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THE LAXY LITTLE WOMAN.

[From Appleton's Journal.] She was the laxiest little woman She was the laxiest little woman
That everset a mortal craxy;
'Iwas marvellous how my erring spirit
Could be anubbed by one so laxy.
To monosyllables addleted,
To use all else exceeding joth,
Asked which of two things she preferred,
She only murmured, "Both!"

It was no paradox to say so,
Her every movement was repose;
As on a summer day the ocean
Siumbers the walle it obbs and flows.
Yet was there latent fire; her nature
That of the panther, not the sloth,
I asked her once which she resembled,
She only murmured, "Both!"

Her person—well, 'twas simply perfect, Matching the graces of her mind; To perfect face and form she added A keen perception, taste refined.
But when I challenged her to tell me
What I knew not myself in troth,
Whether her wit or beauty charmed me,
She only murmured "Both!"

Provoked at last at never hitting This lazy woman's point.

I recrued her armor, and discovered,
Haply, therein one open joint.
In careless tone I asked her, knowing
Her word was binding as an oath,
"Shall love or friendship be between us."
She smiled and murmured "Both!"

THE VEIL.

Entrants Into the Order of Sister Adorers of the Precious Blood-An Imposing Ceremony by His Grace Archbishop Lynch.

The Order of the "Sister Adorers of the Most Precious Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ," as is learned from a pastoral issued by Archbishop Lynch in 1872, was founded not many years ago at Ste. Hyacinthe, Quebec. The life of the sisters of the Order is a continual prayer, and they are entirely secluded from the world, never going outside the walls of their convent. They occupy the moments not employed in devotion in making Church vestments, scapulars, and burial habits, the covering of Agnus Del and the like. A community of the Most Precious Blood was founded in Toronto in 1872, a convent and a plot of land on St. Joseph street being donated for the use of the Sisters.

in any manner come prominently before the Raphael, who had already received the veil, public, and it is safe to assert that many are and was desirous of taking the final step in quite unaware of its existence. Yesterday acquiring membership in the order. morning the unusual and impressive cere-monies of giving the veil to a novice and re-altar as in the other case, the Archbishop ceiving the first promises of a postulant were addressed her, saying, "Come spouse of witnessed by over 1,500 people in St. Michael's Christ," to which the novice replied, "I will Cathedral. It has been the custom to confer these steps in the order privately in the Convent, so that yesterday's semi-public ceremony was quite a new departure. The au-

THE PROCESSION. At nine o'clock the procession started from the Convent on Bond street. It was headed by the incense-bearer, who was followed by the cross-bearer and his acolytes; a number of young ladies singing the litany; the Community of the Precious Blood; the Novice, conduced by two Sisters; the Postulant, attended by young ladies carrying the veil and habit; the clergy, and bringing up the rear, the Archbishop and his attendants. Along the line of march stood lines of young boys bearing banners and wearing coloured sashes, who, when the procession passed, fell into line, behind the Archbishop's party, and when the procession stopped surrounded the throne. The ladies of the Precious Blood entered the church singing canticles, and continuing in song, took up their position at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Archbishop and clergy then entered the sanctuary, and a prayer was offered up and the "Veni Creator" intoned, after which the hymn

of the Holy Ghost was sung.

The first ceremony was that of giving the veil and receiving the first promises of a postulant or candidate for entrance into the Order. The candidate was Miss Agnes Heenan, of Hamilton, a sister of Vicar-General Heenan, who celebrated the Mass. The Superioress and Mistress of Novices conducted the postulant to the foot of the altar and presented her to the Archbishop. At this moment the scene within the sanctuary was a remarkable and a brilliant one. In the background the gorgeous altar studded with lights; in the foreground ecclesiastics in robes of cloth of gold and dazzling scarlet and imperial purple; in the centre, at their feet and facing the altar, the kneeling postulant robed in black, and on either hand beside her, the Lady Superiorses and the Mother of the Novices; and the sides lined with an edging of choristers in black and white, made up a scene of wondrous colour, the whole

being steeped as it were in music. His Grace then asked the kneeling woman "My child, what do you desire?". To which the postulant replied : " Your Grace, I desire, with my whole heart, to belong to our Lord Jesus Christ, and to serve Him in the Order of the Most Precious Blood, and to be clothed with the habit of that Order. Having had the happiness of dwelling in the convent for some months, and of studying the spirit and following the holy rules of the Institute, I most ardently desire to continue in the practice of the virtues which are necessary in order to be admitted to make vows as a member of the Institute, and to live and to die in it, through the grace of God, which I most humbly im-

plore." The Archbishop enquired if she had re solved to observe the rules of the Order, and, receiving a reply in the affirmative, prayed that the Lord would guard the entrance of Grace then placed a crown of orange blossoms this sister into the Community, and in the upon the head of the newly pronounced sister, end give her eternal life. His Grace then in- saying :- "In the same manner as you are voked the Divine blessing upon the habit, now crowned by our hands on earth so may girdle, scapular and veil which the postulant you he crowned in Heaven by Christ your was about to receive, and, after having in spouse." consed them and sprinkled them with holy

in justice and sanctity of truth. Ιn the name of the Father, and of the returned after having put on the habit His Grace presented to her the scapular, saying:

"Receive this habit, which should continu-ally remind you of the blood of Jesus Christ, which you profess to honour with a special adoration. Consider yourself, as it were, impregnated with this most precious blood; and may the remembrance of the affection which Christ has shown for you in shedding it inflame you with the fire of this love. Giving her the mantle, he said, " Daughter of Mary Immaculate, you should imitate the purity of your mother. The virgins who are to follow the spotless lamb will be clad in white. Receive, my child, this white robe, which is an emblem of the purity of heart with which you must follow the Lamb and have the happinness of following Him wherever He goeth in His eternal taber-nacle." Giving her the taper, he said, Receive, my child, this light as a sign of immortality, so that, being dead to the world you may live for God, arise from the shadows of death, and Christ will be your light."

His Grace then offered prayer that this re-deemed one might live justly and plously, and come at last to the good Shepherd loaded with the fruits of, good works. In giving her a new name, he said:—"Whoever is victorious, saith the Lord, will receive from me a new name. Behold a new name, my child, which he gives you, reminding you that you are to be victorious over yourself, the world, sin, and the devil. You will henceforth be called in religion Sister Mary of Jesus."

After prayers the postulant retired, singing "The kingdom of this world and all its trea sures and delights I have contemned on ac-

count of the love of my Lord Jesus Christ." The following were the officiating clergy present :- Bishop O'Mahoney, Vicars-General Rooney and Vincent, Very Rev. Fathers Laurent McCann, and Proulx, Fathers Teefy, Brennan, Chalandard, Frachon, McGinly, Egan, Sheaban, Harold, and McBride. Father Bergin acted as Master of Ceremonies.

His Lordship then ascended the pulpit and delivered a very impressive discourse after which came the ceremony or the use of the Sisters.

Naturally an Order of this kind would not Fanny Joual, in religion Sister Mary follow with my whole heart." After chantingand prayer, His Grace inquired if she had considered well the step she was about to take, adding, "You are at present free; consider before binding yourself until death." To this the novice replied, "In making my religious vows I desire to become a victim to manifest my love." His Grace granted her permission to carry her desire into effect. The Blessed Sacrament having been exposed, the novice knelt and pronounced her vows, after which she signed the formula of the Order. His Grace then blessed the veil which he was about to present to the novice in the following words:-" O God, head of all the faithful, and Saviour of the entire body, sanctify with Thy right hand this veil, which Thy servant, on account of Thy love, and that of Thy mother, most blessed Mary, ever Virgin, is about to wear; and grant that she may keep both in body and soul unstained that which is hereby represented, that when she shall come to the reward of the saints, with the prudent virgins, she may deserve the nuptials of eternal happiness.

