 6d. [for]. . . . Had if sowed with a drill. Much depends upon the father put the profits ne derived from his the variety of seed sown, and the farmer should make a study of this matter, to determine which is the best kind of wheat for his soil and locality. Early sowing is the best, except when there is danger from the Hessian Fly. Late sowed wheat makes such a poor growth before the frosts come that it is not in good shape for the winter, and is not sure of giving a fair crop. The preparation of the soil for rye is the same as for wheat, though it will do well on a poorer soil than wheat. A soil that is rich enough for a good crop of rye can be made, in many cases, to produce a more paying crop by adding a dressing of 300 pounds of any good fertilizer, and sowing it to wheat. The value of ryeatraw in some localities may make the rve crop, grain and straw together, more profitable than even a good crop of wheat. This only is the case near cities where the straw brings a high price. A number of crops may be sown this month, and on good soil, with proper care, 600 to 800 bushels of this excellent food may be obtained per acre. These roots need to be fed out rapidly; but if carefully stored will last until January. Millet, if sown early this month, on rich soil, will make an excellent feed for late fall; and rye, sowed now, will, if not needed for pasture, produce a fine growth for the spring solling of

The root crops, mangels and beets, and field cabbages need frequent cultivation during this month, and until the leaves cover the ground. If weeds are allowed to grow, and the soil is left unstirred, the crop will be small. Sugar beets are best if earthed up at the hoeings, so that the roots are entirely below ground. Mangels do not require this "hilling up." Potatoes should be harvested so soon as they are ripe, otherwise the tubers may start into a new growth. They are much more apt to be affected by the "rot" if left long in the soil. If this "disease," which is a fungus growth, makes its appearance, the little pedal touched by the driver's foot puts vines should all be burned so soon as the potatoes are dug, as the spores are thus destroyed in vast quantities. When other a latchet, taking hold of a cogwheel on the work is out of the way, much may be done to make the spring work lighter by plowing in the fall. When this is done early, it is much like a fallow in its effect on the soil-it kills the weeds, loosens the soil, and allows of chemical changes that make plant food available. Heavy clay soil is much improved by early fall plowing, Muck is a valuable material for the barn-yard, stable, and compost heap, and can be dug with the greatest ease at this season of the year. It may be drawn from the bed to a heap near by, where it can dry out, and afterwards be taken to the place where it is to be stored for use. During the dry weather of this month drains can be dug the younger woman was able to converse with greater comfort and less expense than with us. She told us that she supported her when the soll is full of water. The value of a drain depends upon the thoroughness with whelks, which she gathered from the neigh- which the work is done. It is hould be a permanent improvement.—American Agricul- be disagreeable in small quantities, to people turist.

the farm stock.

Latest Irish News by Mail.

INCIDENTS OF THE LAND WAR.

BEATING A BAILIFF. A correspondent writes:-

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the town of Elphin was crowded with fully 6,000 peasantry from all the Land League branches in the neighborhood. The Croghan, Creeve, and Cloonfinlough fife and drum bands were in attendance. About 150 policemen were also present. The cause of all this display was the trial of Michael Lynch, sr., Mich el Lynch, jr., Patrick Duignan, and about a dozen other members of the Creeve Land League, who were charged with obstructing and assaulting a summons server named Dunbar.
The accused were represented by Mr. M'Keon, solicitor. After hearing the cases, which occupied three hours, the defendants were released on their own bail to appear at the next assizes. On leaving the court the accused were received with the wildest enthasiasm, the bands struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and then proceeded to the house of Mr. Peter Kelly, where the people were addressed by Mesers. Patrick Sloane, Dominick Conway, John Mulhern, &c.

BOYCOTTING MR. BENCE JONES'S BUTTER. A correspondent of the Cork Daily Herald

During the summer months, in addition to the ordinary butter market held in Clonskilty on Friday, butter is also brought into town on Tuesdays, and bought by local buyers and persons appointed by a few of the Cork merchants who attend on Fridays. For some time past it appears those in charge of Mr. Bence Jones's farm and dairy send in the butter to market by some of the neighbors and by that means dispose of it. On last Tuesday the Cork merchant who usually bought it, having been made aware of who the owner was, refused buying. It was then of-fered to the other buyers, who likewise refused, and it had to be taken back unsold. It was stated that firkins were purchased in town for the purpose of having it firkined,

and disposed of elsewhere. A SCHOOL BOYCOTTED.

The Cork Herald of Saturday last says :-Yesterday the inhabitants of the town of Bantry were rather astonished to see some fifty or sixty boys and girls from the Kilkeel National School (about four miles from the town) march through the streets bearing green boughs and cheering repeatedly. They were divided into sections, each under the charge of a monitor, and marched four deep up to Mr. Githooly's house, and cheered for the secretary of the Land League. After proceeding through the streets, they departed to their homes. The cause of this unusual demonstration was the boycotting of a national school at Klikeel, in consequence of the son of a farmer named Conners, who had given evidence against Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., at the Winter Assizes, attending the school.

BOYCOTTING AT AN AUCTION. The Irish Times on Monday has the fol-

lowing :-At the Athlone petty sessions on Saturday Thomas Hogan, Patrick Bohen, Thomas Bohen, and Martin Tracey were charged that in April last they unlawfully assembled at Mount Florence, in the county of Roscommon, and prevented John Flynn from doing a certain act which he had a legal right to donamely, to bid for and become the purchaser of the grazing of the lands of Mount Florence. broken up by the harrow and pulverized, It was stated that on the occasion of the using a field roller to aid in this work, if the grazing land being auctioned Flynn had to cease bidding, owing to the fear he was in from the conduct of the defendants. For the defeace it was argued that Tracev and Bohen had not been sufficiently identified that the Crown had not proved their case, that no evidence of intimidation had been given, as the bidding was not interrupted until Flynn had addressed Tracey, and as to the assault such a large crowd being present, it was almost impossible to say who struck Flynn, if

he was struck. The bench lischarged Tracey and Thomas Bohen, and fined the other defendants 40s each, or two months' imprisonment, with hard

THE GRANT TO A "SUSPECT'S" FAMILY.

The Cork Herold of Monday says :-The payment of the £1 a week outdoor relief given by the Macroom Board of Guardians to the wife of the suspect Matthew Healy Ballyvourney, was stopped by the relieving officer after the first payment, and on Saturday he was reprimanded by the chairman of the meeting, and a resolution was carried in

favor of continuing the £1 a week relief. NEWS AND GOSSIP.

California speculators in stocks who invest

large sums are called "high rollers." Vanity Fair says that attempts are still making in England to introduce persecutions for opinion, which have a tendency to drive sane men to madness and mad men to commit murder.

died of hydrophobia that if it had not been for the dog the whiskey would not have killed him, and that if it had not been for the whiskey the dog would not have killed him. An American, while eating roast clams at Long Branch the other day, made a buil. While struggling hard to open a pair of shells with knife and fork he exclaimed, "This is

the most striking instance of the instinct of

A gentleman writing to a sporting journal

says of a man who was reported as having

self-preservation that I remember to have l seen!' Edward Peacock, writing of early Scotland, speaks of the extraordinary prejudice that be-cause our forefathers lived in houses not more commodious perhaps than modern stables they were therefore barbarians. "It is," says he, "not in novels alone that we find men

characterized as savages because they do not use forks at dinner." An invention for easing the strain on horses in starting horse cars has been in six months' successful service in Boston. A the device into operation. It connects the tongue of the car with a lever, which operates axle, thus easing the dead pull nearly one-

half. At a civil service examination of candldates for sheriff last week, in a Colorado city. the venerable judge who presided asked an applicant from Jim Creek Canyon what were the most important duties of his office. Shoot your man first and arrest him after-The Jim Creek candidate received the nomination, and all hands drank whiskey

straight while standing. Affew years ago, when Dio Lewis was the rage, he said that people who ate many tomatoes would lose their teeth. There are many people who are fond of a raw tomato, but who cannot est one with oil and vinegario. The acid of the tomato mingles very nicely with fine sugar and a little salt, and is, said not to.

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CATHOLIO CALENDAR

For August, 1881. THURSDAY, 4 .- St. Dominic, Confessor. FRIDAY, 5.—Our Lady ad Nives. SATURDAY, 6 .- Transfiguration of our Lord. SS. Xystus and Companions, Martyrs. SUNDAY, 7 .- Ninth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Cajetan, Confessor. Less. Ecclus. xxxi. 8.11; Gosp. Matt. vi. 24-33; Last Gosp. Luke xix. 41-47.

Monday, 8.—SS. Cyriacus and Companions, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Watterson, Columbus, TUESDAY, 9-St. Alexius, Confessor (July 17). Vigil of St. Lawrence. St. Romanus

Martyr. Bp. Verot, St. Augustine, died,

WEDNESDAY, 10. -St. Lawrence, Martyr.

Another blow has been given to British prestige in Afghanistan. The puppet Lord Lytton set up has been met on the field of batile by the renowned Ayoob Khan and sent whirling into space. There is great alarm in India over the unexpected event, as may be supposed. We shall soon hear of another invasion of Afghanistan in all probability. Meanwhile it is well for Gladstone's Government that the battle in which Abdurahaman Khan has been defeated was not fought before the vote of censure moved by Sir Michael Hicks Beach over the Transvaal.

A late despatch says that Ayoob Khan has entered Candahar without opposition. We can sympathise with the Jingoes in their wrath at this news. What? the city which was so lately garrisoned by British troops now in the hands of Russia's ally! And poor Abdurrahum Khan-what about himl This world is surely nothing but a fleeting show. an ever shifting Kaleidescope, showing us new scenes as strange as they are evanescent. Where now is Disraeli? where is the army of Afghanistan? Where is the scientific frontier? All gone, my masters. Step in ladies and gentlemen and see the grand panorama,

IRISHMEN of all political ways of thinking, Fenian, Land Leaguers, Home Rulers and Castle-hacks ignore those infernal machines. Even Rossa, who half admitted the soft impeachment of blowing up the Doterel, denies having any knowledge of them, and that should settle the business. It is now dawning upon the public mind that it is either a detective or a Government dodge. And thus it is that conscience oft makes cowards of us all. That of John Bull admits that Rossa or any other Irishman would be justified in blowing him sky high, but he cannot understand the chivalry of the Irish nature, which even at desperate odds prefers to meet its enemy in the open field to using dynamite or any other murderous invention of the Anglo-Baxon.

THE Irish Land Bill has now passed finally through the Commons, and obtained Government because of its infidel How have the self-governing Teutons got immigrant on their shores. As a matter of the first reading in the House of Lords. The great majority of the Conservatives refrained from voting, as did also some members of the Irish national party, includ- is little fear of the Bonapartists governing ing Mr. Parnell, and Lord Randolph France any more; they are but a small Churchill made himself ridiculous. It is re- noisy faction. What hopes they entertained ported that the Lords will so amend the bill found a grave in South Africa last year. The as to adopt Mr. Henages motion rejected in Legitimists, another French faction, ambithe Lower House, but that Mr. Gladstone will not accept such amendment. But it by the chivalrous but erratic refusal of the hardly matters. The land bill of 1881, over | Comte de Chambord to accept the tricolor as which such streams of eloquence have been the national flag of France. He preferred exile | drv my shirt on your eastern frontier." This of emigration, and it is not the most popuwasted, will prove as ineffective for good as to empire, sooner than surrender the white its predecesser of 1870. The real reason of flag of his ancestors, and in this at least he Conservative opposition is not that the bill acted like a gentleman, like a true son of St will confer any advantage on Ireland, but Louis. After the Legitimists came the that it will establish the principle that Parlia- Orleanists, followers of the sons of Louis ment has the power of interfering with what are facetiously termed contracts between Legitimist Right Divine or Napoleonic glory, each other to pieces. Bismarck has landlords and tenants, and insert the thin but they are quiet, and are popular with a reend of the wedge for future radical reform in spectable portion of the middle class of the ownership of lands in England itself.

peared a series of letters on Irish Emigration | pretty safe to estimate that among them they from the pen of Mr. C. J. Sheil, to one of which Mr. Lowe, of the Agricultural Depart- | the Republicans would take the other half. ment, replied. Mr. Sheil, who had been an The Republicans are also divided into facemigration agent himself, and a highly tions, but then they are all for the Republic. efficient one at that, charged that Mr. Foy, the Dominion agent at Belfast, had scattered pamphlets broadcast among the Orangemen the day after the elections, and not to induce that special class to emigrate before, but the general impression is to Canada. From the accounts lately that the present party in power will be received from the North-West we would infer sustained by a large-even an overwhelming that Mr. Sheil was right, for according to them Orangeism is rampant in Winnipeg change in the personnel of the Chamber of fine country become a second Ontario, but it appear that the real one is in order to have the Celtic element predominates only accordcannot be helped if Government agents en- them over before some calamity happens to ing to him, so much the better. If Irishmen

to the States in preference to Canada. As we have scores of times remarked, we would like to see the Irish people stay at home, but if they will emigrate it would be better for them go to our North-West than elsewhere, and this we sincerely believe.

THE census, as might be expected, shows a steady increase in all the cities and counties of Canada except a few of the latter. in which there has been a falling off, and one of the former. This is noticeable in the district containing the united countles, especially Glengarry, for instance, has increased very little, Dundas has decreased, South Grenville has increased only three hundred, while North Leeds and Grenville have fallen off. Of the cities, Toronte has gained the largest percentage, 55%; Hamilton comes next with 34, Montreal, has 31, Ottawa, 27, while old Quebec must be content with 41, and Kingston 14, not much for a city of such towering ambition. St. John, N. B., is the only place that has decreased in population. Of towns, now cities, St. Thomas and Guelph have made the greatest advances. The following is the population of Canadian cities, not including those lately promoted to

i that honor :			
1871	1881	Incr'se.	Pr.ct.
Montreal 107,225	140,682	33,457	31
Toronto 56,092	86,445	30,353	55)
London 15,826	19,763	3,937	25
Ottawa 21,545	27,417	5,872	27
Hamilton 26,716	35,965	9,249	34
Kingston 12,407	14,093	1,686	14
Quebec 59,699	62,447	2,748	41
Halifax 29,582	36,102	6,520	22
St. John 28,805	25,128	2,677	-9
i			

No matter what difference of opinion may exist in Canada as to how the sum of \$100,000 granted to the Irish famine sufferers was disposed of, credit is given the donators by Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League. The following is an extract from an interview with the Treasurer by Mr. James Redpath :-

MR. REDPATE-" But why did not the British Government build these piers and harbors itself, instead of accepting assistance from the people of Canada? Our Govern ment build our piers and harbors."

MR. Egan-" The Government, after considerable pressure, consented in some cases to give a proportion of the amounts needed to build these piers and harbor shelters, which are absolutely indispensable for the protection and even existence of the fishing industries, on the condition that the people of the neighborhood should advance another portion. But the local landlords—in most cases absentees-refused to contribute, and the people, as you know, were starving and half baked all along the western coast. The Canadian representatives and Irish National Land League, by advancing the necessary proportion, enabled this destitute population to obtain the Government grants and carry on

It will be seen from this that the fault lies with the British Government; they would not construct piers, and so Canada's money was dedicated to that object in conjunction with the friends of the National Land League. It piers were required in England-but where is the use in going on.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. Prince Jerome Bonaparte has spoken, and demanded a plebiscite. He is the nephew of is uncle, Napoleon the Great, and the cousin of Napoleon the Third, or the Little as Napoleon left France smaller and poorer than demands a plebiscite in order that he may Alsace and Lorraine to France, and to reward must be satisfied. We do not take much stock in the present Republican leanings, but it is notorious that what is left of the Napoleons are as infidel a set as is to be found in France to-day. But there tious of rule, had their last chance destroyed Phillip. They are neither the inheritors of French, and a small part of the aristocracy. No one can pronounce as to the relative In the TRUE WITNESS of four years ago ap- strength of those parties, but it would be would poll half the electors of France, while We shall know the real strength of parties on the 22nd of this month of August, -majority, and that there will be little

people might vote for a Bonapartist or any other factionist in their anger against those who embarked them in an inglorious campaign, forgetting that there was no choice in the matter. If any, but a genuinely republican Chamber of Deputies were elected France would have to go over the same dreary round of civil commotions, and, perhaps, civil wars again, and Heaven only knows where the thing would end.