Presenting the veil to the kneeling novice, he said :- "Receive, my child this holy veil which signifies that you are hidden from the world, which you have renounced, and that you desire to be solely and entirely united to

Jesus Christ." Blessing was invoked upon the cross in the following word:-"Bless and sanctify O Lord, our God, this sign of our redemption, and grant that thy servant who is about to bear it upon her breast may keep constantly and strenuously in the foot-steps of Thy crucified Son, and that when the struggle of this life is over she may receive in the world to come the reward of that struggle through the power of the Cross of Our Lord Jesus Christ." The presentation of the Cross was accompanied by the following admonition :-"My child, receive this Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, and carry it on your breast as a buckler to preserve you from the assaults of the enemy of your soul. The holy remains which it contains will serve to encourage you in the conflict by reminding you of the suffer-

ings and triumphs of the Saints." The blessing invoked upon the ring was as follows :-- "Oh God, author of human salvation and giver of all spiritual grace, send down upon this ring a blessing that she who is to wear it, being defended by power from on high as a spouse of Christ, may keep strictly her vows, and may persevere in poverty,

chastity, and obedience to the end of life." Placing the ring upon the finger of the novice the Archbishop said:- "My child, receive this ring as a sign of your mystic union with the celestial Spouse of virgins. Wear it always on your finger as a pledge of the love which should unite you to Jesus in religion."

The Religiouse then rose and said :—" I am the spouse of him whom the angels serve, and whose beauty the heavens admire. He has given me this ring as a pledge of faith."

Amid a hushed and breathless silence His

The Archbishop having pronounced a water, knelt and intoned the hymniof the solemn benediction said :- "Go in peace, my Holy Ghost. He then presented to the possichild; God has accepted your sacrifice; now, tulant; the habit; veil and girdle, saying in teturn. Him thanks, for the favour He has "May the Lord clothe you with the new done you," and with these words this exceed-creation which is created according to God, ingly solemn ceremony was concluded.

Grand Mass was then celebrated, the choir in the gallery accompanied by the organ com-Son, and of the Holy Ghost." When she ing to the assistance of the choristers seated in the sanctuary. The music at this point was very beautifully rendered, one of the alto voices in the choir being very rich and of great compass.

The celebration of the Mass being concluded a procession was again formed, which filed down the centre sisle of the Cathedral, out at the main door, and thence into the garden of the palace, all the voices joining in a triumphant hymn, and so the unusual ceremonial ended .- Toronto Globe.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

There is one task, according to the Statist, which the new Government is irrevocably committed to, namely, an attempt to settle the vexed question of the Irish land. It is a task of immense difficulty, but only because the most powerful class in England regards the sole satisfactory settlement as dangerous to its own interests. In Ireland the existing land system did not arise in the course of the natural development of the country; it was arbitrarily imposed by superior force upon a hostile population. Had this been done in the Dark Ages, and maintained in the longcontinued enslavement of the tillers of the soil, it is possible that these latter might at last have accommodated themselves to the condition under which they lived, though this will not appear probable to the students of the history of France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and Russia. As a matter of fact, however, it was done in the full light of the modern era and increasing civilisation conquered for the Irish peasantry personal and political freedom, while the alien system still remained as hateful as ever in their eyes. It has, in consequence, been the ungrateful task of a Government, sprung from popular suffrage, to rivet around the necks of the luckless Irish peasantry a bondage against which they were constantly revolting. It is time that this should end. It is a scandal to our free constitution that seven centuries of connection have done as little to reconcile Ireland as has a single century of Russian absolutism to reconcile Poland. And if all our philanthropic professions are not insincere, it is our duty to remove the obstacles to the prosperity of a third part of the United Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone acknowledged this duty ten years ago, but the great measure which he then carried failed because it was not directed against the real grievance to be be removed. The Irish peasantry clamoured for fixity of tenure, which meant the taking away from the landlords of the power of eviction. Mr. Gladstone admitted the justice of the demand, but he was too tender to landlordism to deal effectually with it.

A CATHOLIC LEGEND.

Among the peculiarities of the Roman ritual he will notice the striking symbolism of the washing of the celebrant's hands (or rather the tips of the thumb and forefinger), before he touches the sacred elements, reciting the while a portion of the twenty-fifth Psalm: "I will wash my hands in innocency, and so will I go to Thine altar." And he will observe that the whole of the "Canon of the Mass"—that portion of the service which we should call the consecration—is said by the priest inaudibly. The reason given by ritual authorities for this deviation is based on the fear lest the sacred words, so often repeated in the hearing of the people, might become too common and familiar, and even be used profanely. A legend on the subject is told by a recluse of the seventh century, as worth notice, as having received the stamp of no less an authority than the General Council of Nicea. A party of boys watching flocks in Apinea, in Syria, took into their heads one day to while away a portion of their time by going through the ceremonies of Mass. One acted as celebrant, another as deacon, and as sub-deacon; all went on pleasantly until he who personated the celebrant pronounced the sacred words of consecration, when suddenly a ball of fire, rapid and fierce as a meteor, fell down from heaven, and so stunned the boys that they fell prostrate on the ground. When this singular occurrence was afterwards related to the bishop of the place, he went to examine the spot, and having learned all the particulars of the case, caused a church to be built thereon to commemorate so remarkable an event. From this circumstance, it is said, the Church derives her custom of reciting the canon in secret.

"After all," remarked the young man, skimming lightly over the gravel walk in the general direction of the front gate, "after all, what boots it?" And the muscular looking old gentleman at the top of the porch steps with his spectacles jostled a little crooked says that if the young man himself didn't know, he didn't know anybody in that township that did.

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION .- DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. One of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headsche, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thou sands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Phil or Calomel. The only safe remedy is DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE MOST ENDURING MEMORY OF Childhood clings to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding. Even now the writer seems to taste the disgusting compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant, to the taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFEC. TIONS of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," are of value. For Coughs, Irrita-

Irish News.

A CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.

(From the Cork Examiner of May 8th.)
On Thursday night the inhabitants of the peaceful village of Ballyfeared were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement on learning that the police barrack was on fire and that a sum of £16 6s Lad been stolen from the trunks of two of the men. It appeared that on that evening, about nine o'clock, Constable M'Grath, who was in charge of the barrack, proceeded on patrol, leaving only one man, Sub-constable Fitzgerald, in the barrack. About half-past of the county, Mr. Stuart instructed his county eleven on their returning to the barrack the door was found closed and bolted. While endeavouring to gain admittance and attract the attention of Sub-constable Fitzgerald, who had feen left on guard, the house was discovered to be on fire. Immediately the alarm was given, and over a hundred of that his address to the electors was not suffithe villagers were on the spot, who aided in every way in getting the fire under by drawing water from a stream which, fortunately, ran quite close. After having perfectly deluged the house, the fire was at length got under. On entering the house it was discovered that it was not one fire, but three distinct fires that were burning, in three different rooms, and without even having communicated. In the guard or day-room a hole was versation which took place in Cappoquin found burned in the wooden flooring, about two feet square, bearing the traces of paraffin ducting agent, Mr. Slattery, Mr. Stuart wrote, oil. Immediately upstairs, in the men's bedrooms, the bedding was found quite burnt, sufficiently satisfactory to warrant me to reand also the floor, though the fire had not penetrated to the room below. In the room opposite to this, occupied the county. Besides his letter, a copy of by Constable M'Grath, the floor and which I enclose for publication, proofs can be bedding were also discovered to be burnt. The trunks of Constable McGrath and Sub-constable M Cann were discovered to be partially burnt, and particularly on the inside, as if oil had been poured into them, but what was most suspicious was the fact that £16 6s was missing from them, £8 6s belonging to the constable and £8 to the sub-constable. Shortly after the fire had been discovered Sub-Constable Fitzgerald was met at the rear of the barracks coming towards it. He immediately gave the following description of the occurrence. He alleged that shortly after the patrol had left a rap came to the barrack door. On inquiring who was there he was told to come out for God's sake, that there was a murder committed on the road near. On opening the door he was immediately seized, bound and gagged by four men with blackened faces and false whiskers, who proceeded to open the trunks and abstract the money, and then set the house on fire by pouring paraffin on the floors. After doing this they carried him out by the back door a long way back of the house and then left him. He was coming to give the alarm, he alleged, Constable M'Grath, not deeming this explanation satisfactory at once placed him under arrest. Yesterday Mr. Barry, County In-spector, and Mr. Boghel, Sub-Inspector, yote for a measure empowering the Irish visited the place and, when an investigation was held, which resulted in informations being ordered to be taken against Sub-Constable Fitzgerald, for having stolen £16 5s, and for having set the barrack on fire. There appeared to be no marks of violence on him that would in any way corroborate his statement. In the field next the barrack his watch and handcuffs were found. His bayonet is missing, for which, together with the money, the police are diligently making search. Fitzgerald is described as a quiet man, of a rather retiring disposition.