INCAPACITY OF THE CELT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There appeared in Monday's Montreal Herald, a long article taken from the International Review under the heading of "Why Ireland has been misgoverned." It was written, so the Herald tells us. "by our old and esteemed friend, Mr. McIver, advocate of this city," and the writer signs himself "Celt." Perhaps it is because he is a Celt himself that that Mr. McIver takes such a liberty in traducing that great branch of the human samily, but be that as it may, his knowledge of ethnology, as it appears in his article, cannot be very great. It is Ireland's misfortune that within the

past few years especially she has had many

commentators upon her history, many—too

many-critics on her condition, who had only

a most superficial knowledge of their subject.

One class of writers ascribes all the misfor-

tunes of the people of Ireland to her religion,

another to the humidity of her climate, and

still another to the fact that they are of

the Celtic race. Our esteemed Montreal

advocate belongs to the last named. He

dives pretty deeply into history to prove his theory, quotes Cessar and refers to Hannibal, and after taking his unfortunate reader over upwards of twenty centuries, leaves him in the most beautiful confusion. He takes care to state that he does not deem the Teutonic superior to the Celtic race in many respects. but then we are led to infer that while the Teutons can govern themselves the Celts cannot This is his argument as we understand it, and what he is driving at is that because of the governing powers of the Anglo-Saxon Ireland should be content, if not happy, in having England to manage her affairs. He admits that the O'Donnells, the Nugents, the McMahons and others made figures on the continent, but his induction from all the propositions he has strung together is that Celtic race, and though the Celtic has many admirable, many commanding qualities, and is perhaps superior individually to the Teuton, still the latter has the collective superiority. He is particularly strong in contrasting France and Germany. He informs us that so ong as the Germanic element ruled France, which was from the time of Clovis to the revolution of 1789, that country had a strong Government, and so by inference had all countries controlled by the German element. Mr. McIver's reasoning show us it is, just as easy to misquote and pervert history as the the cause of a pretty extensive movement to-Scriptures. The truth is that, as regards | wards the States, which is not confined to France, it was only when the German in- any one Province in particular. There is fluence began to wane and the German scarcely a family in Canada which cannot reelement began to be absorbed in the Celtic member some relative or other having gone that anything like cohesion of purpose was South since 1871, and we are afraid the same observable in France. Before Richelieu's christened by Victor Hugo. He appeals to time the great nobles did almost as they the Napoleonic sentiment and says the name | pleased, as did the Celtic chiefs in Ireland, of a government does not amount to a row of but it was only after the revolution that the years should be satisfactory, but we fail to pins, so long as a Bonaparte is at the people of France enjoyed good government, see why. helm. The man in his sublime if that be good government which secures impudence forgets that the First the greatest amount of good to the greatest number. It is most true that since then there he found it, and that the second or Third have been many changes of government for Napoleon almost ruined it, and still he, and the reason that vast changes cannot be acother of them, without brains, without any- | complished in a few years, but it must | Canada has had no war since 1871, no famine, thing but the shadow of a name, cooly be admitted that whether under a Legitimist, Napoleon, an Orleanist or a Republican form become Napoleon the Fourth. His uncle lost of government the people have gone on steadily improving their condition, until to- are on all sides by full and plenty, and the family the aspirations of this man day they are the most contented, if not the the other conditions which are favorable to wealthiest people in the world. But how increase should have the number specified in has it been with Germany, all this time? | the census without the arrival of a single along in history since they assisted in breaking up the Roman Empire? They have been se divided and rent nto factions, which any | nearly balancing the other, and it is to natural one that pleases can term kingdoms, princi- | causes only we owe the 680,000 of increase. palities and grand duchies, as to become a But let us not repine; large infinxes laughing stock for the world. It was of emigrants cause temporary checks Victor Hugo who said, upon being notified to prosperity, and though they increase the by some pitiful Grand Duke to leave his terri. | profits of the wealthy, are often a source of tory, "I shall go, but take warning, I may annoyance to workmen, who see their wages return some day at the head of two men armed with rifles, overrun your territory and is, of course, exaggeration, but it illustrates in lar country which is the happiest. The Synwhat way Germany was divided. We hear of dicate will control the destinies of this coun-Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Bayaria, try, in a measure, for the next ten years, and Wurtemberg, of six Grand Duchies, of five if then promises amount to anything, we Duchies, and of principalities and Margra- shall have ten millions in 1891, at least. vines innumerable, always engaged tearing changed all this, to be sure, but, when that statesman dies who knows what may other delusion Mr. McIver seeks to perpetuate and he amusingly enough points to Germany and Austria in contradistinction to Teuton. As regards Ireland-his real subiect-Mr. McIver says little, for the reason, perhaps, that he knows little. But, in fact, Ireland is not Celtic at all. Her population

in for the blame and the fickle, volatile They did govern Ireland from 1782 to 1800 to such advantage "that England grew alarmed for her supremacy and brought about the Legislative Union. If ever some great calamity overtakes Great Britain, if some unforeseen accident or movement of her children at home or abroad gives Ireland the complete independence she requires to carry out her destiny, it will be seen that not only can she govern herself, but that she will do it well, and become one of the most prosperous countries in the world.

THE CENSUS.

The Census of the Dominion of Canada a

following figures.							
	1881.	1871.	1861.				
Untario1	,913,460	1,620,851	1,396,091				
Quebec1	358,469	1,191,516	1,111,566				
Nova Scotia		387,800	330,857				
New Bruns-							
wick	321,129	285,594	252,047				
Prince Edward							
Island	107,781	94,021	80,861				
Manitoba	49,509	11,953					
Brit'h Colum-							
bia and							
North West							
Territories	160,000	78,700	34,816				
-							

The increase in the population during the decade was 680,498, against an increase of growth, which is equal to 181 per cent. against an increment of only 15 per cent. in 1861-71, has been made in spite of the fact that in five years of the decade the country experienced the most severe trade depression which has ever befallen it. The actual fncrease and the per centage of growth in the several provinces during the past ten years vere se follows:--

TOTO BE TOTTO TO	Actual	Per
	increase.	cent.
Ontario	292,609	18
Quebec	166,953	14
Nova Scotia	52,785	133
New Brunswick	35,535	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Prince Edward Island	13,760	15
Manitoba	37,556	414

From the above it will be seen that our population has increased eighteen and a balf per cent during the past decade, as against fifteen the preceding decade. In proportion to population, the increase in Canada has been as great as that of the United States, the increment in the great Republic during the ten years, from 1871 to 1881, having been Ireland is incapable of taking charge of her something over nineteen per cent. It is a good own destinies. The Germanic is the ruling | shewing considering all the circumstances, but it does not reach the hopes of the sanguine who expected the census just taken would give us fully five millions population. If it were not for the exodus to the States for the past few years there is no doubt those hopes would have been realized. The wave of prosperity like the wave of depression always strikes the States a year or so before Canada, but while during the depression few Americans think of bettering their condition by crossing the line and coming North, prosperity to the South of us is always will be said of the decade which shall end in 1881. It will be said that an increase of 680,000 or over eighteen per cent. in ten The increase is only at the rate of thirteen

hundred a week an increase which the statist or any one who has watched the deaths and births of the Dominion of Canada can almost account for by natural causes alone. no plague, no great disasters from which a wholesale destruction of life would result, and her population, suurrounded as they course we have had immigrants, but then we have also had emigrants,—the one pretty reduced by trembling competition. Besides, we shall always be advancing without the aid

DYNAMITE AND TORPEDOES. To a good many the capture of ten " infernal machines" by the Liverpool detectives happen? Why the Germans were numerous | presents itself in a comical aspect, but not so enough, had they been united enough, to to the people of England generally, who have occupy all Europe, from Ireland to the Ural a holy horror of anything which disturbs Mountains, from Lapland to Gibraltar. An- | their quiet or their commerce. Dynamite is good for blowing up English public buildis that while the Celt went in for glory and | ings, and torpedoes for destroying English great chiefs, the Teutons settled into commerce, and as such are looked upon as law and order and adopted constitutions, emanating from fiends in human shape. The fact that the terrible engines of destruction generally fallinto the hands of the proper parties France and Spain. So much for the Celt and has however, a tendancy to allay the fears of the timid, and to impress intelligent people generally that no matter what fearful designs are entertained by O'Donovan Rossa and his skirmishers his lack of executive capacity has that admixture of Celt and Saxon, of renders him an object of pity and contempt, and every other place of importance in the Deputies. Numerous reasons are put forward Dane and Norman, which, according to the always supposing of course that he is really territories. We would not like to see that for having the elections thus early, but it would writer, is the very cream of perfection; and it the man at the helm, or if he is that he intends anything more than a harmless shock a legitimate organization, and one which, so to the nerves of h's great enemy, John Bull. courage it, and more especially if the Irish French arms in Notrh Africa. If a great mis- can govern Eagland, as they have done, why It is really hard to understand what the

prised of the old party which collected the \$100,000 and effected the escape of the Fenian prisoners from Western Australia by means of the "Catalna," and the other of C'Donovan Rossa himself and a few friends who are using the funds new being collected in futile attempts to injure-nothing at all. The first section—if the New York papers are correct have constructed a torpedo ram which cost upwards of \$20,000, and is now lying in the North River for inspection. The British Consul is deeply interested in the ram, and never tires of admiring her. She is destined to blow British commerce into space, though taken on the fourth of April last, shows the in what manner no one, not even the inventor or the British Consul, can safely say. But no matter; the ram is something tangible, as was the Catalpa rescue, and she is at all events stock which can be shown to the skirmishers when they grow impatient. Thus far the first section of the skirmishers have scored two points such as they are, although they have not yet succeeded in touching the British Empire in any vital spot. As regards 4,350,933 3,670,435 3,206,238 they are likely to remain for a number of years. But we would like to know, supposing a few men of war and a number 464,197 in the preceding decade, and this of merchant vessels were blown up, what good to Ireland would result from fheir destruction? Or suppose a number of public buildings were riven from their foundations with the loss of life attendant, who would benefit by the calamity? Is there a man who subscribed to the skirmishing fund who would not be sorry to hear of a wife made a widow, or a child an orphan for the sake of scaring the British ruling classes? We think not. If the hard hearts of the British oligarchy could be read it would be seen that they rather rejoice at those spasmodic and fruitless attempts as they give them a finer excuse for witholding justice from Ireland and showing to the civilized world with what kind of people they have to deal. One could understand if England were engaged in war to-morrow what terrible injury it would be in the power of the Irish in America to inflict upon her life-that is to say her commerce-and what material assistance they could render their Irish brethren if they rose in arms, but one is at a loss to imagine how, in time of profound peace, any man pretending to sanity can imagine he is hurting one or helping the other by launching a solitary torpedo or blowing up a public building. There was method in the action of Guy Fawkes and his companions. If they succeeded, their oppressors-slmost every one of them, including the Kingwould have been sent about their business, and oppression might cease, but there is none in that of O'Donovan Rossa. Depend upon it, if anything serious arise, such as a war between England and America, or between England and France, men of greater ability than O'Donovan Rossa will enter upon the scene to strike a blow for Irish freedom, and it is not few thousand dollars will be forthcoming to aid them, but millions, and it will not be a barrack or a custom house will be attempted, but the liberation of a nation and the destruction of its enemies or the ocean and in the battlefield according to the recognized modes of warfare.

We write in this strain on the supposition that the scare is a bona fide onethat Rossa and his friends are in earnest, and that there is no connivance between the British Government on the other and their paid agents on this side the Atlantic. Such things have been. Many a just and noble cause has been killed by ridicule. That is why we hear so often in British hestory about a certain battle in a cabbage garden in 1848. Besides, O'Donovan Rossa's words are as good at least as those of the rampant Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, and the former declares that although he did not send the machines he knows the parties who did, that it is purely a matter of speculation that the machines are worth but \$50 each, and are perfeetly harmless, while the British Consul in New York has given the sender \$10,000 for information which might lead to their capture, thus showing a clear profit of \$9,500 in British gold which will be thrown into the Skirmishing fund. This is the humorous side of the story, and it must be admitted that there is an air of probability about it. We sincerely hope it is true. And we hope, whether it be true or not, that this kind of skirmishing will cease for the honor of old Ireland, who, however poor and miserable her powerful enemy has made her, has never yet stooped to dishoner. There was a moment in her history when Sarefield saw the French fleet coming up the Shannon, and yet did not tear to pieces the treaty held in his hands, although he might if he could have foreseen the future.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE LAND

LEAGUE.

On Saturday the labour deputation had an interview with Cardinal Manning at his residence, Westminster. Having stated their views with regard to the land, the Cardinal, in reply, delivered an address, from which we take the following passages as reported in the Freeman:-

I assure you that I believe that every class has a perfect freedom and right to associate and band themselves together for that which is their common interest. I have always felt, too, that what they call "trades' unions" are legitimate associations to protect the common interests of the men. I have also feltand not only felt but written and published my opinions-that the Land League operating within the limits of the law, human and Divine, is a lawful association, and I have always in every way, as those who are near me now well know, regarded the Land League as long as it does not transgress against the laws of God or man, should never have one word of discouragement from my lips. I limit my National party encourage Irish emigration) fortune did happen, the Republic would fall should they not be able to govern Ireland? Skirmishers are driving at. It would appear words most carefully, therefore, distinctly

within those limits. I pray God, therefore that there are two sections of them, one comthat that may prevail. I say it truly, and I believe it, that under the guidance of your faithful bishops and clergy in Ireland, and by the way in which, for instance, the Arch-bishop of Cashel has lately spoken with such great force and minuteness, there is now a power to guide and direct the association of the Land League into a safe path., Having said that, I would say that as soon as I heard that there was a deputa_ tion of Irish labourers coming to England, and that they would wait upon me, I answered is with great pleasure. The state of the labourers in England as well as in Ireland has been a subject which has had my most earnest sympathy, and those who knew me in London here know that I have given evidence of it. I know that so far as regards the Irish Land Bill, good though it may be, it cannot deal effectually with the question of the laborers, It was disappointing that the laborers were not more closely identified with it. I am no politician. I speak as an independent pastor of the Church, and I know that the bill is so large, so unwieldy, and so complicated that it must be impossible to introduce so awkward a subject as that of the Irish laborer. It would as a representative of the labourer. I believe the question of landlord and tenant is sufficiently large to engage a session, and therefore it is better for you that the subject O'Donovan Rossa's plans, all they have accomplished as yet is getting two unfortunate matter entirely reserved for the future. I think that a royal commission should be issued for the purpose of taking evidence as to the state of the labourers only. Now I think, if you ask me as to the way in which a royal commission should be sought for, it would be your wisest course to pursue and seek it in the next session of Perliament. I have expressed my views-the cobblerought not to go beyond the last. I for one, decline to enter into questions of political economy. But I will say this first of all. that it is quite obvious that a certain amount of land being left to any individual that that individual is entitled to the receipts, and entitled to live by the proceeds, and entitled to live upon it. I believe this, that there ought to be hereafter, when I trust this land commission is in full exercise of its powers, or when there should be local county government on a large scale, there ought to be a sanitary commission. I should rather that that commission should be upheld in connection with a land commission, and not wait for a new session of Parliament. I think that there should be a law to compel those who possess interest in the land to provide under certain conditions proper houses in which the labourers should be able to live in comfort. I am not going into the question of political economy. My belief is this, that there is not a single mouth in Ireland that might not be fed, nor a single hand that might not be occupied. I know that those who have lived on the soil have been compelled to seek a livelihood elsewhere. Notwithstanding all this, I would be the last in the world to see one man leave Ireland until the soil entrusted to him had been carefully tilled. His Eminence afterwards expressed his

strong approval of the action of the Land League, although he deprecated to a certain extent the course which the organisation had pursued.

City and Suburban News,

Dr. Hingston has gone to Halifax for a few weeks vacation.

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THE monthly revenue for July of the Becorder's Court was \$1,661.45.

THE St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society have unanimously elected Mr. Thomas O'Neil to represent it at the annual convention of the Catholic Temperance Union of America to be held in Boston to-day. Mr. O'Neil left last

LETTER OF THANKS.

The Secretary of the Shamrock Lacrosse the following letter of thanks from the American Society of Civil Engineers, for the courteous invitation extended to them while in Montreal, to witness the lacrosse match between the Shamrocks and Montrealers:

NEW YORK, July 27, 1881. Mr. Snow, Honorable Secretary Shamrock La-

crosse Club, Montreal, Canada: Sir,—I am instructed by a vote of the American Society of Civil Engineers, assembled in convention at Montreal, to tender to you the thanks of that society for your courtesy and attention on the occasion of the

visit of the society to Canada. 1 am, very respectfully yours,

JOHN BOGARD Secretary Am. Soc. C. E.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB. QUARTERLY MERTING --- THE REPORTS SUBMITTED --

PLOURISHING CONDITION OF THE CLUB. The Shamrock Club held their quarterly meeting on their grounds last evening. The chair was filled by Mr. Fitzgibbon, 2nd Vice-President.

The application for the use of the grounds on the 6th of August was received from the Cornwall Island Indians, which it was decided to grant. A letter was read from the American So-

clety of Civil Engineers, tendering their thanks for the courtesy shown them by the Club during their visit to the city. The Secretary then informed the meeting

that the arrangements with several of the crack teams of the Dominion and the United States to play a series of matches would be perfected at an early date.

The reports for the past three months were presented.

The Secretary and Treasurer's reports showed a balance on the 1st of April \$3 36, income \$1,983 44, total \$1,987.80; \$1,881.35. The large expenditure is accounted for by the fact that \$1,014.73 has been paid to clear off an old debt.

The financial standing of the Club is now of the most solid and assured, and it must be congratulated on having cleared off all old debts in so short a time.

The statement of the Auditors, Messrs. T. Butler, H. J. Cloran and J. Wall, certified the accounts to be correct, the books to be in excellent order, and the Executive Committee to have performed their duties with all due regalarity.

On the motion of Mr. C. J. Maguire, seconded by Mr. P. McKeewn, the reports were adopted.

There were on the 1st of April 34 life members, 6 honorary and 87 ordinary, total 127; there had joined since 3 life members, 1 honorary and 174 ordinary, making in all 305. The Club has played 6 matches and won 5; in these matches 26 games were played, 18 of which were won by the Shamrocks. The Committee, which is composed of 15 members, had held 25 meetings, and there was a general average of 11 members

present at each meeting.

Reference was made to the complaints made by some against the action of the Secretary in writing to members in arrears asking for their fees. It was decided to uphold the action of the Secretary.

Several other matters were discussed and the meeting was declared closed.

-ROUND THE WORLD Miss Anus Parnell is creating enthusiasm India bas to pay English pensioners \$15,-000,000 a year. A barbar shop at Jackson, Mich., has four

girl apprentices. Dosnit Mr. M. wish he may get that \$5,000 ? He does. A large per centage of Chicago newspaper

men are Oanadians. General Luard has, as yet, expressed no intention of resigning.

Aprille number of deaths from drowning are apported all over the country. One stock raiser of Texas expects to send

1000 head of cattle to market this year. There was no Roman Catholic on the re-There was the Cardinal Newman de-

If the Americans do not want to annex us the american always talking annexation. The Dublin Irishman has just been pur-

chased by Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League. It is the misfortune of the Liberals that they have no war cry. If they don't shortly

find one they are lost. Perhaps our readers may not be aware of it but it is a fact nevertheless, that President Garfield passed a quiet night.

The Australasian wheat yield for 1880-81 shows an average yield per acre of 9.84 bushels as against 13.29 last year. A breach of promise suit was compromised, in Indianapolis, by the defendant providing

he girl with a husband of equal value with London Truth: _ I demand the abolition of three things—the chimney-pot hat, black rousers in the evening, and black coats in

the morning during summer." The Liverpool Times cays it is rumored Lord Lorne intends resigning the Governor-Generalship of Canada because of his wife's

objection to living in that country. Many of the clergy of the disestablished Church of Ireland are in great distress, inasmuch as those landowners who have hitherto supported them cannot now support them-

A Chicago dentist says that of people under thirty more young ladies than young gentlemen apply for false teeth, and he finds the cause in the fact that young ladies chew The men who clean the streets in the grey

the morning grumble because the get only ve cents an hour; but then look at a census taker getting \$14 for 108 days, or at the rate of a cent and a third an hour. Because, when there was a lack of water,

the streets of Paris were not watered and swept for three days the Municipal Councillors raised a great storm; and the Parisian asks rather sarcastically what New Yorkers think of such a lesson.

At Long Branch one gentleman pointed out to another the house of one of his customers who had tailed in business. "That house," said he, "is a sign of my ruin and his hame." "Well," said the other, "he has been frank enough to put on a slate roof."

It is said that St. Louis has the politest lawyer in the country. A long and terrific roll of thunder having stopped him in the midst of an address to the jury, on resuming, he bowed and courteously said, "Gentlemen, please excuse this interruption."

A physician on presenting his bill to the executor of the estate of a deceased patient, asked-"Do you want to have my bill sworn to?" "No," replied the executor, "the death of the deceased is sufficient evidence that you attended him professionally."

A beautiful and touching sight curred at Cincinnati. While a prominent belle was at the circus an elephant stepped upon her foot, and remained there until the young lady was apprised of his presence by a companion, who had it driven away.

From a Russian newspaper of the year 1782: "The ruins of the palace are still smouldering. Twenty-five nezzles are playing on the debris. The safe cannot be taken out before to-morrow night; but it is believed that the Czar will be found uninjured."

An editor announces the death of a lady of his acquaintance, and thus touchingly adds-"In her decease the sick lost an invaluable friend. Long will she seem to stand at their bedside, as she was wont, with the balm of consolatian in one hand and a cup of rhubarb in the other."

Cincinnati has called itself the Paris of America; it has by other people been called the Plaster of Paris of America, and even the Paris Green of America. The Courier-Journal, recognizing its merits as the sunstroke city of the continent, calls it Cincinhotter.

Some impertinent fellow writes to us and asks the pertinent question if it is necessary to have a chief and an inspector at the head of four Water Police Sergeants during the winter; wouldn't Chief Murphy suffice? That is all very fine, but what would happen Inspector Ormond?

Mr. Charles Harris, an Englishman, who is making a tour of the world, and who is at Present in Ottawa, save that since he has seen the Canadian North-West he does not see how it is possible for British tenants to compete with the people of Canada, and sees nothing for it but a reduction of rents all round.

London Truth :- " Dancing by daylight is not looked on with approval by the performers. Men hate it. Girls don't quite bate it, because they could not, under any circumstances, hate dancing; but they would infinitely prefer that, to their minds, enchanting exercise by any other light, be it gas, candles, stars, moon, electricity or torches. Daylight is merciless to flushed cheeks, crushed flowers and torn dresses."

THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

THE INVENTOR ABRESTED.

machines that were recently shipped to England, and which caused such a commotion throughout the country, was walking up Maine street, in this city, he was arrested by United States States Marshal on an order from McVeagh, U. S. Attorney-General. The news quickly spread throughout the city and tum of \$10,000 was tendered, but the Marshal

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quite an enthusiast. One of the inferna machines designed to blow up England has been taken to the Journal office in this city," from the boiler shop where they were to be fitted up. They were cast in the foundry of O'Rourke Bros., and from there 13 of them were taken to the boiler shop of J. Moore, near by, to have a short cap of boiler iron put over the top. The machine resembles a shell in shape. It is ten long and 6 inches thick, with a two-inch thick band around it. There is an inch hole in the centre of one end. The other end is conical in shape, a shell. Over the hole in the level end is a shore, the pilgrims, mostly Irish Catholics. stout cap of boiler iron, filled carefully. were sociable, the trip was anticipated to be a pleasant one, and hence all went merry as a this shell, the top closed with screws and the boller iron cap, and the whole left to do its work. Even if discovered, Patrick's Temperance and Benefit Society, it could hardly be deterred from executing its and if it was successful it was owing purpose, for the set screws are so made that to the favor in which the now famous it is with difficulty that they can be removed, | Shrine is held - a favor growing and it would be almost certain death to tamper with it after it was set and ready for use, as the slightest jar would release the clock work and ignite the charge. It is computed that one of these machines would destroy a whole block of the largest buildings in the board were Fathers M. Callaghan, James chine contains a pound and a half of dynamite and an ounce and a half of fulminate of said of the committee that their arrangements mercury. Crowe will undergo preliminary examination at Chicago to-morrow.

REVIEW OF BOOKS MAGAZINES, &c

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for August contains:—Retribution! If not, why not, by R. F. Farrell. "Nut the King," Julien O'Byan. Some accounts of the Latin Valgate, Rev. A. F. Hewitt, Mary Queen of Scotts, and Elizabeth, Queen of England, S. Hubert Burke, continuation of "A Woman's Culture," and several other interesting articles. Sadier & Co., Montreal Publishers. Price, \$4.00 a year; single copies, 35 cents.

McGee's Illustrated Weekly .- The current number of McGee's Itlustrated Weekly contains articles and illustrations of extraordinary interest. A full-page portrait and the only complete biographical sketch of Dr. Robert Dwyer Joyce, of Boston, the distinguished poet and litterateur, author of Deirdre," "Blanid," &c.; the newly-crowned King and Queen of Roumania; the famous Convent of Mar Saba, Palestine; Cleopatra's Needle and Sphinxes now being erected on the Thames. London, &c.; an interesting variety of useful and practical papers on literature and current news, together with a letter from Paris, by James Stephens, the Irish na-

authors of standing in the world might well London Advertiser, sent to that journal chapter by chapter, or letter by letter from the different parts of the world where the author was sojourning. Those letters attracted attention at once, and from none, perhaps, more than Montmorenci Falls and other historic the gentlemen of the press, who have so little places. The pilot on board was full of antime left for real reading. They are wonderfully well written, fresh, saucy, penetrating, audacious. We may say, without flattery, that his book will make the reputation of Mr. Glass as a literary man, no matter how little

playing a graphic power of describing places, 4.30 on Sunday morning. Mass was at men and things; in the countries he has once celebrated—in fact a series of masses passed through in his journey over the world, the author has managed to make the work so visited, the pyramid erected there from pleasant, so racy, and withal, so original, that it reads like a romance. There is not a tracting the greatest attention. And syllable in it, from cover to cover, of bigotry or now came the time for breakfast, and during all eternity. AMEN. narrow-mindedness, and this is rare to find even in the present enlightened age; and ber of small boarding houses in the whether it be Ireland or Turkey, Palestine or vicinity. One of those which floated a green Egypt. India or California, the Pyramids or flag, and is kept by a Mr. Witkinson, drew the Yosemite Valley, the countries and localiquite a crowd of hungry nationalists. We ties are treated on their merits; there is no may mention before leaving that the Church fire which destroyed his house on Tuesday sneering at this man's creed or that man's of St. Ann is a fine one viewed from outside, nationality, and the Jap is treated with just and when the decorations inside are comas much courtesy as the Frenchman, the Jew | pleted, it will be lovely in the extreme. After as either. His picture on dear old Ireland is drawn by no unfriendly hand. As for the of the shrine and paid their last devotion, the material of the work it is the best that ever pilgrims went on board the "Brothers" again Rose & B-lford can turn out, and their reputation is high. The work is also profusely We may say in conclusion that illustrated we congratulate Mr. Glass on the splendid volume he has given the public, and Canada in having another name added to the list of her rising young men, and we say this in all sincerity.

WE have received the prospectus of the Rural Canadian, a new farm journal about to be issued in Toronto by Mr. C. Blackett Robinson. We shall be glad to see the Rural Canadian, and predict for it a successful career, as it is much wanted in Canada. Its editor is the veteran agricultural writer, Mr. W. F. Clarke.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican will be instructed to convey to the Pope the deep regret of the Spanish Government at the disturbance during the removal of the remains of Pius IX.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Toiedo, Spain. in a pastoral letter violently attacked the ling to the New York Piano Company, the performance of his funeral service, under Italian people and Government, inciting all kindly supplied by Mr. Shaw for the occasion, such extremely painful circumstances, are all Catholics to combine and if necessary to use and the instrument was allowed very little force and arms to restore the independence of rest until Jacques Cartier's wharf was reached the temporal power of the Pope in Rome.

QUEBEC, August 1 .-- Mgr. Racine, of Chicoutimi, made the following ordinations yesterday:-Priests-Rev. Messrs. Charland, of St. Joseph de Levis; Dufresne, of St. Sauveur; D. W Grant, of Charlottetown, P. E. I. Deacons-Rev. L. S. Caron, of L'Islet. Subdeacons-Rev. C. Dube, of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. There were about fifty priests present at the ceremony.

Rev. Father Henri Hudon, S.J., has been

appointed Superior-General of the Jesuits for North America. This is the first Canadian Jesuit who occupies such a high position. He PEORIA, Ill., August 1. - This noon as is a native of Riviere Ouelle, and studied Patk. E. Crowe, inventor of the infernal at St. Anne's College. A number of Jesuits expelled from France have arrived in town

FORTY-FOUR YEARS A BISHOP. The forty-fourth anniversary of the elevation of His Grace Archbishop Bourget to the Bishopric of Montreal was celebrated on created the greatest excitement. A number of leading citizens gathered, and bail in the of the clergy of the diocese hastened, on this joyful occasion, to the residence of His Grace simply replied to all enquiries that he at Sault au Recollet, to give a warm exprescould take no ball, and that he must go sion of their sentiments of respect and affecwith him to Chicago, where he was taken to- tion. His Lordship Mgr. Lafleche, Bishop night. Crowe has taken the affair very cool- of Three Rivers, accompanied by the Rev. M. ly. He has disposed of his business, and has Luc Desilets, were among the number of the arowed his intention of raising an army as visitors, as also several priests from the soon as he is liberated, and continue the manufacture of infernal machines. He says bishop was much affected by the kind solici he sees in this the only possible way to tude and sincere wishes of those who called right Ireland's wrongs. Mr. Crowe is a upon him. He was in excellent spirits, and sober, [quiet citizen, but on this subject he is enjoys perfect health.

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PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE

SUCCESSFUL TRIP TO THE SERINE OF THE GOOD ST ANN-SKETCHES OF SCHNERY-VISIT TO THE MAGICIEFNE -A CHAT WITH ADMIRAL HALLIGAN.