has been about three months in that station, and about four years in the service. MR. VILLIERS STUART, M.P., AND

HOME RULE. The daily papers of Friday week contained the following correspondence between the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford, and Mr. Parnell, relative to Mr. Villiers Staurt's recent letter to the Times:

Waterford, May 5th, 1880. DEAR MR. PARNELL-I received your letter of the 3rd inst., which I find has been published in the Freeman's Journal. You justly invite my attention to a letter written to the Times by Mr. Villiers Stuart, and you ask if I could make known in the press the fucts of 'he case as regards the pledge said to

have been given me by that gentleman. In reply, I beg to state that Mr. Stuart's letter has not escaped my notice, and that I do not mean to overlook it.

I am, my dear Mr. Parnell, Faithfully yours, Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq., M.P., Morrison's Hotel, Dublin. Morrison's Hotel, Dublin,

6th May. 1880. My Lord-I am exceedingly indebted to your lordship for your kind note, and am indeed glad to learn that Mr. Stuart's action will not escape your lordship's notice. As my letter was forwarded to the press, I shall take the liberty of also publishing your lordship's reply, as I feel sure that it will be read with the greatest interest and satisfaction. I remain, my lord,

Faithfully yours, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

On Monday the Freeman published the following further letter from the Bishop of Waterford:

Waterford, May 8. DEAR SIR, You will favour me by giving insertion to the enclosed copy of a letter written to me by Mr. Villiers Stuart during his candidature for the representation of the county of Waterford. I consider its publication necessary in consequence of a letter recently written by Mr. Stuart to the London Times, and published in your journal of the 3rd inst. In that letter Mr. Stuart has asserted that he was elected generally has a Troches," are of value. For Coughs, Irrita- supporter of the Liberal party, and according the Throat caused by, cold, or Unusual ingly he claims to be classified as a Liberal. Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in Where does it appear that Mr. Stuart sought pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, public, or singing, they produce beneficial re- to be elected as a supporter of the Liberal cures wind cilic, and gives rest and health party? Not in his address to the electors, i se the child, and comfort to the mother.

which from commencement to end does not contain the remotest allusion to the Liberal party, nor does it appear in any public speech of his that I could learn. It is, then, clearly inconsistent, to use a very mild term, on the part of Mr. Stuart to assert that he was elected as a supporter of the Liberal party.

But Mr. Stuart's inconsistency does not rest solely on negative grounds. He has supplied positive evidence in abundance, both in writing and in speech, in person and by agency, binding him to Home Rule principles and to Home Rule parliamentary action. Desiring, as might be well presumed, to obtain the approval and support of the clergy ducting agent to seek an interview with Mr. Blake, also a candidate, with the view and hope of effecting such an arrangement as might procure for him the support of the bishop and clergy, for I had previously refused Mr. Stuart my support on the ground ciently explicit on the Home Rule question. An interview took place in the office of Mr. Strange, the conducting agent of Mr. Blake, the facts connected with which are contained in the accompanying memorandum, drawn up by Mr. Strange and confirmed

by Mr. Blake, which I send for publication.
In furtherance of the terms contained in that memorandum, and of a subsequent conbetween Mr. Blake, Mr. Stuart, and his conin a letter dated March 24, what I considered commend Mr. Stuart as Mr. Blake's colleague to the support of the clergy and electors of which I enclose for publication, proofs can be given that in his canvass Mr. Stuart bound himself to Home Rule Parliamentary action; and if confirmation be needed, it might be found in the significant fact that he was abandoned with scarcely an exception by the gentry of the county, in consequence of it being understood that he would support Home Rule, and act, in the way described by him, with the Irish party.

I now leave it to the public to judge whether Mr. Stuart, who promised to vote for a measure empowering the Irish members to meet in Dublin to transact all affairs relating exclusively to Irish interests, who promised to consult, act, and vote with the Home Rule party, and who on no occasion avowed himself as a supporter of the Liberel party, can claim to be classed as a Liberal and not as a Home Ruler.

I remain, dear sir, Yours faithfully. JOHN POWER, Bishop of Waterford.

Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford.

March 24th. My DEAR LORD BISHOP,—Having been informed that you do not consider my address sufficiently explicit, I beg to state for your vote for a measure empowering the Irish members to meet in Dublin to transact all affairs relating exclusively to Irish interests, and also that in promising support to Home Rule principles I am prepared to consult act, and vote with the Home Rule party in carrying out the objects detailed in my address to the electors of the County of Waterford. Thanking your lordship for the kind interest you have taken in my candidature and trusting that this explanation may prove satisfactory,

I remain, my dear Lord Bishop, Yours very faithfully, J. VILLIERS STUART, of Dromana. The Most Rev. the Bishop of Waterford.

-Dublin Nation.

Petition have been presented in the case of five elections in Ireland—those, namely, for Athlone, Dungannon, Bandon, Wicklow, Down and Louth. It is sought to unseat Sir J. Ennis on the ground of personation, bribery and undue influence; charges of treating and bribery are brought against Mr. Dickson; almost every electoral crime known is alleged against Captain Bernard or his agents; against Mr. M.Coan mere sheriff's errors in counting of the votes are alleged; undue influence and intimidation are charged against Lord Castlerea; and, finally, in the case of Mr. Callan the petitioner charges corrupt treating, intimidation and undue influence. The Athlone petition will be the first heard, the trial of which has been fixed for the 27th instant. The election judges are Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, Mr. Justice Barry and Mr. Justice Harrison.

JNURNALISTIC .- We are glad to see the evident signs of prosperity attending the career of our esteemed contemporary, The Home Journal, of Detroit, Mich., which has been recently enlarged to nearly double its former size. [Not quite—EDITOR.] The Home Journal has a wide field that is pecullarly its own, and in which it has hitherto done good service. It therefore deserves encouragement. The present enlargement is an indication that Mr. Savage, the editor and proprietor, will spare neither pains nor expense to advance the status of the paper in a measure commensurate with the support which it receives. We hope his efforts will be appreciated. Mr. Savage deserves praise for his energy and persevering effort. He has our best wishes for continued prosperity.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE MAY BE true, but a stitch in the side, resulting from colds or otherwise, is not so nice. It often prevents a long breath and causes intense pain, but all may be made right in a that a Universalist clergyman should be alfew minutes, by rubbing in BROWN'S lowed to preach three sermons in the new HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It don't mind a stitch. TO MOTHERS .- MRS. WINSLOW'S

of many many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from

General News.