Os Saturday afternoon the fine steamer Canada steamed out from the Jacques Cartier wharf with over 700 men, women and children aboard bound to pay their devotions at the Shrine of the good St. Ann de Beaupre. The boat was a good and fast one, the day was so that when standing on its end it looks like | splendid on the river though a trifle warm on every day -as much as to the exertions of the untiring executive committee, composed of Messrs. M. P. Ryan, M.P., Edward Murphy, world, no matter how well built. Each ma- Callaghan, Kiernan, Quinlivan, and Father Burke, who joined at Quebec. It must be were perfect; there was no crowding; staterooms were provided, and those who aid not avail themselves of staterooms could have mattrasses for the asking. The table was also excellently furnished, and, indeed, so far as corporal comforts are concerned there was nothing required, and the pilgrims-every one of them—are loud in their praises of the officers of the boat and all those who had anything to do with the arrangements for their welfare. The great majority of the pilgrims were females, but there was also a large number of the other sex, young and old. It was 10 o'clock, when the boat arrived at Sorel. Shortly after leaving Montreal most of the pilgrims scattered themselves in groups, conversing about different matters, but a large portion of them never tired gazing on the banks as the boat steamed through the placid waters, admiring the manifold beauties of scene and the magnificent foliage which graces the shores of the St. Lawrence at this time of year and its never-ending beauties as they break in succession upon the eye. The Canada drew into Sorel soon after ten o'clock, and the pilgrims were there joined by a few friends who had taken state rooms for the trip. At about half-past eleven o'clock, after leaving Sorel, Father James Callaghan, Spiritual Director, announced that the rosary would be said in the saloon, and the saloon was accordingly filled TORONTO, PUBLISHERS).—This work has been impressive manner, after which Father Callaghan delivered a brief, but an electric control of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most impressive manner, after which Father Callaghan delivered a brief, but an electric control of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most impressive manner, after which Father Callaghan delivered a brief, but an electric control of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most impressive manner, after which Father Callaghan delivered a brief, but an electric control of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most impressive manner, after which Father Callaghan delivered a brief, but an electric control of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most impressive manner, after which Father Callaghan delivered a brief, but an electric control of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most impressive manner, after which Father Callaghan delivered a brief, but an electric control of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most impressive manner, after which Father Callaghan delivered a brief, but an electric control of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most impressive manner, after which Father Callaghan delivered a brief, but an electric control of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most impressive manner, after which Father Callaghan delivered a brief, but an electric control of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most impressive manner. of the Biessed Virgin was said in a most I must observe, likewise, that it is surprising impressive manner, after which Father how some object to the truth of a manifest occasion. The Canada arrived at Quebec be proud. It appeared originally in the at 4.30 a.m., and left there at six on board the "Brothers," commanded by Captain Baker, nephew of Mr. Gaherty, of this city, and a fine seaman. The scenery along the new route was magnificent, taking in as it does

thought to have been drawn into the subterhe may be ambitious of ir, as also that it decidedly the best work we have ever seen printed in Canada from the pen of a Canadian. While distributions of ir, as also that it decidedly the best work Quebec and loses and communicates with the St. Lawrence there. The pilgrims arrived at the shrine of the Good St. Ann at rived at the shrine of the Good St. Ann at after which different places of interest were a scatter was made for the nummany had filled their bottles with the waters pilgrims went on board the "Brothers" again St. Ann's de Beaupre at 11.45 a.m. Here they were met by large crowds of personal friends who drew most of them away to dinner and afterwards to see the sights. party which was accompanied by Father Callaghan boarded the French war frigate Magicienne, 25 guns commanded by Admiral Halligan. She is a splendid sight to see wonderful for her cleanliness and regularity. She is manned by 520 men, including 60 officers and petty officers. The Admiral is of Irish descent, and is a colished gentleman. courteous and affable. In speaking to the officers and men of the frigate, one is surprised to find what great interest they take in everything that concerns Canada, so long in Rev. French possession. The "Canada" was now ready for the pilgrims who at six p.m. had returned from all points of the compass, and at six o'clock she steamed out from Quebec i fine pieces, and indeed, there were several cultivated musicians who delighted the com-

ecdotes of different points on the river, and

mentioned among others that when the Sus-

pension Bridge gave way several years ago some of the bodies lost overboard were

this strange arrangement even taking in our own dear old St. Patrick's, the last one the pilots steer by on entering the city. It was moved by Mr. B. Emmerson, seconded by Mr. E. Murphy, that a vote of thanks be given to the Rev. Father Dowd, the Rev. Father Callaghan and the clergy of St. Patrick's generally for the hearty co-operation they had given St. Patrick's Temperance and Benefit Society, to which co-operation, the success of the pilgrimage was mainly due. They were replied to by Father M. Callaghan in a most eloquent speech, the Rev. gentleman taking the opportunity to remark that he had seldom seen so much zeal and devotion exhibited in any

pany en voyage, both ladies and gentlemen.

who played well, and then there were others

cumstance related by our friend the pilot is

the river, and those never fail them on the

darkest night, but are as good as light-houses,

being by a most remarkable concidence

undertaking. It was then moved by Mr. Brogan, seconded by Mr. Gunning, that a vote of thanks be accorded the Captain and officers of the Canada for the urbanity, courtesy, and the care they took of the Weber and Steninway.

pilgrims generally in regard to their comfort-This vote was carried with a will, as was also votes to the clergy who had so kindly accompanied the party and administered to their piritual wants. After this Mr Emmerson, in a neat, brief address; thanked the ladies and gentlemen all round on behalf of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society for the pleasure of their company, and hoped many returns of the same.

We may say in conclusion, that the pilgrimage was a success in every feature—finances included—and that this success is chiefly due to Messrs. Emmerson, Gunning and J. Connaughton,

The following is a condensed report of Father James Callaghan's sermon referred to

in the report as delivered on board:-"Life upon earth is a pilgrimage. The boat which is now bearing us down the rapid waters of the Saint Lawrence is a perfect emblem of the present life. Each stroke of her wheels hurries us from the point of departure to our goal and destination. Each pulsation of the heart withdraws us from the cradle to the grave. The soul, however, oversteps the resting place of the mortal frame and takes her ascending flight to her Creator to receive from His hands her crown or her chains. The body likewise shall, on the day of general retribution, resume once for all its companion in time in order to share in her eternal happiness or eternal misery. Life here below being, therefore, a pilgrimage it follows that pilgrimages are a most laudable and praiseworthy institution of the Catholic Church. The latter has not only given birth to them, but also perpetuated them through-out the course of eighteen hundred years by her approval and sanction and by enriching them with the most precious gifts of her spiritual treasury. The most venerable pilgrimages existing in the Catholic Church are pilgrimages to Jerusalem, to the Limina Apostolorum at Rome, and to St. James or Compostella, to Our Lady of Lourdes, and to Parayle-Monial, the former being in honor of Mary Immaculate, and the latter in veneration of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, finally to Our Lady of Knock, the celebrated pilgrimage of Ireland. Pilgrimages are not only a reasonable institution, but also a fruitful one. The mind, the heart, and the body derive immense advantages therefrom; the mind, through an increase of faith; the heart, through a new addition of sanctifying grace and the body by the disparition of afflicted ailments. I must remark that Catholic theology teaches that whereas God will never deny us the spiritual advantages which we stand in need of and which we earnestly implore, yet He will never condescend to grant any temporal advantage either of health or fortune unless it be advantageous to the interests of the soul, or at least be not prejudicial to her eternal welfare. miracle, for Catholic theology and Catholic philosophy profess that less power is required on the part of Divine Omnipotence to raise a dead body to life than to redeem a lost soul from the tyranny of Satan and to restore it to the friendship of an offended God. Let us then invoke Saint Ann. Her many titles to our affection and confidence have not disappeared from her having left this world. No, while on earth she exercised great influence over the heart of her immaculate daughter, the Virgin Mary, and of her adorable grandchild, the Saviour and Redeemer of the world. In Heaven, her power has not been lessened. Moreover, Saint Anne, by being a friend of God, had received from the latter a sort of participation in the divine life of God. Why ought we not honor, in this glorious Saint, this special gift wherewith God has honored her Yes, this pleasing duty we should joyfully accomplish, for of all gifts conferred upon man or angel none can be compared to sactifying grace, the bright link that unites earth to Heaven, man to God. May we, then, And honor upon earth her whom we shall honor

THE OBSEQUIES OF THE LAMENTED PARISH PRIEST OF ROXTON FALLS. The funeral services of the Rev. Mr. Larue, cure of Roxton Falls, who fell a victim to the night week last, were held on the Friday following in the Parish church. The sacred edince was crowded to its full capacity by the faithful of this Parish and a large number of mourners from the adjoining parishes came to pay their last tribute and reached Quebec at 1.45 p m., having left of respect and affection to the regretted deceased. There were present some thirty-five clergymen, among whom was His Lordship Mgr Moreau, Bishop of the diocese, also Mgr F S Raymond, Superior of St Hyacinthe College, and Domus Prelate to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. The church was richly draped in black, and the decorations were all quite appropriate, and a solemn Requiem Mass was sung by a full choir. The celebrant was the Rev. Father Pratte, Curi of St. Simcon, formerly Cure of Roxton; Deacon,-Rev. Fr. Phaneuf, Cure of Waterloo; Sub-Dencon,-Rev. Fr. Bolvin, Curé of St. Hilaire; Master of Ceremonies,—Rev. Fr. Gendion, Director of St. Hyacinthe College; assistant .-Fr. Boulay, Cure of Bolton Acolytes, Messrs. Girouard and L'Heureux, ecclesiastics. The sermon was preached by Mgr. Raymond, of St. Hyacinthe College, who had known the deceased for 35 years, and amidst ringing cheers from the crowds on the | alluded feelingly to his many good qualities wharf and the firlug of cannon from enthusi- of heart and mind, and particularly to the astic Chumplain street, Coming back a very good he had performed in Roxton. The pleasant time was spent. There was a splendid stone church, magnificent organ and splendid piano on board, a Weber belong- large bell in the beliry, that served in such extremely painful circumstances, are all monuments to his energy and zeal, left for the benefit of his parishioners, for whom he once more. Professor Fowler played many has worked so ardently during the past five

years. His Lordship Bishop Chorean, assisted by Bev. Messrs. Chichon, Curé of Roxton, Monette, of St. Barnabe, and Marc Aurele, present who sang well, so that none could complain Curate of Roxton, performed the funeral of a lack of good music. One singular cir-service.

The choir was under the direction of Rav deserving of mention. It seems that from M. Allaire, of St. Denis Hospital. The organ Cap Rouge to Montreal the pilots take their was presided over by Mr. P. Decelles, organist bearings from the Catholic churches along of St. Hyacinthe Cathedrai. After the sermon His Lordship announced

from the altar that the Rev. Abbe Santenac of St. Liboire, had been appointed successor placed precisely where, if they were not there, it would be necessary to erect light-houses, on his functions next week. The Presbytery is to be rebuilt immediately, and all the business matters relating to the Church settled in the most prompt and efficacious manner possible.

Rev. Father Duhamel, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be slowly convalescing.

The French Catholic Bishop of Massus and four missionaries, who were on a tour of inspection of the Catholic missionary stations in Abyssinia, were captured by natives, who pillaged and burned a church and mission house, robbed the prisoners of their clothes and sent them into the interior.

THE WEBER, STEINWAY AND GERSTER CONTROVERSY.

The United States papers devote much of their space to the Gerster controversy between

In the case of Gerster the correspondence, so far as published, conclusively proves that though the prima donna might occasionally use a Steinway, she invariably gives the preference to Weber whenever she can procure one, and not only Gerster but most of the other artists, as a rule, use only his instruments.

Since Tretbar became the manager of the

Steinway house he has been making great efforts to induce the leading vocalists and planists to use their plane; of course the contest, when there is any, is always between these two instruments, for they must be acknowledged the representative pianos of America, and neither Weber nor Steinway will acknowledge rivalry with the other makers. In most of the contests Weber appears to to be ahead of Steinway, both with the home and foreign artists. When Madame Gardini landed in this country Mr. Steinway's agent was on the dock with a magnificent upright plano to present to was enterprise, no doubt. But This when the lady came across the gang-way, and the Chevaller D'Arcy and Herr Guilfuss were reciting their presentation speech, there was an interruption. The lady, burning with gratitude, pressed her hand on her heart and said: "Ah! I am-a so sorres, Messieurs, I half ze Weber grrrande, be came-a to me at ze Quarrantine." On which Mr. Steinway said to Tretbar, "Well I suppose we shall have to employ a tug like the Herald, and intercept the steamers off Sandy Hook." But even this subterfuge would not avail, for when

Sarah Bernhardt landed in New York, she found in her hotel a beautiful cabinet plane. the use of which was kindly tendered by the enterprising manufacturer, but what was his disappointment the next day to see a paragraph in the Herald stating that the great Sarah had visited the warerooms of Weber on 5th avenue and ordered to her apartments | Spectator.

a magnificent boudoir grand which had been engaged for her use before she left. Paris.

Although there is a great rivalry between these two eminent makers, there does not appear to be any personal enmity. We all remember the story of Weber and Steinway at the Centennial Exhibition. Steinway's planos were all placed in position waiting for the arrival of the judges. Weber's, on the contrary, were all in disorder and confusion; his Centennial grants arrived too late on the ground, and he and a couple of his men were trying with all their might to get them on the platform, and he observed among the spectators the good-natured face of William Steinway. Weber immediately cried out, "Come, Bill, give us a hand," and a hearty cheer went up from the spectators as the grand Weber was rolled into position by the united efforts of the two great rivals. The Weber and Steinway pianos are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking,

rivals. In a mechanical sense there is posttively little difference between them. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned. But, in respect to tone there can be no comparison between them. The Steinway pianos doubtless possoss great power and sonority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, richness and volubility—three qualifications which combined in one instrument give us that distinct and perfect articulation, which one only hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence the reason why all the principal artists of the day prefer the Weber pianos for their public performances and private use. They are sympathetic, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remarkable a manner as to make them incomparably superior to any other plane of the present age. — Canzilian

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\$25,000 IN PRIZES

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

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Many New and Interesting Features will be introduced in connection with the Arrangements are being made for a Grand Exposition of French Industries, to be

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The magnificent and world-renowned SS, "Parislan" will be in the Port during the time of the Exhibition.

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

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

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In the Evenings, especially designed on a scale of surpassing magnificence, eclipsing anything

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Grand Athletic Tournaments!!! -AND-

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Increased Facilities will be provided for Reaching the Grounds,

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

REDUCED RATES!

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

S. C. STEVENSON,

GEO. LECLERC,

Sec. Industrial Dept.,

Sec. Agr'l Dept.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Montreal, 6th July, 1881.

DR. SULLIVAN AND "THE UNITY OF THE FAITH."

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sig, I received from a friend, the other day, a copy of the Montreal Witness, containing a string of carefully prepared Evangelical prose, spun from the lips of one Dr. Sullivan, after the manner of your parti-colored ribbons which wool-devouring Saltimhanques draw forth from the cunning depths of their diaphragms. The Dr. is a great champion— a "Travelled Thane" in the regions of Hooker, Stillingfleet, King James 1st, and theologians of that stamp. He is sweet and soft, very soft, and beautiful as the flowers of May, only his are rhetorical flowers with a mixed ador of assafestida and "Bouquet de Geneve." I am much amazed that so plous a creature should have exploded his bomb of fulminate of mercury theology with the thermometer up in the nineties, especially as the doctors are advising us to keep cool as possible. By my word, I think the amible gentleman who styles himself "Bishop" should look after his souorous, strident and long-resounding importation from Chicago, and implore him to get rid of the flavor of Swing, Long John, Charley Farwell, Black Jack Logan, long, short, bull, bear and wheat corner—not forgetting the hogs-species of which seem to have driven the immortal Pantagruel to mistake sensationalism for decency and common sense.

I hold this truth to be self-evident, that whenever a heretic takes the Catholic Church or her teachings for his theme, he makes-if nature have not saved him the trouble beforehand-an egregious ass of himself, with all due respect to Oxford "divines," who cultivate muscle, not mortification. By the way, I have sometimes been told by Anglican ministers, my neighbors, that your Cambridge and Oxford importations are highly charged with something not at all like Air, Faure's "boxed electricity," but rather like self-conceit and an exquisite snobblshness which were redolent of "lam Sir Oracle; when I ope my mouth let no (provincial) dog bark !" rebuked my neighbors, and spoke of the "mawble 'awls' and the "h'aristocratic 'ights" to which the tender exiles had been accustomed, and, moreover, I insinuated that they generally left England fearing the heavy burden of York or Canterbury (20,000 pounds a year) might chance to be holsted on to their humble and shrinking shoulders. Queer, but the aforesaid neighbors laughed consumedly at my remarks. But, here I leave prolegomena and digression, contenting myself with saying that I merely notice Rev. Sullivan (fiddle) D. D., as a case in point, illustrative of an immutable fact, viz: that whenever your heretic treats of things Catholic, he makes an ass of himself, except nature saves him the trouble. Let me now proceed to demonstrate my proposition. Rev. Sullivan tells his palpitating dime

producers that "faith is a complete, organic whole,—a finality." Is there a man living, not excepting Rev. Sullivan himself, who can explain the meaning of the words just Does faith exist in finite intelligence? Is an assent of the human mind, independent of authority? Is faith subjective, or is it the body of revealed truth itself? What does he mean by "faith" being an "organic whole?" Let me borrow an illustration from nature. The liver, as a liver, is "an organic whole." Is it so absolutely? I rather think not. And, will the Rev. Sullivan tell us, what are the constituents of his "organic whole?" Revealed truths, he may But revealed truths are the expression of the Word; to whom? to man; for what purpose? that man may humbly submit his mind and heart to the Word; and how is this done? by such an assent, and in such manner, as God commands; and what is such assent? Faith! And in what manner must this faith be expressed? Under at authority which is the sine qua non all supernatural life here below-the Holy man Catholic and Apostolic Church. en Rev. Sullivan talks of "faith" being organic whole" a "finality," he speaks an authority which, as in the case of every testant, he carries under his own hat.

But, let us for a moment, accept Rev. t ullivan's ipse dixit. If faith be "an organic whole "a "finality," plainly revealed by God, and so simple "that he who runs may read,"—a thing, indeed, to be adjudicated upon by every man's "private spirit," a "judgment,"-why have so many heresies scandalized the ages past, and why do hundreds of sects, children of Protestantism, dishonor religion in our own times? When our divine Lord said to St. Peter; "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it," faith certainly became a "finality," that it, its most important expression for man was faith in the Catholic Church, which is simply, Christ speaking and teaching all ages through the oracle of his infallible Vicar on earth, Peter. But, Rev. Sullivan's "finality" is the antipodes of that of Christ, for it attempts to reduce revelation to a mere expression about which every man may have his own opinion, or "views." It is true he compounds belief with the thing to be believed, but the drift of his words throw little light on the heavy confusion of his ponderous absurdities.

And, now, before proceeding further in my direct argument, I wish to digress a little asking the forbearance of my readers for my doing so.

Rev. Sullivan, with all the rest of the teachers of heresy on earth, cannot say effectively: "I believe in God." Why? Because he does not believe the Catholic Church. Who was it that solemnly said :- "He who will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican?" It was the Incarnate God. The intellectual and moral rebels against the Church are indicated by the "heathen" and "publican." The heretic says:-"I believe in God." God says :-- " Unless you hear my Church, ye are heathens and publicans." The heretic replies :- "I won't hear the Church!" and the Church, the Catholic Church, the only possibel Church, for by her, alone, is the grand scheme of redemption being ever carried on, in every jot and tittle of its sublime significance,—that Church is, as I said a moment ago, God speaking by the voice of infallible Peter. Therefore, when the heretic says, "I believe in God," his very status, as heretic, practically and formally amounts to this:-"I believe in God, but I do not believe in

If the authority of the Catholic Church, proposing the things of faith, have not been sufficiently brought to the intelligence of a person, he might inculpably deny that authority, and nevertheless be capable of acts of Christian faith in some mysteries propoted to him, based upon other motives. Very likely, children and rustics, in exceptional cases of invincible ignorance of the authority of the Catholic Ch rch,

God!"

culpably errs about any one revealed object of taith, sufficiently proposed, cannot, by the very nature of the thing, give an assent of faith to any other mystery whatever. If you re-fuse to believe the Catholic Church, you believe, before God, nothing in the manner demanded by Our Divine Saviour. If you, knowingly, act against God in a grave matter, you cannot act through charity, because charity (the love of God) excludes all formal and grave opposition to the laws of God. In like manner, an act of faith, in any article thereof, contains the highest reverence for the Divine testimony, and, therefore, implicitly excludes all dissent from revealed truths, sufficiently proposed to us as such. Hence, any true act of faith in a mystery sufficiently proposed, as revealed, implicitly includes the ligence in a similar manner. A genufication before the Blessed Sacrament is an explicit confession of faith in that divine mystery. An intellectual assent to a mystery is a genuflexion of the mind, and must, to be true, include faith in all revealed truths proposed to us, as such, by the Catholic Church. Heretics, having Parliamentary Statutes and Royal Warrants as their raison d'etre, possess no divine, authoritative guidance whatever. Hence, they, baving no bond of union, and ever proceeding upon negations, breed heresies upon heresies, like worms in a dead body. So they cannot make an act of faith, because they have, for human reasons, picked and chosen only those doctrines which pleased human nature, and, consequently, put themselves radically in opposition to divine truth. On the one side stands the Catholic Church, her authority perfectly guaranteed by Holy Scripture, Tradition, Apostolic, Patristic, Prescriptive, &c., not to mention that greatest of miracles, her splendid march through friendly and hostile centuries, unchanging, unbending, consistent, true, her path strewn to right and left with the ruins of dead empires, the forgotten phrases of once haughty heresies, the broken sceptres of imperial persecutors, and the fallen temples of atheistic and satanic philosophy. On the other, we see Protes-antism, in its various phases, from Nicolaus to Joe Smith, blaspheming, while pretending to honor Jesus Christ, the Incarnate Word. Its strong tower and place of defence, the countenance of kings and queens; its effective inepiration, an Act of Parliament; its chief dogma, hatred of the stainless spouse of Jesus, the Catholic Church; its noblest interpretation of the Cross of Cavalry, a good dinner or a fat benefice; its own ranks one continual clamor, confusion, anarchy and moral death; floating hither and thither, the flotsam and jetsam of immortal souls cast away upon the raging sea of human passion, ambition, uncertainty and despair. And Roy. Sullivan borrows an illustration from the radii of a circle, prays unctuously, that all the divergent elements of eternal death, which owe their existence to his dearly be-

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and-devour one another like rats in a castaway ship! Rev. Sullivan is nothing if not oracular. He informs his rapt hearers that " the Word of God is a mighty, invisible force giving it (the intellect) ALL its onward impulse!" What does the obscure divine mean by his "impulse of the intellect" and its "onward impulse?" Impulse of what kind? Onward -whither? Not towards faith, surely, for has he not told us that that " organic whole" was a "finality" a few minutes ago? Consequently, the "impulse" cannot be "onward" in that direction, were it but for consistency's sake. In what direction, then? Towards good and evil indifferently? "Shocking!" exclaims our champion, " to suppose that the Word of God would impart any but a good impulse to the intellect!" But he has said:
"All its onward impulse." The atheist calls his intellectual impulses "progress;" therefore, they are "onward impulses." So does he Deist, so does the Mormon, so do Mrs. Woodhull and the free-lovers; so do the redhanded Communists, Socialists and Nihilists of Europe: so does Guiteau, the assassin of the excellent ruler who lies, perhaps, dying (Quod Deus avertat omen) at Washington. Will Bev. Sullivan accept the logical conclusions drawn from his wild expressions? You are no logician, Rev. Sir, for no logical mind ever yet slandered and abused the religion of two hundred and twenty millions of the human race, bearing the majesty of nearly twenty centuries upon its immortal You talk of the noble impulses Probrow. testantism derives from the Word of God, Don't you think that Catholics possess some noble impulses from the true, not the false, interpretation of the Word of God? It they did not, how long would they tolerate in the Catholic city of Montreal a religious snob insulting their religion and vili-fying the most sacred objects of their dearest devotion? I am well hearts' aware that the ignorance and stupid bigotry of your followers demand a red-hot anti-Popery dose of inane rhetoric as. an equivalent for your bread and butter and the bread and butter of the "partner" and olive branches, but recollect, sir, that even such necessaries as bread and butter are not worth the dirty obsequiousness of anti-Christian and mean slander! When you set yourself up as the issue of the cloaca maxima of slanderons filth, which Protestantism has, from the beginning of its disastrous career, attempted to cast upon the spouse of Christ, His glorious Church, you beslavered not the Catholic Church, but your own white choker,

loved Protestantism, should come together

of the base, ignoble few. Your malice, rev. sir, is surpassed by your ignorance. You confound the admirable scholastic system, upon whose apex stands the most illustrious of mere human intelligences. St. Thomas Aquinas, with essential, dogmatic truths, leaving your butchers, bankers and brokers - judges of the question—under the impression that the definition, the skilful proposition, the powerful attack, the impregnable defence of revealed truths was an attempt at modifying and submitting to essential development the revelations of God. You knowingly speak an untruth, when you assert that Cardinal Newman's position on germinal truths had reference to the assence of dogma instead of the gradual development of dogma's sublime

and manifested to every man of right-think-

ing, who may have read your weak and silly

attempt at playing Boanerges, that the vile

rancor, almost forgotten on the noble terri-

tory of this Dominion, still poisons some ab-

ject souls, of which I take you to be chief

Concluded on Eighth Page. NO GOOD PREACHING.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters .- Albany Times.

Pore & Bitlau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, write: "We have never sold any medito whom for instance, the credibility at the cine that gives such satisfaction to the custo-Trinity or Incarnation has been sufficiently mer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' proposed, may be able to elicit an act of faith ELECTRIC OIL. We can refer you to numbers

THE PRISONERS AT KILMAINHAM VISIT TO THEIRISH BASTILE.

Letter from James Redpath.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DUBLIN, July 10, 1881.

One hundred and eighty persons have been arrested under the Coercion laws. Wherever the local Land Leagues are giving too much annoyance to the Irish landlords, the Secretary and Treasurer are seized and taken out of harm's way. When it is utterly impossible assent to all mysteries placed before our intel- to give even the pretext of a "reasonable suspicion" that they are inciting to riot, they are arrested under the vague generality of "treasonable practices." Gladstone's government is as friendly to landlordism as the administration of Beaconsfiield. Gladstone desires, as Beaconsfield would have fought, to maintain the institution. Gladstone wishes to modify it, while Beaconsfield would have tried to keep it unchanged. The Irish peasantry and farmers are indifferent to the LandBill. They understand it thoroughly. They know that it will be only another Sodom apple to them-that its effect will be to prolong the existence of a system of feudal landlordism which has kept them in wretchedness for three centuries. Americans, in studying the Irish Land Question, will fail to understand it and gravely misinterpret it, if they regard it from the point of view of business or of political science only if they forget that landlord and tenant here, unlike landlord and tenant in America, are not mere contracting parties, equally independent and equally dependent, meeting in a fair and open market; but that here they are hereditary enemies who for ten generations have occupied the relation of master and serf-of persecuting State Religionists and martyrs of the Church respectively; that all the power of the Government is still mercilessly exercised on the side of the landlord; and that both Government and landlord are regarded by the people as aliens and usurpers,—not in a sentimental or historical sense, but with a living hatred; that there is no such thing, in fact, but only in theory, as any "contract" between landowner and landtiller, but that the master of the soil holds the toiler at his absolutemercy, because there is no diversity of industry in Ireland; and that, even if Mr. Parnell himself should draft a Land Bill that preserved the principle of landlordism in it, and the Government should accept it, and it should receive the Royal assent, it would not and could not benefit the peasantry, because the Irish courts are exclusively composed, and as long as the present British Constitution lasts, they must necessarily be composed of to-day is the most corrupt and partizan judiscovering the truths that I taught in America. Mr. A. F. Winks, for example, in pleading after a visit here, with an English audience, for self-government, astounded them by telling them these well known

facts:-"Mr. Winks asserted the wants of Ireland to be just laws for her people, administered justly, not as now administered by chairmen of quarter sessions and packed juries, for the irish people had no confidence in such administration. In the year 1879 there were brought before the Land Sessions Court claims amounting to £120,000 by 363 tenant-farmers. The courts awarded them tenant-farmers. only a paltry £12,500; that is, about 10 per cent. of their claims, while in all cases where also furnished an instance of the gross inequalities arising from the legislative connection between England and Ireland, for while England paid 1 in 14 of her revenue in taxes, poor Ireland was mulcted to the extent of 1

"Equality in matters of religion was exemplified by the facts that while the funds of Protestant Churches were protected against fraud, no security whatever existed for the funds of the Roman Catholics; and further, by the partisanship exhibited in filling up positions in the Irish civil and police services; for while 761 per cent. of the population were Roman Catholics, 80 per cent. of the highest offices in these services were

filled by Protestants." Politics is not an abstract science. Hatrods and sentiments, race and religion are far more potent factors than logical propositions and philosophical theories. It is because Glad stone, Bright, and Forster, and the English politicians as a class, utterly ignore these great elements of national life in Ireland, that their measures always have been, and always must be rejected as worthless. Forster takes as his companions when he is here, Castle spies and Castle hirelings whose salaries depend on the existence of the present condition of society, and he sends to Kilmainham the most beloved and trusted leaders and exponents of the national sentiment; and then he grows angry because he has not suc-

ceeded as a pacificator of Ireland! I have spent two days in visiting "the Suspects" in Kilmainham Jail. Do Americans know what a Suspect is? It is a man detained in jail without trial, and without accusation, there to remain until September, 1882, when, on his release, he shall have no redress. Some of the most eloquent denunciations of the French Republicans-of a century ago-that adorn the literature of relate to the Jacobin "Law of the Suspect." The English Coercion Laws of today arm the "Irish Secretary"—who is always Englishman—with precisely the same arbitrary power that the Jacobin leaders possessed from La Loi du Suspect, and with preenabled the old French noblesse to send innocent men whom they hated to the Bastile.

Kilmsinham is the Bastile of Ireland. It is an old prison of the gloomiest description. within a jail-walls of thickness not deemed necessary now in building our modern prisons—long, low stony passage ways, and heavy bolts and massive iron doors everywhere - musty smells you go along the stony corridors and ascend the stony stairways—silent officers in uniform everywhere inside of itarmed red-coated sentinels in the streets and around the building—it is not a residence to be desired, even although the rules that govern it, as applied to the Suspects, are lenient enough, and although the officers are respectful to the visitors and courteous to the patriots whom they guard.

Each Suspect is allowed to have one visitor daily. The interview is limited to fifteen minutes.

On my first visit I saw Mr. Dillon, Mr. Boyton, and Mr. Brennan. above, around, and below you; across a murderous words of Father Reynolds, and concerning those mysteries. All this may that have used it for Diphtheria with entire large room; up an old stone stairway who, later on, appears to regret that myself work of mu possibily be, but he who knowingly and satisfaction and success.

prisoners, we menter man sort, of court extinguished during the Franco German war in which the Suspects, are allowed to take exercise although they are hidden from says. Father Graham, the generous offer? our view behind a high board fence. Enter being six feet two of Longford soil," and later a cell. It is divided into three divisions or on he says that one of the compagnie was coops. At the further side stands the prisoner wounded by a spent ball and that was not the behind a sort of wire fonce, breast high; in leader?" Now, Father Graham badinage is. the middle coop between us stands a silent one thing; but a misstatement, is another. warden, while beside you stands a second The satire you attempt to heap on my little warden, your guide. The middle space is narrow enough to enable the visitor to shake that little command was Irich, irrespective of hands with his friend, the Suspect.

ter health than when I saw him in September last; but Dr. Kenny, his physician, confirmed my own opinion that his delicate and sensative organization would be sure to succumb before a long imprisonment.

topics is freely allowed by the silent wardens. Outside, it is reported that the officers would willingly do anything in their power to make Mr. Dillon more comfortable; if he would give them the slightest excuse he charitable—he failed to accurately remember. would be removed to the Hospital where there is greater treedom and open air exercise; but with courtly haughtiness he declines every overture from the prison

authorities, and remains with the less dis-

tinguished Suspects. The alleged extracts from Dr. Dillon's last speech-by which Secretary Forster in Parliament justified his arrest and incarceration without trial-were dishonestly garbled by that honest Quaker, the British Cyclops of the Irish "Buckshot Policy." This is shown by the report of it published next day by the Irish Times, a journal unfriendly to the Land League. But the spirit that once said " It's a good enough Morgan until after election,

is as potent in the highest English political circles to-day as in the lowest American ward headquarters. It is the reductio ad absurdum of British brags about liberty to find in jail such a man as Mr. Dillon, with his pure, mild, sad eyes-

such a man " reasonably suspected," quotha, of inciting the people to riot!-this Hamlet of Irish politics, this refined, poetic, introspective nature, driven out of its rightful sphere because the times are so out of joint that his conscience forces him, hating action, to act Such a nature in any sane social system would adopt the life of an artistic recluse seeking to extend the domains of science or philosophy, abhorring the strife of political agitation and despising its crude and rude re-

In the hospital 1 saw Mr. Boyton. He has been seriously ill. He has been obliged to submit to a surgical operation. His eyes are weak and inflamed. He looks ten years older than when I saw him last. He had not heard of Secretary Blaine's letter about him, and he did not know that his own father had failed to complete his naturalization papers. landlords; and because the judiciary of Ireland | He did no seem to care anything about it. He is in excellent spirits. He told me to say diciary in Western Europe. The English to his friends in America they need not worry Radicals are coming over here, and they are about him—that he could leave the prison about him-that he could leave the prison to-morrow if he would agree to abstain from any other part in the agitation. He preferred to remain rather than give such a pledge He is rapidly recovering his health.