_An English paper says that Lord Bea-consfield is no w giving much of his time to farming.

-At Naples two leading journals, the Pungolo and the Ficolo, are cried in the streets by the euphonious newsboys as " O Pu!" and

-Hard times in England do not seem to tell on the London Times. The issue for May I had twenty pages and seventy-four columns of advertisements.

-A Nashville showman hired a mavellously ugly and mishappen negro, put him. into a huge tub of mud, and exhibited him. as a "human hog." But the man proved that mud was not his natural element by catching

cold and dying of pneumonis. -In a women's foot race at San I rancisco, two of the contestants, Howard and Tobias, quarrelled violently on the track, threatened to whip each other, and finally began to cry. all of which the spectators seemed to enjoy as a pleasing break in the monotony of the

-A man was struck down by paralysis in a Michigan sawmill. He tell across a log which was being sawed, and was carried with it slowly but surely to the saw. He was conscious, but utterly helpless. The saw had cut half way through his arm when his awful predicament was discovered.

-The law of the ancients forbidding astatue to be raised to a live man, or to a dead one except after a lapse of a certain number of years, has become quite obsolete. It is the fashion now in Europe to creek monuments to the living rather than the dead; and it has been estimated that two hundred busts and statues are at present being chiselled out in honor of living men, of all sorts and condi-

-The Golos says that from April 23rd to September 3rd, last year, there were sent from the Moscow Central Prison to Siberia over 11,000 persons. All of them went by the Nijay-Novgorod overland route. Over 10,000 were exiled for various terms, and 105 were condemned to hard labor in the Biberian mines. These prisoners were transported from Moscow by rail, the prisoners' train, carrying from 300 to 800 persons, leaving the city every Monday.

-The Royal Academy, whose grand annual dinner has just occurred, has not even a charter. Its rights and priviledges are based on an unsealed and unattested instrument signed by King George III. to oblige Ben-jamin West and thirty-five of his private friends. "I approve of this plan," the King, who knew next to nothing about art, "let it be put into execution." It was put into excution, and Sir Joshua Reynolds became the first President.

-The Duchess of Bedford, who is announced as the new Mistress of the Robes, is sister of Earl Delawarr and of Lady Derby. The Mistress of the Robes to a Queen regnant corresponds with the office of groom of the stole to the King, and the post is the blue ribbon of feminine appointments in the Royal hoesehold. It is the only Court office held by a woman which now changes with the Ministry, and the Duchess is almost the only married woman about the Queen who is not a widow.

-Amasa Wilsey, ot Petaluma, Cal., dreamed last fall that he would die on May 1, 1880. The occurrence impressed him, though he affected to attach no importance to it, and he joined three life insurance societies, so as to leave his wife provided for in case of his death. On May I he was apparently in perfect health. A dinner was to have been given to him in the evening, to celebrate his escape from the fulfilment of the dream. The party had just gathered when he fell from his chair, stricken by heart disease, and died in a few minutes.

Lem Offutt shot his father-in-law, Richard Evans, at Georgetown, Ky., two years ago. The bullet lodged in Evans' spine, paralyzing him, and thus making him an almost helpless cripple for lite. He said nothing about vengeance, refused to appear in court as a complainant, and it was generally supposed that he forgave the assailant. But Lem kept carefully away from him. This spring, Evans was able to ride out in an easy wag-gon; and it was observed that he always had a cocked pistol lying in his lap, and closely scanned every man who came in sight. Hewas looking for Lem, and on finally meeting him in the road, he sent a ball directly through his heart.

-For some reason or other M. Thiers would not have an almanac in his study, and was often unable to date a letter because he could not remember the day of the month. Upon one occasion a Government clerk, to whom he had promised a letter of recommendation, came by appointment for it, and M. Thiers, sitting down to write it, asked him the day of the month. For a moment the young man could not remember it, and M. Thiers exclaimed: "You are not likely to make a good administrator if you cannot re-member the day of the month!" He wrote the letter, however, saying, as he gave is to the young man : "Always carry a pocket almanac, my young friend."

-William Bridges, of Greencastle, Ind., was asked to contribute toward building a Methodist Church. He is a Universalist, and he said that he would give \$190, on condition money paid. The Rev. Mr. Curry preached the first of the Universalist discourses, and SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to officers tried to compromise with Bridges by returning the \$100; but he declared that the bargain must be consummated, and the two remaining sermons are to be given.

NINETY-EIGHT.

They had struggled, God knows how long in yain,
Yet they banded and swore to burst her chain.
There was place for the traitor who sold his
Lord:
For the trader in blood a r ch reward.
For the brave and true were yawning graves,
Outlaw dens, or the brand or lakve.
From the wolfish glens where the priests lay hid,
On their brows the sigh of faith forbid,
They crept, and looked with fervent sighs
To stars that shone in silent akies;

They looked on churches where their dead

They loosed on churches where their dead
Were outraged by an alien tread;
On fertile lands that once was theirs;
Till it seemed the chieffains lion-hearted,
The mighty, the far-departed,
Leaped armed from their broken sepulchres;
Then, mad with the wrong of ages,
They saked no counsel of sages,
They looked in the eyes of Despair,
And saw an answer was written there.

Woe for the sword that was drawn in vain, Woe for the sword that was drawn in value. Shattered and welded into a chain; Woe for the darling lips that spoke. The lives that ended, the hearts broke, But steel is forged in the heart of flame. And pain is the furnace for deeds of fame. Yes, tremble Oppressor! for want and woe have lent dead strength to a weaker foe. - Western Catholic

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XV.-CONTINUED.

"Keep your congratulations,' retorted Miss De Courcy, the fine furious temper she naturally possessed all afire, and let me get rid of you. Keep your flowers, too—I don't want them. I wish I had never seen them or you!

She flung them at his feet.

'Go on, Dolly, said somebody, hurriedly; stage is waiting,' and Dolly went on. Went on, white as ashes where rouge was not, playing worse than ever, half-maddened elbow prompting him. 'Is she the star he by the sight of Bertie Vaughan laughing and chatting with his two tair friends. For Mr. dal'a disappointment?' Ward, he had calmly picked up his disdained bouquet, and sauntered back to his place in

mill-owning philosopher: 'and she'll take it | Char who came to the rescue. too. I know what Dolly's tantrums amount to. All things are possible to he man who knows

The end came, the bouquet was thrownand accepted. Bertie saw her pick it up, press it to her lips, and bow and smile to the donnor, unmoved. She was coarse (so had set in the current of this most unstable gentleman's fell, and there she was before her husband thoughts): she was a poor actress; he wondered how he could ever be so blind as to for her, too, she looked so ashamed of herthink her otherwise. If he married her he self. I saw you laughing, Miss Hendrick—would be ashamed of her all his life. He was you thought that particularly good, I am sure! the sort of a man to make a mad marriage, and be ashamed of his wife all his days, and revenge his folly on her head. She was uneducated-she was vulgar-she had horrible relatives, no doubt-had nothing in the world to recommend her but two bold black eyes and a highly-colored complexion. Was the game worth the candle? Was this actress worth the secrifice of honor, wealth and caste —all that had ever made his life? And if what Miss Hendricks said was true—that she did not possess the first elements of theatrical success-what then? As her husband he would be a beggar-a miserable seedy, shabby beggar. To marry an actress in receipt of three or four hundred dollars, a week would be assarrifice for a man of his appearance, pros- no judge. Mamma, did you see Harry Sunpects and standing-to marry an actress earning a wretched pittance of ten or twenty der if they really are engaged?'

dollars a week only—good Heavens!—a shud
Then the talk drifted to the Sunderlands, absolutely grateful to her for opening his eyes. What an idiet—what an utter drivelling idlot he had been! Let Ward take her-greater her keen black eyes saw everything; she fool, Ward-he was rich, and could indulge in tolly if he choose. For himself, he would keep his honor intact, he would marry Sydney, and become master of Owenson Place, and the captain's noble bank stock. He looked

He did not know it, but it was the turningpoint of his life, his last chance of earthly salvation. At all ended. They called Dolly out, and she came, curtseying, and with that stereo-typed smile on her lips, her imploring eyes bent on Bertie. But he would not see her,

across at her, her cheeks flushed with excite-

ment and warmth, her eyes sparkling, her fair

hair falling to her waist. How pretty, how

sweet, how refined she was. Hers was the sort

of beauty years would but improve—at thirty

she would be a radiantly beautiful woman.