Mr. Brennan, the former Secretary of the Land League, is in equally good spirits. Mr. Kettle and Mr. Brennan were imprisoned because they urged the farmers not to pay any rents at all until their grievances were redressed. This Stalwart policy, it seems, had been fully discussed, a week before, in a council of the Irish leaders in London, and it came to the resolution that the time was not yet ripe for such a policy-that is to say, to order a general strike. Mr. Brennan and Mr. Kettle dissented and urged the policy in Ireland on the following Sunday. They were landlords sued tenants the landlords were immediately arrested. There is a good deal awarded 75 per cent. of the gross total of of feeling, I find, between the two wings of the their claims. The whole official system in party—the "Moderate" and the "Advanced," Ireland was rotten and corrupt. Taxation but there is very little likelihood that it will result in any serious controversy. Indeed, effort to promote harmony and national life, throughout Ireland, nearly every active leader of the advanced (or as we should say Stalwart) wing of the party is in jail, and therefore there is no opportunity for a contest for supremacy. It may enable Irish readers to understand the divergency when I add that the moderates are often termed the Parliamentary party, and the Stalwarts the Kilmainham

Mr. Dillon and Mr. Brennan may be regarded as the representative men of the Stalwarts among the laymen, and Father Sheehey among the clergy. Father Sheehey is kept in jail for reasons that I shall state in future letters. He is one of the best men I ever met—and yet he, also, is in the Irish Baetile.

I am personally acquainted with more than twenty of the Suspects. Long before they were in jail here I used to speak of them individually to Irishmen in America as my noblest types of Celtic character. In America they would be honored by every one who knew them without regard to their race or creed. Such are the men that England im-JAMES REDPATE. prisons!

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-I have been absent from town for a few days or I would have replied to Father Graham's letter before. At first, indeed, I almost decided to let the letter pass unnoticed, for personalities are not arguments, and the parading of ancient and modern history, the Franco-German war, and Horace, Ovid, Livy, Italicus, Virgil, and all the hosts living and dead, between whom and St. Patrick's Society I could see no analogy, nearly induced me to say "enough." I wavered a little then, for the question at issue was barely what is sometimes called English liberty touched by Father Graham, and I almost thought I might leave the field to an opponent who fought with weapons outside the pale of legitimate debate. And let me now assure you, sir, that unless personalities cease and this controversy is confined to the principle involved, I will leave the arena to the acrocisely the same power of lettres de-cachet that batic literary performance of a gentleman who jumps through all the stages of the world's history in order to fied out "whether it is mit Protestants to its fold." I must, however, Solid stone walls, outside and inside—a jail | reply to some of Father Graham's statements, and when he sees how unwarrantable they are I hope he will exercise a little more Christian control over an erratic pen.

"It is strange," says Father Graham, "that clergy either in Ireland or America." I fear the egotism of this remark is likely to lead Father Graham into more trouble than Italicus and Virgii can help him to overcome. In Ireland, it is true, "I failed to please" Father Reynolds, P.P. of Longford, and in Canada I 'have failed to please" Father Graham, of Lochiel, but I was not aware that the one represented the "priests of Ireland," nor am 1 ware that the other represents " the priests of America." Even Horace can hardly furnish a quotation which can sustain the rev. gentleman in his pretentions, and I know more than one priest who repudiates it now. This assumption, however, is not Along a low, tunnel-like passage, stone unnatural in a gentleman who applauds the

extinguished during the Franco-German war! command is not at all out of place, because creed, and 1 am not, therefore, astonished at Mr. Dillon proudly denies that his health your repugnance to anything, and every thing is precarious; he insisted that he was in bet- that attempts to mould the conflicting elements of religious strife upon the basis of character as a priest to confine himself to the so much, and the facts of which—I will be As, however, the gentleman takes such an interest in my military career, he should write to the French Minister of War, and if my name is not mentioned by a "Moltke or a Thompson," yet he will there get enough of facts to enable him to speak from official data, and not from the pictures drawn by a disordered imagination.

Thus far Father Graham stands convicted, by his own testimony, of egotism in p. esuming that he is the "priest of America," in sympathy with outrage in support-ing the policy of Father Reynolds and of something worse than a mistake in his one man wounded by a spent ball." Even if I did not write another line the public could now judge between us, but I shall continue in order to give Father Graham the full benefit of the "shallow intellect," as he courteously calls my poor capacity.

Next in order is a confession which, for cool sudacity, I might search over the records of Father Graham's effusions to find a parallel for it. It is the morsel about the St. Patrick's Society being National or Irish. I said it was not National; Father Graham replied by charging me with saying that it was not Irish. This I denied; and now Father Graham says "I was perfectly aware, when I wrote "Irish," that the exceedingly superficial gentleman would walk into the trap, I confess, I deliberately laid for him!" And this from a minister of God, a priest endowed with special functions to be my "sky-pilot" to heaven! He laid "a trap" for me, nay, he "deliberately laid" it for "the exceedingly superficial gentleman" to walk into! What a confession for a Christian clergyman; what an admission of a crimical train! In-stead of lifting the supposed fallen, Father Graham sets a "trap" for his discomfiture. He bears false witness against his neighbor in order to have the satisfaction of seeing "the exceedingly superficial gentle-

man" stumble and fall. He is guilty of sin in order to make a supposed point at the expense of an antagonist. And yet I am to take my "Faith and Morals" from this man! I am to accept, without doubting, all he teaches upon the grave questions of religion and morality. And still he sets a "trap" for me! He conspires with hell-because all sin, we are told, is a conspiracy with hell—in order to make a point against an "exceedingly superficial gentleman" whose "superficial" knowledge should be a matter of pity and not a subject for deceit and fraud. Do you not think, Sir, that Father Graham's bishop had better see him, in order to temper the utterances of a man who has already proved himself an egotist, a bearer of false witness, and a conspirator against the honor of an antagonist, whose only crime is that he is an Irishman as well as Catholic, and who recognizes the right of his Protestant themselves si le intrymen to by side with their Catholic co-patriots in the and who sees in the union of conflicting elements of his native land the hope for all. But this is not the end. Father Graham

hauls in the Orange question, and talks about their "rights" to parade the streets of Mon-"Are not Orangemen Protestant Irishmen!" he asks; and "did you not oppose, as I did, their walking through Montreal on the 12th July. They claimed the liberty to parade as a 'right' can one, then, who is so sensitively touching of the "rights" of Protestant Irishmen, consistently pretend, in the face of his avowed 'principles, that he would prevent Orangemen walking in Montreal on the 12th?" Yes, Father Graham, he could. Is that a fair answer? Yes, I repeat, he could. I object to Orange processions now just as much as ever I did, but I would object to an Orange-Catholic procession just the same. I object to Orangeism because it is offensive, and I look upon Orangemen as being at one end of the trouble and such gentlemen as Father Graham at the other. Both are extremists, and I would oppose men like Father Graham if they attempted to insult Protestants, just as I would oppose the Orangemen for insulting the Catholics. I no more desire to hear the "glories" of Orangeism than I do the praises of St. Bartholemew, or the butcheries of Mary. I would like to see all these things forgotten, and I would like to hear of men tolerating each other. If I opposed Orangeism it is only what I would do to Father Graham if he headed a mob and sang "We'll kick the Protestant Bishops before us " 1 would defend the religion of any men. I would defend the heathen Chinee in Craig street, if he wished to burn his taper to drive

At periods of unnatural excitement the majority of Protestants may give their sympathy one way and the majority of Catholics may give their sympathy another, but, Father Graham, if we had no grenade throwers among us, at all times, Orangelsm would subside into a benevolent organization, and, purely as such, I would wish it God speed, if it were not that its name is synonomous with strife and discord. It is the policy you, sir, are pursuing right or wrong for St. Patrick's Society to ad- | that keeps alive the social and religious strife, and it is the fear of such men as you that causes Protestants to band together for what they believe to be mutual protection. Were it not that the Protestants of Ireland fear men like you, they would be for Home Rule man, but when the read incen-Mr. Kirwan has failed to please the Catholic | tives to Catholic ascendency they fear the power men like you might exercise for evil, it Ireland had a government of her own. They tear a Protestant penal code, and in fancy they see themselves persecuted and abandoned. But the Irish Protestants mistake the temper of the times. The Irishmen of this day want no Home Rulers that will deprive their Protestant

away the evil.

fellow-countrymen of one iota of their liberties. St. Patrick's Society in Montreal does not represent the Irish people, no more than a single swallow makes the heavens aglow. Civil and religious liberty for all is the motto of this age, and before its Divine influence such gentlemen as Father Grabam must kindly stand aside, and the genius of Christian tolerance will crown the work of mutual forbearance and good will

Father Graham asks if Ireland is a Catholic nation or not. By that question I presume he means that as a Catholic nation her national societies should partake of the same religious complexion as the majority of her people, Well, I would ask Father Graham if the Province of Quebec is a Catholic Province? Proportionally it is more Catholic than Ireland, and yet the French National Society, the St. Jean Baptiste, does not close its doors to French Canadian Protestants—the Suisse, The United States are as much more Protestants than Ireland is Catholic, and yet on her fourth of July no one is asked if national existence and national honor. But, I he is a Catholic or a Protestant, nor statements: "one man wounded by a spent ball." I think I may reasonably ask Father the Missouri, from Frederickshur. The prison rules do not permit you to talk Graham where he got his information, or if it Atlanta. England is a Protestant country, about politics. Yet a reasonable range of would not be more in harmony with his yet on St. George's Day the only rivalries her would not be more in harmony with his yet on St. George's Day the only rivalries her sons have are the rivalries of York and military records, as given under authority, at Lancaster, the White and Red roses, wore the end of the book, from which he expected to typify the death of a by-gone leud. We alone are sectional, and when an effort is being made to develop that sectionalism into a broader national existence, without abandon. ing one single principle I ever held, out comes Father Graham from remote Locheil, and peremptorily says we must be sectional; nationality is a snare. But if in Father Graham's two columns and a quarter there are many statements; here is one that contains some truth and a little argument. He says: "All Ireland's glories are Catholic; all her misfortunes Saxon and Pro-The most not all Father Graham. testant." Who won Legeslative Independence? who but Protestant volunteers, Protestants to a man, And was not Legislative independence one of "Ireland's glories" which was won by Protestant Irishmen who could not present themselves at the doors of St. Patrick's society, Montreal? And who were the statesmen who labored for Catholic emancipation before O'Connell, who, but Grattan and Plunkett, and Ponsonby and Curran, and Wallace and Burroughs; none of whom dare approach the society that pins upon its programme "No Protestants need apply." And how were "Ireland's glories" treated from the time of the Catholic Henry II. to the days of the Protestant Henry VIII.? Who gave the Bull to Henry II.? What does even the hostile Cambrensis say of the miserable" condition of the Catholic Church under Henry the invader? Who murdered O'Rorke; deposed Roderic O'Connor; slew Brien Roe O'Brien; confiscated the most of the island; murdered the chiefs of Offaly, who but English Catholic kings and English Catholic noblemen? Ireland has been persecuted by Catholics and Protestants alike, and it is time, it is more than time, to bury the hatchet for ever. Her Catholic sons have sold her in the informer's dock, as well as her Protestant sons have too often deserted her. Her glories are mostly Catholic I grant, and the tracing of her choicest works are the result of Catholic hands. As Catholic Ireland the genius of her sons shone like a beacon light from pole to pole; while the virtue of her daughters gave Christianity itself a charm and tinted virtue as the unmistakable work of God. But Ireland entire for me. Ireland of the Catholic, and Ireland of the Protestant; Ireland of O'Connell and Ireland of the Orrs. The Ireland of the North and the Ireland of the South-this is the Ireland I would like to see, and this is the Ireland for which all moderate men and true nationalists ever labor

and pray. But why continue. Father Graham has caused me to wander a good deal from the principle involved. He will do so no more. Unless he can confine himself to the issue at stake, unless he drops his personalities, unless he learns to write like a Christian clergyman and ceases to insinuate un-Christian "motives," unless he confines himself to facts and not wander through fiction, I shall take no

When St. Patrick's Society follows the example of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and the Land League, and open its ranks to all Irishmen, then it will be a national society, but until then, if the question is to be further discussed, I would take the liberty of advising Father Graham, although I do not pretend to the deep knowledge of classics for which the rev. gentleman is remarkable, yet, I remember the advice of Horace that the cobblet should stick to his last.

M. W. KIRWAN.

THE most conclusive testimony, repeatedly laid before the public in the columns of the daily press, proves that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil-an absolutely pure combination of six of the finest remedial oils in existence—remedies rheumatic pain, eradicates affections of throat and lungs, and cures piles, wounds, sores, lameness, tumors, burns, and injuries of horses and cattle.

Rew Advertisements.

EXHIBITION!

Montreal Horticultural Society

Will hold their usual Annual Exhibition

VICTORIA SKATING RINK, On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 20th, 21st, 23nd and 23rd September next.

(During the second week of the Provincial Exhibition.)
Competition is open to the entire Province, and a Prize List is offered amounting to \$1.00.
Entries close Tuesday, 13th September. Prize Lists and all further information furnished on application to

HENRY S. EVANS, Sec.-Treas.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

TEACHERS WANTED. Wanted by the R. C. Trustees, Hemming-ford, two Female Teachers holding Elementary Diplomas for English and French, one for In months, commencing 1st August, and one for months, commencing 1st September next Salary \$12 per month. Address, P. CLANCI, Sec. Treas. Hemmingford, 20th July, 1881.

Montreal, July 18th, 1881.

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Hemmingford, 20th July, 1881.

Provisions, &c.

McGRAIL & WALSH

COMMISSION MEROHANTS & DEALERS IN FRUIT & PROVISIONS, 341 & 343 Commissioner Street, MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of Pork, Lard, Hams, Ergs, National Pork, Lard, Hams, Ergs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, & CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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A COMMENDABLE MOVEMENT. LONDON, July 27.—A number of Americans who arrived here on the last trip on the Gallia have started an admirable work in securing for America part of the collection always made on board; the Atlantic steamers. ways made on board, the Atlantic steamers.
The Bev. Dr. Newman, of New York, supported by Mr. John Jay, Josiah Flake, Dr. Little, Dr. King of Washington, and Mr. Yanghan, of New Orlerns, suggested to Capt. gaines that whatever was collected should be divided equally between Liverpool institutions and an American society presided over Mrs. Garfield in aid of the National Life Saving Station on the Atlantic Coast. Captain Haines agreed to the proposition, and of the collection £20 have been sent to Miss Morris, of New York, for the American Institution. The abovenamed gentleman sent a report to the Herald. trusting that in future a similar course will be pursued by other steamers. The fact that the average collections from these concerts was hitherto given exclusively to a Liverpool Institution gives reason for the belief that the adoption of the reciprocity system will increase the generosity of American travellers who constitute a large portion of the Atlantic passengers. Messrs. Drexel and Morgan have consented to receive half these future contributions for the benefit of sea-

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles and humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation kidney complaints, headache nervousness, female weakness, and general debility.

A twenty-months-old baby in Vernon, Texas, ran away and was lost one night in the woods. The whole neighborhood turned ort, and the next morning the little one was found a mile from home, but in the twelve hours that had elapsed it had become apparently as wild as a hawk. It knew no one and bit and scratched with all its little strength when any one approached.

NATURE MAKES NO MISTAKES. Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera merbus, cholic, cramps, vomiting, sea sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhoa, dysentery, and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained of all dealers in 50 - 2

It would throw some light on the proposed deal if the relation of certain officers of the Mintreal telegraph company to the Gould-Wiman clique were clearly pointed out. W will furnish our readers with something in this direction in a few days. In the mean-time the shareholders should try and find out a little for themselves. Mr. Wiman is posing as a second George Washington, the father of his country. But he does not resemble George very closely in the hatchet episode. Any Canadian who would try to sell our telegraph wires to foreigners might more suitably be called the betrayer of his country than its father .- Toronto World.

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, Asthma, 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 mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester,

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Bold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

KICKING THE BUCKET .- The tradition among the slang fraternity as to the origin of this phrase is that one "Bolsover" having hung himself to a beam, while standing on the bottom of a pail or bucket, kicked the vessel away in order to pry into futurity. There are many around us who will "kick the bucket" from 'ysrepsia, liver complaints and derangements of the stomach, if they persist in neglect and thoughtlessness, in not providing a safe remedy. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters never fail to cure these ailments, and restore to health and strength those who otherwise would have "kicked the bucket."

Sold by all Druggists at 25c per bottle.

To enjoy the luxury of beautiful hair it is necessary to keep the scalp cool and clean and free from dandruff .- This can be done by using that "well known remedy," Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, which in a marvel lously short time answers the purpose, besides changing grey hair to its original color. Sold by all chemists, price 50 cents. .O

DB. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD A BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH.

STRAW BEBRY

Oures summer complaints, diarrhea, dysen and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Sonvielle and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Souvielle's spirometer, which is used in the leading hospitals, in Europe; instructions for catment sent by letter, and instruments ex-pressed to any address; physicians and sufferers invited to try the instrument at the Doctor's office, Montreal, without charge. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, exaide surgeon French army, 13 Phillips Square,

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

Read the following and see the wonderful cures effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease:-

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881.

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

Yours truly, C. Hill.

Montreal, January, 1881.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

[Continued from sixth pape.] DB. SULLIVAN AND "THE UNITY OF THE FAITH."

n proportions in the human intelligence, fostered and guided by the Catholic Church. You are not competent, sir, to speak either of Catholic dogma or of Dr. Newman's treatment thereof. Stick to your Bands of Hope, your Tea-meetings and your Dorcas Societies—the revelations of God are beyond, far beyond, the purely human plane upon which you and your self-styled church stand.

The scholastic method has always been intensely hated by heresy, because the slippery eel of unbelief has always been caught held squirming at the end of the scholastic nippers, and it will be ever held so until the dirty mud-swallower drops dead at the feet of truth.

You dare to blaspheme Christ Himself. His Divine Majesty spoke thus : [St. Mark xiv c., 22nd v.] _ " And whilst they were est_ ing Jesus took bread, and, blessing, broke and gave to them, and said: "Take ye.

THIR IS MY BODT." 23. And, having taken the chalice, giving thanks, He gave it to them, and they all

drank of it. 24. And He said to them; —" This is MY BLOOD OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, WHICH SHALL BE SHED FOR MANY." And what says the champion of the church

governed and guided by a petticoat? "The gross, repulsive figment of trans substantiation !"

If gross, repulsive, invincibly invincible ignorance impelled the words, then, Heaven pity you; but, if not, then, as sure as the sun shines in the firmament, the wrath of an avenging God will, either in this world or in the next, strike the blaspheme upon the

mouth. The fact is, the dogma of transubstantiation was first practically rejected by that de-lightful roasted ram, Craumer. The poor devil had perhaps a little conscience left, and didn't like the idea of saying Mass while he kept his Dutch and English "comforters' stowed away in the garret of Lambeth Palace. Si non e ver e ben trovato.

There is another Evangelical lie:—" purgatorial fire, the exact temperature of whose atmosphere and the measure of whose duration, Rome undertakes to determine."

And, hereupon, of course, there was a sweet ministerial smirk, and the mutton-chop whiskers moved towards the ears, and respectability, grinning and giggling, gave token to the happy Pasquin of Protestantism of a point made, and, quien Sabe? an increase of salary

The Catholic Church never said more of Purgatory than that there is such a probationary existence in the next world, and that souls in such probationary existence are helped by the suffrages of the faithful, and, especially, by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. li Rev. Sullivan be ignorant of what every Catholic child knows, then he is a beautiful divine, inagh. If he be not ignorant of Catholic doctrine on this point and yet said what he is represented in the Witness newspaper to have said, then, with Father Graham's compliments, he is the biggest liar from Dan to Beershoba.

Here is another specimen of what Father Burke would call "a thumping English lie," only in this case I opine it is "a thumping Irish lie, for the name Sullivan is decidedly Irish. An Irish Anglican is certainly a queer anomaly. 1 feel disposed like the father in of beasts, of incongruous natures and op-Moliere to bawl out: -" Que diaible allait il faire dans cette galere!" But let me resume the "cate" once more. Here is the thumper: all are to bow down in devout, unquestioning Bradlaugh or Bob Ingersoll sought an enadoration."

That is a lie with an Insinuation, as Sheri. dan might have said. "Adorarion," you see, of Protestantism admission? You could not, is such an excellent pendant to the charge and, what's more, you know you could not. of the Pone mean his destiny. It is not worth noticing further.

I do not worder at Mr. Sullivan, or any heretic whatever, sneering at Catholic devotion to the dear Mother of our Divine Reeemer, the holy saints and angels of God. "he is no "communion of saints" for Protestntism, hence the honor we pay to those essed creatures is an unknown tongue to those who have rejected the divinity of Jesus Christ and his real presence in the True Church. In the next world Rev. Sullivan & Co. will change their tune. Let us have patience with the blasphemers whem God tolerates for a while.

Listen to this crushing "settler" for "Popery":-" Teach them, (said Christ, not what human genius may elaborate, or the tendencies of human thought may develop, or long established usage may render venerable, simply)-" what I have commanded

Before I make a direct reply to this argument, I shall say a word about Rev. Sullivan's vague but swollen parenthesis. Did not "human genius" elaborate Protestantism? And, what do you mean, gentle shepherd, by "tendencies" "developing" a thing? What is "private judgment" but "human thought." And what have "private judgment," "tendencies," developed?" Dont't say sects:— Surely, its not secte! That would be too awfully awful, you know. But, alas i facts say "sects," with a hollow whisper, like the tone of a reformed man of God treating about the dreadful inquisition.

"Teach them what I have commanded you." Those words were spoken to the apostles, but to whom were they especially directed? Turn, sweet shepherd, turn to Bt. Mathew xvi c. from 16th verse on ward. 16 .- Simon Peter answered and said : Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God. 17.-And Jesus, answering, said unto

him: Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Iona, because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but My Father, who is in Heaven. 18.—And I say to thee: That thou art Pete; and upon this rock I shall build my

Church, tnd the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. 19.-I will give to thee the keys of the

Kingdom of Heaven. And, whatsoever thou shall bind upon earth shall be bound also in Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth shall be loosed also in Heaven.

Now, gentle shepherd, take the xxi chapter of St. John, and read :-

15 v-When, therefore, they had denied, Jesus said to Simon Peter: Simon, Son of unjust rent was a robber, because he had no John, lovest thou Me more than these? He authority from God to ask what was unjust saith to Him: Yea, Lord, Tho knowest that (hear, hear, and cheers). It was no sin for I love Thee. He saith to him: Feed my a man to refuse payment of an unjust lambs.

John, lovest thou Me? He saith to Him: people have a right so to refuse, and that Yes, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee. He saith to Him: Feed my lambs.

17.—He saith to him the third time: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me? Peter was grieved because He had said to him the He regretted that the Land League of third.time; Lovest thou Me? And he said to | Boliva (County Meath), bad, like so many Him: Lord Thou knowest all things; Thou half-drowned rats, given into the landlords

he may sift you as wheat.

32.—But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and thou, being once converted, confirm thy brethren."

And who was this Simon, this Peter? Dare Arius, or Nestorius, or Entyches, or Donatus, or Luther, or Calvin or Cramer, or Wesley or Joe Smith claim Peter for themselves? From Peter, the very Simon Peter to whom Christ spoke, and to whom He gave the Headship of His Church visible, down to Leo XIIIth, the Catholic Church can point to an unbroken spiritual dynasty which joins this very moment with that hour when St. Peter received his sublime commission from the hands of Jesus Christ. Did not this illustrious fact force from the bigot Macaulay the most splendid testimony to its overwhelming truth? And shall pigmies flourish their petty heretical reeds in presence of that truth which compelled giants to cast down their mighty weapons? Go to, puny preacher; your scented, silken, mercenary slander may serve fools who will not see, like yourself, but can never deceive any rational man on earth. Heathen and publican! cease to blaspheme the known truth!

But here is a nest egg of tremendous proportions. Says Rev. Sullivan :-

"No essential truths are involved in dissent from Protestantism!" "If our rare Boanerges mean that Protestantism elasticity renders her equally indifferent to all, or some, or no dogma whatever. Then I say; rem acu teligisti, you have touched the sore spot with your little Evangelical needle. But, if otherwise, surely he is a rare and radiant exponent of his darling English 'ism. If "no essential truths are involved in dissent from Protestantism," on what grounds will our gentle shepherd justify the horrible crueltles of the Anglican Church towards English and Scottish nonconformists? And why, pray, does the straw Archbishop of Canterbury clap Messrs. Tooth, Machonachie, Dale & Co, into jail, those neutral tluted heretics who mis-

Lights and lace, For truths and grace.

Is there no "essential truth" involved in a denial of the regenerative force of baptism? Is Rev. Sullivan ready to embrace the Socinians as brothers who only differ from him in non-essentials? Does he "cotton" to the anti. Trinitarians? Does his elastic Protestantism cause his bowels to yearn after the non-essential tenets of Mormonism?

But, after all, Rev. Sullivan is perfectly right in a certain sense. Protestantism can only profess, it cannot possess any truth; therefore dissent from Protestantism involves nothing at all as far as truth is concerned. Hence, Colenso rejects the Kasmos of Moses. Farrar denies the eternity of hell; Beecher advocates Woodhullism, and yet those men are all staunch Protestants. Did not a synod of "Episcopalian Bishops" assemble if I remember right, at Baltimore, leave regeneration by Baptism an open question? And is not the Atnenasian Creed rejected by the vast majority of Anglican "bishops" and clergy? vain enough to believe that the Church of England offers peculiar facilities for such a basis," (that is, a basis of union.) No one ever doubted Rev. Sullivan's vanity, but in the foregoing assertion he out-blazes Vesuvius. "Peculiar facilities!" You are right ther rev. sir; for, Protestantism-saving your choker!-is not unlike a hogit will swallow anything. Who has not seen, in menageries, a cage full posite inclinations? It is called: "The Happy Family." Cannot Rev. Sullivan leave his own Anglican "Happy Family" alone. before whom (that is the Pope,) without seeking to crowd the box? Suppose trance, could you, on any Protestant principle, deny those champions of the logical results

Sullivan, after having indulged in th usual Protestant heroics,-after having performed marvellously on his little trapeze,comes, all of a sudden, tumbling down from his high jinks, and falls to dismal groaning,

a kind of Evangelical cholic. "Stern fact," mouns the poor man, " compels the humiliating confession that the front we present to the enemy is, by no means, an unbroken one" How the "confession" of a thing that the whole world knows, and has known, for over three centuries, can be "humiliating." Rev. Sullivan perhaps can explain. The idea that Protestantism ever presented any "front," broken or unbroken. "to the enemy," (id est the Church of God) is one of those ponderous jokes in which Anglican "divines and then indulge, amid the cacchin cations of millions. Protestant belief has always been a pretence, not a reality; a "dickey," not a bona fide honest shirt. How can a bundle of negatives present a positive, un-broken front? Rev. Sullivan should go to Snakespeare for a perfect illustration of the "army of Protestantism." Jack Fallstaff's "army" at Coventry would fill the card to a T. "Why, Jack, these be pitiful logues!" "What, Hal; food for powder, food for powder!"

" Vale! Doctor Sesquipedeliabunde's." FATHER GRAHAM.

FOR FROST BITES AND CHILBLAINS. -Bathe the parts affected freely in Perry Davis' Pain Killer several times a day.

FATHER DUNCAN, P.P., TRIM, AND LANDLORDISM.

The Dublin Freeman of a recent date reports a sheriff's sale that took place in the neighborhood of Trim on the previous day. After the sale a public meeting was held, when the Rev. Father Duncan, P.P., Trim, delivered a speech of which our contemporary gives the following report:-

The meeting encouraged him to think that, though old, he would not go to the grave until he had seen the cause of the Irish people triumphant (cheers). As long as the people remained united, landlord power must crumble before them, and he felt bound to say that landlord iniquity in this country must be put down for ever. This business must come to an end. He had been for fifteen years grappling with landlordism, and if it did not improve he would have to grapple with it longer. He told the people not to pay unjust rents. The man who asked an rent, neither was it against morality for him 15.—He saith to him again: Simon, son of or any other clergyman to preach that the they have a right to combine and show their strength in opposition to unjust rents. The man who faltered in such a course was an enemy to the people and the country. knowest that I love Thee. He said to him : and paid unjust rents. (Groans). He feared the owner of that property was a bad and op-Feed my sheep.

Now, read the 31st and 32nd verses of the XXIInd chapter of St. Luke.

the owner of that property was an English peer, who had no connection with the people, peer, who had no connection with the people, of the peer who had no connection with the people, peer, who had no connection with the people of the peer, who had no connection with the people of the peer, who had no connection with the people of the peer, who had no connection with the peer of the peer the people had a perfect right to resist oppression (cheers). The Government say "the law must be obeyed." What laws? Was it laws which kill or oppress or exterminate the people? However, as the Land Bill was passing through Parliament, he would wait for it, and if he found that the people would not get justice from it when it had passed into law he would take care to tell them so (cheers), and urge them never to give in (renewed cheers).

The Ottawa correspondent of the Irish Canadian savs :- It is somewhat annoying, from an Irish Catholic stand point, to read the war of words in the columns of the Montreal Post, between the Rev. Father Graham and Captain Kirwan. In my humble opinion, the Constitution of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal could well afford to admit Protestants to all the privileges of the Association. but it is to be regretted that Captain Kirwan has made what some people will call a parade of his objection to join that Society; and there are not a few who will say in this matter he is simply pandering to Protestant prejudice-while all will agree that his reference to a Fenian invasion was far-fetched and altogether uncalled for. He has not accomplished much good to the National cause by the fusilade in the Post, and Father Graham in my judgment, has accomplished less.

THOUGH THE SICK COVET HEALTH, they frequently and fruitlessly seek to obtain it by irrational means. Misled by false representations and absurde pretensions, they neglect those genuine restoratives which true science has placed at their disposal. No proprietary remedy has met with greater approbation from the medical faculty, and none has given more satisfactory proofs of its efficiency than Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods. The conjunction of these latter salts with Cod Liver Oll of warranted purity gives the preparation a great advantage over the ordinary cough mixtures, since the phosphorus, lime and soda are potent auxiliaries of the oil, invigorating the system, remedying poverty of the blood induced by waste of tissue, and increasing bodily substance. Price, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. S ld by all druggists.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, August 2, 1881. The money market continues inactive and easy at 4 to 5 per cent on call and 5 to 6 per

cent on time. Sterling unchanged. The stock market this a.m. was irregular. At noon Bank of Mantreal stood at 195 bid; Ontario at 831; Merchants at 1251; Commerce at 144; Montreal Telegraph at 1221; Richelieu at 68, and Gas at 1471.

Morning Stock Sales-150 Montreal 1954 660 Ontario 84; 75 Commerce 1441; 100 Montreal Telegraph 1231; 100 do 1231; 50 do 123; 105 City Passenger 138; 100 do 140; 25 Gas 147; 25 do 147½; 25 do 147¾; 150 do 148; 25 do 1474.