What a contrast to Dolly De Courcy-poor

footlights in her peasant garb in the "Loan

of a Lover, casting imploring, penitent

glances at him, doing her best to attract his

notice. He put up his glass and surveyed

ers, preparatory to going out.

Through the white whirling light they drove home. Two or three inches of snow already covered the ground. Winter had come before its time. And Bertis in a corner

he was tenderly and solicitously wrapping

Miss Owenson's blue scarf about her should-

pondered in his heart and was still.'

I'll see Dolly once more, and make an end of it all,' he mused. 'I would be the most contemptible cad that ever lived if I disappointed the governor after all has done for me. To jilt an helress like Sydney for a penmiless, common-place actress like Dolly would be sheer madness-a girl with lovers in New York and Wyckliffe and the deuce knows where besides. And I would tire of her in a month. She's as jealous and exacting as the dickens. Yes, by Jove! I'll throw over the actress and marry the helress.

CHAPTER XVI.

HIS HONOR, ROOTED IN DISHONOR, STOOD.

Sydney sat very silent and thoughtful during the homeward drive, lying back in her cozy corner, and watching the white whirling night outside. All unconscious of Bertie's good resolutions, her thoughts were running in an entirely opposite groove. If anything had been wanting to open her eyes to the true state of Mr. Vaughan's affections, tonight at the theatre kad opened them. She had seen him look at Miss De Courcy as he had certainly never looked at her. She understood the secret of his brief absence as well as he did himself; there no longer remained a doubt in her mind. He cared nothing for her, and he did care a very great deal for this dashing actress.

'Then I shall never marry him,' Sydney thought-'never-never! This is why he has not spoken-why he is so often absent, why he stays out so late nights. He is running after Miss De Courcy. Oh! why cannot he be brave, and speak out, and tell me the truth? I don't want to marry him, I don't | return?" want to many anybody, and he must know

it. Pape would not be so very angry, and

he might forgive him—perhaps.'
But here Sydney stopped. Papa would be most tremendously angry; papa would never forgive him to the day of his death. She could never dare tell pape the truth; if the marriage was broken off, it must be through her own unwillingness to keep to the com-pact, not his, else Bertie was ruined for life.

I will speak to papa this very night, if I get a chance. I couldn't marry Bertie oh, never! never!-knowing he cared for another more than me; that all the time he was standing by my side in the church he was wishing another girl in my place. No. I couldn't, not even to please papa.

· I don't care for Bertie now, but if I were married to him, it might be different; and to grow fond of him, and feel sure he cared nothing for me-no. I could not bear that!

The pretty, gentle face looked strangely troubled, as Bertie helped her out, and she ran up the steps and into the hall. How wintry and wild the night had grown—the trees standing up ink-black in the whirling whiteness...

Captain Owenson had sat up for the return of his harem. A bright fire and comfortable supper awaited them. Mrs. Owenson, Cyrilla, and Bertie partook of cold chicken and champagne, with appetites whetted by the keen wind, but Dolly De Courcy had completely taken away Sydneys. Her father was the only one who noticed it -her father, whose doting eyes never left her face for long.

'Well, little one,' he said, 'what is it? Has Lady Teazle been supper enough for you? You eat nothing.

It was altogether the most random of shots, but it went straight home. Sydney started guiltily, and seized her knife and fork; Bertie set down his glass untasted; Miss Hendrick delicately carving a wing, smiled in malicious triumph.

I do most sincerely hope this supercilious dandy will lose Sydney,' she thought, even at the eleventh hour. A dandy one could forgive—Freddy is that, bless him? but a fool, never!

'How did you find this famous actress, of whom Bertie speaks so highly?' pursued the captain, whose evil genius evidently sat at his

There was a pause. As a matter of course, Mr. Vaughan reddened violently. The question being addressed generally, no one I'll throw it to her at the end,' thought this felt called upon to answer, and it was Aunt

'I am sure I think it was very nice, 'that good lady said, and Lady Teazle played remarkably well. I don't think it's a very moral play myself, because it was, of course, shocking of that wicked Mr. Joseph Surface to make love to a married lady. But really I could not help laughing when the screen and the two Mr. Surfaces. One had to feel

'Particularly good, Mrs. Owenson, replied Cyrilla, that malicious smile deepening in her dark, derisive eyes; 'so good that I laugh now in recollecting it. I think we all admire Miss De Courcy excessively-not so much as Mr. Vaughan, perhaps, who is an old friend, but very much indeed for a first acquaintance.'

Bertie lifted his eyes, and looked across at her with a glance of absolute hatred.

'Malicious little devil!' he thought, would like to choke her.' 'Well, puss, and what do you say?' con-

tinued Sydnay's father. 'I think Miss De Courcy is very pretty and very popular, but of actors and actresses I am

derland with Augusta Van Twiller? I wonder ran through him; what an escape he had and Bertie was safe again. He drew a deep had! He detested Miss Hendrick, but he felt breath! his eyes had not been opened a solinch. After all, what's the odds? Lord Duncond too soon. He was suspected even by Sydney. For this obnoxious Miss Hendrick,

> was his enemy, and would do him harm if she could. But that she shall not,' he thought, as he said good-night. 'I'll prove an alibi to Sydney, though I should have to swear black is

white. He went to his room, and his example was followed by Cyrilla and Aunt Char. For Sydney, she lingered yet a little longer, seated on a hassock at her father's side, her yellow head lying on his knee, her blue dreamy eyes fixed on the fire. For a mo-Dolly! singing, dancing, coquetting before the ment or two he watched the thoughtful, childish face in silence; then his hand feli lightly on the flaxen hair.

What is it, petite! he asked-so tender the harsh old voice was! What troubles my her, a feeling skin to repulsion within him. little one? For you are in trouble—1 can see that.

The way was opening of itself, and Sydney felt relieved. She had been thinking anx-

iously how to begin. 'Trouble, papa,' she answered, taking the the hand fondly in both her own. 'No, not trouble; that is too strong a word. Trouble has never come near me vct.

'And pray Heaven it never may. What is it, then?, 'Well, papa, I am-what is the word!-

worried. Just the least bit in the world worried. 'About what?' he asked quickly. 'Not Bertie?'

'Yes, papa, Bertie, and-this marriage. Don't be angry, papa, please; but if you wouldn't mind, I would rather not.' 'A somewhat incoherent speech! Rather

not—what?' 'Rather not be married, please. I don't seem to care about being married, papa.'

Papa laughed. 'I am so young-only a little girl after all you know; and a married lady ought to be wise and sensible and old.'

Old? One's ideas of age differ. What may seem a ripe age in your eyes, Pussy?" 'Twenty-one or two-that is a good age to be married, if one must be married at all.