On the day bank of Montreal was down } Ontario, 4; Merchants, 1; Commerce, 1; and Montreal Telegraph, 1 per cent. Richelieu was strong and advanced ! while City Passen ger went up 4 per cent., and gas 1 per cent. Afternoon Sales-100 Commerce 1441; 50 do 1443; 50 Gas 1473; 60 do 1473; Richelieu 681; 225 do 681; 25 do 681; 25 Montreal Cotton 166.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

No improvement has taken place in the wholesale branches since our last, but the trailian, 23c to 31c; Canadian pulled, season, one reason for this being that imported goods are arriving, which would have been received considerably earlier but for the storms have been frequent and have caused considerable anxiety, as harvesting operations have been fairly commenced around St. Catherines and Bradford and other places in the west, and large areas of wheat and barley have been cut. New American wheat has been received on this market in car lots as have also samples of Canadian wheat. The feature of the wholesale city trade at present is the upward move in pig-iron and the increased activity noticeable in dry-goods. Importations of foreign dry goods are about complete, but we hear many complaints of the tardiness of Canadian manufacturers. 1t would appear that the consumption of white and colored cottons is quite in excess of the

GROCERIES.—The leading firms report a satisfactory amount of business, though no large orders can be traced.

TEAS - New crop ranges from 45c to 50c, and sales of good old medium Japan have transpired at 33c to 36c. Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium; 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40c, fine to choice, 41c to 53c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

SUGARS.-Granulated has sold fairly well but raws are dull. The demand keeps fair as the preserving season is fully upon us. Granulated, 10% to 10%; Grocers "A," %c to %c; Extra Bright Yellow, 9c; Bright Yellow, 81c; Fair, 71c to 81c.

Fruits.-The market is firm, stocks of old crop being very light. Currents, 6 to 7cl valencias 820 to 90; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.40; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose mus. catel, box; \$2.30 to \$2.40; sultanas, nominally, 12c, none in market; seedless, 91c to 10 to; prunes, blc to 6 c; ha almonds, 6c to 7c; tarragona, 11c to 120; walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts, 81c to 9c.

Coffee .- Market steady and unchanged. W quote:-Green mocha, per 1b, 30c to 38c Java, 23c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 23c cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rlo, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 12½c.

Spices.-There is a moderate jobbing de mand. Cassia, per lb., 13c to 16c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c; Jamaica ginger, bl. Peas, per bushel, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 17c to 21c; \$1.20 to \$1.25. Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 23c; pimento, 16c to 17c; mustard, 4 lb jars, \$7.00; Oranges, nominal; Potatoes, new, nutmegs, unlimed, 60c to 95c; limed, 90c to

Syrups and Molasses. - Market steady with stocks of all kinds except barbadoes, light. Sprups-Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 31 .- Aud the Lord said: Simon, Simon, and did not care for Ireland. (Groans). 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses-Barbadoes behold batan bath desired to have you that He regretted scenes like what they had wit- 55c to 58c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house, nessed as much as did any man on earth, but | 350 to 37.

IRON AND RARDWARE -The hardware trade | 50c per bush; string beans, \$1.00 per bush continues moderately active and steady, but both ply and manufactured iron are decidedly firmer. Buyers here are said to be comparatively short of stocks, and holders are taking advantage of high ocean freights from Glas-gow to exact their own terms. We quote: Pig iron per ton, Coltness, \$19 00 to \$20.00; Siemens, \$19 to \$20.00; Gartsherrie, \$19.00 to 19 50; Summerlee, \$18.75 to 19 25; Langloan \$19 to 19.50; Eglinton, \$17 50 to 18 00; Carnbroe, \$17 75 to 18. Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$2 to 2 25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 80 to 1 90; best ditto \$2.05 to 2.20; Swedes \$4 to 4 25; Norway, \$5 to 5 25; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 6 50. Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3 to 3 10; other brands \$3 10 \$3 20; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5 50 to 5 75; ditto, IX, \$7 50 to 0 00; ditto, DC, \$5 to 0 00; ditto, DX, \$7 to 0 00. Coke, IC, \$4 50 to 0 00. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28, best \$6 75 to 7 25; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 25 to 2 50; Sheets, best brands \$2 75 to \$3. Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., Staf-fordshire, \$2 75 to 3; do Bradley, \$4 50 to 4 621; do. Lowmoor & Bowling \$7 to \$12. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c to 13c. Lead pig per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, 111c to 121c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$3.75; do Sleigh Shoe, \$3 to \$3.25. Ingot Tin, \$25 to \$26. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$6 to 6 50; spelter, \$5 50 to \$6. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coll chain, } inch, \$5 50. Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.75.

LEATHER.—The market is practically unchanged. The sale of 120 sides of No. 2 Upper took place at 35c during the beginning of the week under review, and there have been some sales of splits, caliskins and sole, but the market is very quiet. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 250 to 27c; ordinary, 241c to 251c; No 2, BA 23c to 24½c; No 2, ordinary, 22½c to 23½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfakins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 140 to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. - The market is dull and sales seem limited to a few jobbing lots distributed pretty generally through the list. Opium and quinine are still in buyers' favor. We quote: Bi-carb soda at \$3.05 to \$3.25; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 13½c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crystals, 29c to 31c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.50 to 2.60; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 5 to to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.75; morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c.

Boots and Shors, -Orders for fall goods are dropping in fast and heavy, boots are well called for. Prices are generally steady. though there is no room to doubt that a few establishments are "cutting under. Shipments are being made to the country and remittances are generally good. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 50c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c to \$1.15.

Wool.-The local market continues dull we quote Cape, 18c to 19c; Greasy Ausvolume of business has been large for the super, 34c to 35c; B super, 31c to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

Hides are quoted at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 ship laborers strike. Within the week rain for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, 65c to 70c calfakins, 12c

PETROLEUM is still dull at 211c in car lots. Broken lots are quoted at 22c to 22 c, and single bbl. lots at 22½c to 23½c.

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

FLOUR, per bb1.—Superior Extra, \$6.00 Extra Superfine, \$5.90 to 5.95; Spring Extra, \$5.90 to 5.95; Superfine, \$5.60 to 5.70; Strong Bakers', \$6.00 to 6.75; Fine, \$4.85 to 5.10; Middlings, \$4 60 to 4.75; Pollards, \$4.25 to \$4.35; Ontario bags, \$2.85 to 2.95 City bags (delivered), \$3.25. Stocks in store and in the hands of mill-

Aug. 1. July 15, Aug. 1. 1881. 1881. Wheat, bushels....191,787 189,752 42,885 "112,984 162,787

.... 11,475 55,350 35.787 41,454 62,469 65,649 Oats. Barley, 3,671 46 1,511 Rye, • • • • Flour, barrels..... 51,108 44,720 Oatmeal, " 969 490 Cornmeal, " 195 180 426 OATS-43c to 44c. OATMBAL-Ontario, \$4 80.

CORN-58c to 581c in bond. Peas-92c.

CORNMEAL-\$3.65 to \$3.15. Butter-Western, 15c to 18c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 21c; Morrisburg and district, 17c to 20c; Creamery, 22c to 221c. Cheese-New, 10 c to 11c.

Lard-15c to 15 c for pails. Pork.—Heavy Mess, \$21 to 22. Hams-Uncovered, 13 to 14c. Bacon-lic to 12c.

Ashes-Pots, \$5 25 to \$5.30 per 100 lbs for Firsts.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-AUGUST 2. The public markets of the city were well attended to-day by farmers and market gardeners, more particularly the latter, the best stands being taken up long before day light. Vegetables and fruits were in larger supply and also cheaper than they have been before this season.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, in baskets, 20c to 25c. FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100

lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25; Buckwheat flour, \$2.50 Oatmeal, \$2.50; Cornmeal, \$1.55 to \$1.65; Bran, 90c per 100 lbs; Barley, nominal, a 80c to 85c; Oats, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.20 Peas, per bushel, \$1.05; Buckwheat, per bag,

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .- Apples, per bri. 11c; black pepper, 14c to 15c; white, 20c to \$4.25 to \$5.50; Lemons, per box, \$6.00 to 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; 60c to 75c per bush; carrots, 30c per doz onions, 25c to 40c per doz bunches; cabbage new, per doz, 40c to 60c; turnips, 8c to 10c per bunch; Montreal tomatoes, \$2.00 to \$2.40 per bushel; cucumbers, 50c per dozen; red currents, 60c to 75c per bucket; gooseberries, 40c to 50c per gallon; Southern water melons, \$1.50 each; Montreal small garden melona, 750 to \$1 each; Marafat peas, 40s to

cauliflowers, \$1 to \$2.00 per doz; lettuce, 250

peradoz. POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls De pair, 600 to 70c; ducks do, 70c to 75c; turkeys, \$2 to \$2.50 per pair; beef, per lb, 10c to 121c; mutton, do, 7c to 10c; veal, per lb., 8c to 10c; pork, 121c to 13c; ham, 14c to 15c1; lard, 151c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET .- Aug. 1 The large shippers are receiving considerable supplies of cattle from the West on consignment, and the market is steady. A cablegram from Glasgow quotes cattle active at 141c to 15c per lb. Mr. McShane bought a few loads to-day, but he was not a heavy buyer, as he recceived ten car-loads on consignment this morning. D. McIntosh of St. Thomas, sold 15 butchers' cattle at 4c

and 35 hogs at 7c per lb, live weight. W. Roberts sold two cars of shipping cattle at 5½c, and 2 cars of butchers stock at 3c to 4c per lb. To-day Messrs. McIntosh, Armstrong, Crawford and McShane were loading the SS Winnipeg with cattle, while Mr. W. Kennedy and others were placing stock on the Allan SS Nestorian. The following country drovers were in town: -A. Burrows, Brockville; M. Collins, Brighton; M. Harvey, Compton; Alex. Elliot, Kingston; Wilder & Roberts, Lennoxville.

Mr. Gibson, of Belleville, had 50 hogs, Mr. D. McIntosh, 65 hogs, and another dealer 61 We quote butchers stock at 3c to 41c

shippers, 5c to 51c. Hogs were worth 7c to 71c live weight.
The receipts of live stock by rail at Montreal for week ended August let, were 4,410

sheep, 1,800, cattle, and 320 hogs.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- Aug. 1 A good enquiry was experienced for serviceable steeds all week, and if quality and price had been satisfactory throughout, a large trade would have been the result. Mr. Ryan purchased 6 horses at \$90 to \$100 each, and 5 for \$5 25. Mr. McGuire parted with a fast trotting mare for \$400, and a pair of brown

horses, weighing 2,400 lbs., for \$310. The dealers in town since our last were :-C H Hanson, Lowell, Mass; J A Traiton, South Paris, Me; H N Hawkins, Rome, N Y; A E Austin, Meriden, Conn; M Boivin, Rutland, Vt; George W White, Boston; A Ryan, Boston; R Arbour, Saratoga, N Y; James Frey, Couttstown, Penn, and Charles Clapp, Lowell, Mass.

Exports for the week :- July 23rd, 7 horses, \$830; 22 do, \$1,802. July 25th, 2 do, \$400; 2 do, \$310. July 26th, 2 do, \$100; 3 do, \$243; 18 do, \$1,756.21; 21 do, \$2,074.50; 1 do, \$100; 4 stallions and 3 mares, \$2,560 July 27th, 1 horse, \$110; 12 do, \$984; 3 do, \$310; 13 do, \$1,081. July 28th, 12 do, \$884; 16 do, \$1,833.50; 2 do, \$195.

The expenditure of brain power too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Fellows' Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in such cases. 26 2w. & W.

TRIED AND TRUE!

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

Debility and Nervous Headache. Chronic, sick or nervous headache is gen erally dependent on, or accompanied by, impaired digestion, by which the circulation and nutrition of the brain are deranged, and the nervous centres vitiated. The PERUVIAN SYRUP, by reinvigorating the digestive powers, lays the axe at the root of the tree; the brain is duly nourished, the nervous symptoms, cease, and the headache disappears. Sold by all druggists.

We do not often make any editorial mention of the proprietary medicines advertised in our columns, but we believe it to be a duty we owe to our readers to call their attention to the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Ague Cure which appears in this issue of our paper.

We know from sad experience that nothing is more disheartening than the insidious approaches and periodical attacks of malarial and miasmalic disorders. The remedy prepared by Dr. Ayer & Co. has been in use many years, and has proved a positive antidote for disorders of this nature. It is, withal, a sate and harmless one to take, being composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, without either quinine or minerals, unlike other so-called Ague Cures, and consequently incapable of producing the deplorable effects which follow the use of these drugs. Our Western people owe a debt of grafifude to Dr. Ayer for the production of this valuable medicine. Its timely use will save much suffering, and we recommend it with the greatest confidence in its ability to do all that is promised for it—Atkins, Ark. News.

BIRTH. DONNELLY.—At St. Brigide, Iberville, on the 12th inst., the wife of Wm. Donnelly, Esc., 51 1

merchant, of a son.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Was the expression used by Mrs. Summers this morning, to her husband, when leaving home for his office. Charlie and Willie will give me no peace until you call at . KENNEDY'S

and get them fitted from those handsome Suits I was looking at yesterday. I was much pleased with the materials and tyle, and they told me the price was only \$4.25, but should you not like the Suits I was looking at they have an endless variety to select from.

JUST RECEIVED, a unique and stupendous selection of

NEW GOODS,

carefully selected from the newest designs in home and foreign manufacture, most ap-propriate for complete Bults for

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. and which we are now making to measure in the most taking styles at the lowest remunera-tive rate of profit

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' are again to the front. Our great specialty still continues in great demand.

AND WHY?

We spare neither money nor pains in order to:produce really well made Clothing for CHILDREN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.

And we feel satisfied that our efforts are thoroughly appreciated by our numerous patrons and the public.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Subscribers request the attention of the TRUSTEES of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Directors of Colleges, Convents, Catholic Institutions and Cathechism Classes, to their complete assortment of Catholic Books, suitable for Premiums, at prices rom TEN CENTS up. wards.

CATHOLIC SERIES OF PRE. MIUM BOOKS.

Beautifully Bound in Imitation Cloth, with Full Gilt Sides and Back,

The want of presentable books as School Premiums, at a moderate price, has been so lon felt that we have made up this line of Fancy Bound Books expressly for the PREMIUM SEASON, and we are now in a position to supply good and useful books at a reasonable figure.

NINTH SERIES, size of cover 51 x 9 inches, containing Dion and The Sibyls, Fleurange, Alba's Dream, The Trowel and The Cross, etc.

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS.

THE CATROLIC YOUTH'S LIBRARY, size of cover 4 x 6 inches, bound in cloth, containing a Series of Tales, in thirty-six volumes.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, size

THE FIRESIDE LIBRARY, size of cover 43 x 7 inches, bound in full cloth, glit backs, containing Lily of Israel, Orphan of Moscow, etc.

THE MADDALENA SERIES, size of cover

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Au tine tati Th from

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY

Next week we shall turn out on the Centre Table in the Millinery Show Room several lois of Straw Hats and Bonnets, all new this season. These goods have been marked down to such very low prices as will clear them out in a few

A lot of good serviceable English Straw Hati reduced to 16c.

A lot of White Imitation Chip Hats and Boxnets, reduced to 17c. A lot of Colored Fayal Hats, light as a feather Just the thing for the hot weather. Reduced to

A lot of English Straw Shade Hats, for cour \mathbf{t}_{ry} and seaside wear, reduced to 23c. A lot of extra fine Straw and Tuscan Sailor Hats, ready trimmed, suitable for Misses' and Children's wear. Reduced prices, 4°c, 65c, 75c-

These beautiful hats are worth double the price FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

Several lots to choose from 3c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 16c

FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

A cheap lot of real Ostrich Feathers, prin

cipally white, reduced to \$1.25. Fancy Feathers in endless variety. A special lot at 25c. In this lot are many feathers worth double the money.

ITALIAN GRASS WREATHS!

Just received, a parcel of these pretty Wreaths suitable for trimming Shade Hats, from 80c.

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.

J. G. KENNEDY & Co. | 6 6 6 6 6 6