But I don't see why one must, especially when one doesn't seem to care about it. I would rather stay home with you and mamma just as I am.' 'Mamma and I intend you shall stay home

with us just as you are.' 'Oh, but it will be different. I mean as we are at present. Bertie and I like brother and sister, not man and wife. Put off this marriage, papa—say for three years to come. What difference can it make? and I will be twenty, then, and beginning to grow old and

I am sure Bertie would too.' Bertie would too! her father sat suddenly upright. 'Has he told you so, Sydney?

wise.

I should prefer it,—oh, so much; and

'Oh, dear, no!' Sydney answered laughing; the is much too polite. You need not put on your court-martial face, Captain Owenson; Bertie hasn't said the least word about it one way or other.

One way or other! Do you mean, Sydney, he hasn't spoken to you at all since your

You saved us all that trouble. 'Sydney!' Captain Owenson' cried, in a voice that made Sydney jump, takere is something more here than I know of. You were willing enough all along, willing enough when you came home a fortnight ago. What does this talk of breaking off mean now, at smile on her lips, she falls asleep like a little the last moment? What have you discov- child. ered about Bertie Vaughan?

Nothing, papa, Sydney came near gasping in her alarm; but even in this extreme moment she checked herrelf. It would not be true, and the simple, white, absolute truth came ever from Sydney Owenson's lips. 'You were willing chough a week ago,' her

father repeated. What have you discovered about Bertie now?

I was willing enough because I had not thought the matter over,' Sydney answered, her voice tremulous. Papa, I.--I don't care for Bertle-in that way.'

'In what way? Falling in love, do you mean? Oh, if that be all-pooh! A very good thing for you too; the love that will come after marriage will be all the safer, to last. Are you sure, quite sure, there is no other reason than this?"

i think it is reason enough,' retorted Sydney, a trifle indignantly. 'I may be romantic if you lke, but I should like to—to love the man I am going to marry.'

Captain Owenson lay back and laughed, the 'thunder-cloud quite gone. For a moment he had been startled (boys will be boys, you know), but after all it was only a school-girl's sentimental nonsense. He patted the fair flax-head as he might a child's.

'And this is all! Well, I'm very glad. I am afraid you have been reading romances in the Chateauroy *Pensionnat*. Love, indeed! Well, why not? he's a tall and proper fellow enough, a young gentleman of the period, with all the modern improvements; parts his hair in the middle, wears a nice little moustache, and an eye-glass, lemon kids, and a cane. He can sing, he can waltz, can dress with the taste of a Beau Brummell, and has a profile as straight as a Greek's. Now, what more can any young woman of the present day desire in a husband? What is to hinder your loving him to distraction if you wish, since that is a sine qua non! It ought not to be difficult?"

'No, I daresay not,' Sydney thought, her eyes filling suddenly. 'Miss De Courcy finds it easy enough, very likely. Oh! how cruel papa is!

Well, my dear, you don't speak,' her father went on, bending down to catch sight of her face; 'are you listening to what I say? it ought not to be difficult.

Perhaps not, but I don't and-that is all.' 'What! cheeks flushed, eyes full, and voice trembling. Sydney! what is this? Is the thought of marrying Bertie Vaughan so hateful to you? Have you let things go on only to throw him over at the eleventh hour? Is this only a girl's caprice, or is there some reason at the bottom of it all? Speak, and tell me the truth. If he is unworthy of you I would sooner see you dead than his wife. But—if he is, by—,' a tremendous quarterdeck oath, 'he shall repent it!'

There it was. If she told the truth she would ruin Bertie's life forever—if she did not tell it she ruined her own. Tell she could not, no matter what the cost to herself.

'Oh, papa, how cross you are!' she said, in a petulant voice, that she knew would bring him down from his heroics: 'and I wish you wouldn't swear. It's ill-bred, besides being wicked.'

'I beg your pardon, Sydney,' he said, suddenly; 'so it is. I beg your pardon, my dear, I beg—His!

He lifted his smoking cap reverently, then

sank back in his chair. Dearest, best old papa!' Sydney cried, touched with contrition, jumping up and fling-ing her arms around his neck. 'I am a wretch for worrying you with silly fidgets. Your're a gentleman and a sailor—that you are every dreary says, one woman's as good as another, if not better-I don't see why the same rule shouldn't apply to men. If I must marry somebody, whether or no, than I may as well marry Bertie since it will please you. I hnow him, anyhow, that is one comfort Cecilia Leonard eloped from school with a young lawver of the town two weeks after she was introduced to him, and she told me when she came that she was three months married before she was perfectly acquainted with her husband. Now I am acquainted with Bertie, and won't have the trouble of cultivating him when I am his wife.'

'And he isn't a bad sort of young fellow, as young fellows go,' her father added thoughtfully; I not any more brains than the law allows—your sharp little head has found that out for itself, I suppose, my dear. He never would make his way in the world alone; but dropping into my shoes, he'll make you a good husband, I think, my dear-a kind one, s faithful one, and a very excellent country squire. He has been brought up to consider you his wife, and The Place his home for life. and it would not be quite the thing to throw him over now. He has no profession, and it is a little late in the day to learn one; besides he isn't clever, and I don't believe could earn

his salt if he were a lawyer or a doctor to-morrow. And he is fond of you, little one-don't get any foolish sentimental notions into your head to the contrary; and, for pity's sake, Sydney, don't be an exacting wife, don't expect too much from your husband. He doesn't speak to you, perhaps, because he takes it all for granted. Very likely he takes too much for granted, but that is easily set aright.'

'Papa!' Sydney cried out in alarm, at his smile and tone, you won't speak to him about this! You won't tell him to-to speak to me? Oh! I should die of shame.'

'Foolish child! As if I would ever cheapen my darling's value, or make her blush. Trust me, Sydney. For the rest, when I am gone if you were not Vaughan's wife, you might fall a victim to some subtle tongue fortune-hunter; for you know you will be very rich, my dear, and your poor mother has no more worldly wisdom than a babe. Bertie is not a brilliant match-nor at all the sort of man I would have had him-but he is ours, and we like him. I think he will make you a tender husband, and the fortune-hunters, by-andby, will have no chance. Believe me, it is helter as it is.'

'Yes, I suppose so,' Sydney sighs, hopelessly —fate seems closing around her, and it is of no use to struggle. Forgive me for troubling you papa; I won't do it again.'

'There is only one thing in the world that can trouble me greatly,' said her father, 'and that is to see my little girl unhappy. Are the doubts all gone, and you will take Bertle, Are

'I willdo whatever you think best, papa,'is her answer, and then he holds her for a moment in silence.

'Heaven bless my good girl!' he says, softly. Now go to bed, it is close upon one

o'clock. Sydney goes, a glow at her heart. After all, just doing one's duty and simply obeying

The granted Sake Of Control Cast State (19 albertalle and the control and the

speak lightly, but not succeeding in keeping she is sadrificing her own will to please her down the flush that arose over her face. father since she is pleasing her father on earth, she must be pleasing her Father in heaven. For Bertie, she will be to him a wife so devoted, she will give him a heart to tender and true, that she will surely make him happy, sarely wean him from all passing fancies for other women. And, so with s

But Captain Owenson lies awake long that night, thinking. One result of his cogitations he gives them at breakfast next morning. Sydney shall welcome her friend with a party, and latroduce her to the best Wyckcliffe society. The stately old sailor has all an Arab's notion of hospitality. He likes quiet, but he is ready to throw his house out of the windows any day to please the guest who breaks his bread.

'Not a large gathering, you know!' he says; 'just an off-hand affair—say Thursday says; just an off-hand affair—say Thursday ing, a face he must never see or dream of next. You and mamma can make out your again, he strikes into a path among the list this morning and have them delivered before night. They will give four days to prepare quile enough in this primitive neigh. little wild outlaw that she is! Ben Ward

borhood, I should say.'
'Papa, I do think you have the most beau-tiful inspiration'!' cries Sydney, with a radiant face. 'How did you know Cyrilla and I were pining for a party?'

reakfast is over.

Come and help me, Bertie, she calls, brightly; and when Bertle comes makes place is he to get out of it? One whisper of the after, he asks the same question of Mamie for him, with a depth of shining welcome in | truth, and he will be expelled from Owenson her eyes he likes, but does not at all under-

is as far above his as the sunlit sky above the snow-whitened earth out-doors. She thinks, will not resign her claim upon him without a as he sits beside her:

· He is the one man of all men I am ever to care for. I want-oh, I do want to make him happy.

The invitations were all written and all dispatched. Then she and Miss Hendrick go off it would have saved him now. and hold a pow-wow on the subject of feathers and wampum-of their dresses and adorning, that is to say. Aunt Char descends to consult with Katy, the cook; and Captain Owenson waylays Bertie, his hat on his head, his cloak over his shoulders, his stick in his hand.'

'The morning's fine, Bertie,' he says. 'I'll take your arm for a turn on the piazza.'

So they go; Bertie with much greater alacrity than he would have shown yesterday. He has shaken off Dolly's gyves of steel, so he thinks, and is about to slip on his wrists those of Sydney. He is son-in-law of Owenson Place, and is prepared to behave as such.

The ground is white with snow, beginning to melt and run in little rivulets in the heat of the noon sun. They walk slowly up and down, talking of many things, and it is apropos of nothing and rather suddenly that the elder man at last looks in the younger man's face and asks:

Bertie, Sydney's been home over a week. Have you and she settled upon your wedding dar?

Bertie starts, colors, as usual, and shrinks from meeting those keen, steely eyes. 'Really,' he laughs, 'I don't believe we have. I didn't like to hurry her, but I-I

must ask her this week. 'Because,' pursued the Captain, setting his he did do it when he did do. lips, 'she has grown tired of the engagement and wants to break it off.'

'Wants to'-Bertie paused aghast-'wants to break it off! Sydney!'

The idea is so absolutely new that he cannot for a moment take it in. He may flirt, may play fast and loose with his fetters, may contemplate even running away with somebody else, but for Sydney to want to break with him—Sydney! No, he gives it up; he cannot realize it.

'She spoke to me last night,' goes on her father; urged me in the strongest terms to make an end of the proposed marriage. She's not in love with you, it seems, and has some girlish notions of the desirability of that emotion in connection with the married state Of course, I could never think of forcing her inclinations,' pursues this artful old seaman, carelessly; and it is never to late too draw back before the ring is absolutely on. She would prefer it-she even appears to hint that she thought you would prefer it too.'

'She is mistaken,' cries Bertie, thoroughly startied, thoroughly alarmed; 'greatly mis-taken, altogether mistaken. Give up our marriage? Good Heaven! Captain Owenson, you will not listen to such a thing as that?

It seemed to him like a new revelation now that it was brought before him from the lips of another. Sydney wanting to throw him over-his little Sydney! And then Owenson Place and his hopes for life! Bertie Vaughan actually turned pale.

'You won't listen to what Sydney says,' he pleads; 'she doesn't know her own mind. Not love me? Well, of course not, she hasn't had a chance; we have been separated for the last five years. I was so sure it was all right that I didn't peater her with love-mak-

ing. I was so sure——'
'Ah, yes! I dare say, a little too sure, perhaps. It doesn't do to take too much for granted where a woman is in question, be she seventeen or seven-and-thirty,' says the cynical captain.

But it isn't too late,' goes on Mr Vaughan, in hot haste. 'I'll talk to Sydney; I'll convince her of her mistake. I want to break off the engagement! By Jove, what could have put so preposterous an idea into her head ን

'Yes, what indeed! That's for you to find out, my lad. She seemed tolerably convinced of it too.'

· It's Miss Hendrick's work,' exclaimed Bertie, resentfully; confound her! I beg your pardon, sir,' as the captain turned savagely her shawl. upon him. 'I know she's your guest and 'Give hi Sydney's friend, but a serpent on the hearth to you and a false friend to Sydney if she tries to poison her mind against me. Of herself Sydney would never have thought of so absurd a thing. Miss Hendrick dislikes me, and I must say it—I dislike her. She knows it too, and this is her revenge.'

'Be good enough to leave Miss Hendrick's name out of the question, if you please,' says the seigneur of Owenson Place in his most ducal manner. 'As you say, she is my guest, and nothing disparaging shall be spoken of her in my presence.

'At least, I will go at once and speak to Sydney, says Bertie, excitedly—'at once! It is intolerable to me that she should remain one moment with so false an idea in her mind."

But the captain holds in this impetuous wooer. 'Softly, my lad-softly,' he says, and he

laughs in his sleeve at the diplomatic manner in which he has attained his end; 'there's no hurry. Sydney won't run away, and if you speak to her to-day, aye, or to-morrow, either, she will suspect I have been speaking to you. Let me see. Suppose you wait until the night of the party, making yourself as agreeable as may be in the meantime. Then broach the subject of the approaching nuptials, get her to name the day and convince brings its own reward. She is quite happy as her of your undying devotion if you can. she kneels by the bedside to whisper her in-'Was it necessary?' Sydney said, trying to nocent prayers. It must be all right, since those maples do want thinning out.'

A significant squeeze of the arm-Bertie looks around bewildered by the widden change from matrimony to mishle, and see Sydney and Cyrilla approaching. The question of their respective tollettes has been settled; they are, in hats and jackets, en route to

Wyckcliffe, shopping.

May Bertie be their escort? He looks eagerly at Sydney, and Sydney glances suspiciously at her papa. Surely, papa, after his promise has not—But no; papa looks innocent and unconscious as some playful

No, he may not be their escort, Sydney answers; the subject of shades and textures is altogether too important to be interfered with by the talk of a frivolous young man. So he stays, nothing loth, for the truth is, he is morally afraid of meeting Dolly face to face in the Wyckeliffe streets. And then, as that face arises before him, rosy, laughing, charmmaples, with a sort of groan. If he could only care for Sydney as he cares for Dollywill marry her no doubt one day—hang Ben Ward. And the odds are, she will make no end of a row, insist on seeing Sydney, it may be, or the captain, telling her story, showing ere pining for a party?' his letters—Oh! gracious powers! not She goes to work delightedly the moment that! At any cost she must be kept quiet, and these fatal letters got back. What a hideous scrape he has got himself into; how Place-disgraced and ruined for life. To tand.

keep Dolly quiet will be no easy matter, for the never will understand her; her nature she is fond of him, not a doubt of that. He struggle. After all, swerving from the straight path af honor and rectitude may be very fine fun for a while, but it doesn't seem

> He thought until his head ached, but he could think of no way out of his troubles. Then in weary disgust gave up and lit a cigar. It was of no use turning his hair gray thinking; something always turned up when things were at their worst. He must get out of this morass somehow; there would be no brilliance within, lights and music stream end of lies to tell, but Mr. Vaughan did not stick at a lie or two in a difficulty.

to pay in the end. If he had kept his faith

with Sydney intact, what a deuce of a worry

He must appease Dolly in some way-get her out of Wychcliffe until the wedding was and the night of the party he would do the dutiful to Miss Owenson, avoid the town and the theatre. After that but after that had not come; time enough to think of it when it

Thursday night. Vehicles of all sorts and sizes rattling up under the frosty sky to Captain Owenson's hospitable front door. The house is all alight from basement to atticwonders have been done in four days. A tolerably large company has been invited. the upper skimmings, of course, of country society; and a good time was confidently looked forward to. For though Captain Owenson did not do this sort of thing often,

'They haven't invited you, Dolly, have they? No, I suppose they have'nt. No more have they me. Well, the loss is theirs, let that console us,' remarked casually Mr. Benjamin Ward, escorting home Miss Dolly De Courcy that same eventful night.

'Invited me where? I don't know what you're talking about. Who ever in-vites me anywhere?' retorted Miss De Courcy. Dolly is looking thin, and her bright bloom of color has faded. Her piquant face has taken an anxious watchful look of late-that Vaughan-absolutely nothing of Bertie thing

'Why, to Miss Owenson's small and early,' of course. Havn't you heard of it? All the upper crust of Wychcliffe are bidden to the and she hears: feast; you and I, my Dolly, alone left out in the cold.

'Miss Owenson!' At the sound of that dreaded and detested name Dolly looks quickly up. 'Is Miss Owenson giving a party? she asks. 'When?'

'To-night. Nothing very extensive, you know. Wine and sweet cake, cards and music, dancing and tea. Miss Sunderland's going-saw her yesterday, and she told me about it. Deuced shabby of them to leave me out; but it's all the doings of the 'Fair One with the Golden Locks,' says Mr. Ward with calm indifference.

Dolly says nothing, but Ward hears her breath come quick. The cold, piercing November moonlight falls on her face, and he sees that frown of jealous pain and anger that

never used to be there.
'It's of no use, Dolly,' he says, not unkindly, 'of no use waiting for Vaughan any more. He won't come.' Who says he won't?' Dolly cries, an-

gilly. What do you know about it. You only wish he may not. He will come.'
He never will. He is going to marry the captain's daughter, he won't marry you. He likes you best-maybe-it isn't in him to like anybody but his own lovely self very strongly, but all the same he won't marry

He—never—will—come, asseverates Mr. Ward, a solemn pause between each little word. She does not speak. She sets her teeth hard together, and her hands clench under

you. You needn't keep that look out for him,

Dolly, that 'light in the window,' any more.

'Give him up, Doll,' says the young millowner, good naturedly; let him take his heiress, and have done with him. He isn't worth one thought from so true hearted a little woman as you. Give him up and marry me.

She looks up at him with haggard eyes, that have a sort of weary wonder in them. Would you marry me, Ben, knowing how -how fond I am of him?'

'Oh, that would come all right,' responds Ben, with his usual cheerful philosophy. · I'd be good to you, and fond of you, and woman are uncommon that way; married women, I mean; they always take to a man that is good to 'em. Men don't : but then husbands and wives are different somehow. ! Mr. Ward pauses a moment to ruminate on this idea, but it is too complicated for him and he gives it up.

'Say, Dolly, stop thinking of Vaughan, he's a sneak anyhow, and leave the stage and marry me. Marry me the day he marries Miss Owenson—there will be a triumph for. you, if you like! cries Ben, in a glow of happy inspiration. But her lips set and her eyes keep their

haggard look. Thank you, Ben, she says huskily; I know he's what you say, only I'd rather you didn't say it. I know I can't trust him, all the same I can't give him.up... And he shan't

marry Miss Owenson. No! her black eyes

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blaze up with swift flame, 'not if the wedding-day was to-morrow. Her father's an officer and a gentleman. I'll go to him, I'll go to her, and I'll tell them both what will stop the wedding. Don't look at me like that, Ben-I could help it, I wish I could And don't could yourself to come home with me any more during the few nights I play: it isn't worth while. You can never get any better than a 'thank you' and a shake hands

the same, is Ben's answer; but I wish you would think again of this.'

If I thought till the day I die, it could make no difference. If I can't be Bertie Yaughan's wife and he has promised me I shall—it doesn't much matter whether I am ever anybody's at all or not? That for his promise!' cries Ward, con-

temptuously. 'Dolly, you're an awful lit. tle fool! 'I know it Ben,' answers Dolly, quite hum. bly. 'I can't help it, though. Don't come any farther, please. I am at home now.'

And you'll never marry me-never You're sure of it?" 'I'll hever marry you-never. I'm sure

of it. Good-night. Good-night, says Mr. Ward, and he pulls

his hat over his eyes and turns and strides home, as if shod with seven-league boots. It is all over, he will never ask her again, but when months and months and months Sunderland and received a very different answer, that scene is back before him, and the gas-lit drawing-room cortained and close and warm,' wherein they cosily sit, fades for a second away. The chill, steel-blue moonlight, the iron-bound road, the frostily-winking stars, and Dolly's miserable face, as she says good night, are before him. Ah! well. it would never do for men's wives to know everything.

She does not enter the honse. A fire, a tever of impatience of jealous, sickening terror has taken hold of her. They have not invited her-true; nevertheless she will be there.

She starts rapidly onward, she reaches the light white house, and meets no one on her way. She ascends the portico steps; all is out. The drawing-room windows are open, chilly as is the night, curtains of lace and brocatelle alone separate her from the dancers. No one is near; she stands motionover. After that he didn't care. Sydney less, looking in. She sees him almost at first glance—he is dancing with the daughter of the house. A flerce spasm of hot pain goes through the little jealous actress's heart. How pretty-how pretty she is! with her fair. feathery hair, her blue, bright eyes, her softly tinged cheehs, her sweet smiling lips. How prettily she is dressed in the palest pink, not a jewel about her, not even a flower in her hair, only a rose ribbon tying all iis brightness back. And he-but Dolly turns away with a de

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spairing gesture, words are poor to describe him! Just at the moment the dance ends and with his partner on his arm, he comes directly towards the window at which she stands. She draws back in terror. There is a great stone ura close by; she crouches down behind this, very close to where they stand. Are they coming out? No; they remain in the shadow of the curtains, and look out at the white, cold loveliness of the night. She sees—as soon as she is able to see any. thing distinctly, for the mist is before her eyes-Bertie wrapping a fleecy white scart about his companion's shoulders, hears (as soon as her startled hearing returns) the tender tones of his voice. She cannot catch his words at first, so lowly and hurriedly he speaks; but by her drooping face and averted eyes she can guess he is wooing his bride And she crouches listening here. A more dramatic situation could hardly have been devised for the Wychcliffe Lyceum. Even longing, waiting look which is one of the the accessories are not wanting. She out in most pathetic on earth. Since the night of the cold under the midnight sky; they in the the School for Scandal she has seen noin the back ground, and the slow German waltz music over all. She does not catch his words for a while, though she strains her cars to listen. But he raises his voice presently,

'Care for her. An actress! Sydney, what folly to think of me. I tell vou I care for no one in all the world but you. I hold your promise to be my wife, and by that promise I claim you. You will not retract your plighted word?

· You know that I will not," she answers; but, Bertie, on your honor, would you not rather marry that actress than me? 'You insult me by the question, Sydney.

decline to answer. Ob, nonsense, Bertie,' Miss Owenson says half-laughing; 'don't try heroics. It's very natural question, I think. Young men dont blush at the sound of a young lady's name, nor brighten at the sight of her face tor nothing, and I have seen you do both, sir, for Miss De Courcy. Honestly, now, you do like her better than me?

Do you insist upon my saying yes, Sydney? I see how it is—you wish to break off our engagement, and a poor excuse is better than none. Very well; so be it; it shall never be said I forced your inclinations no matter how deeply I suffer myself.'

He folded his arms in a grand attitude, and stood drawn up, looking very tall and slender,

and affronted and cross... Oh, dear l' sighed Sydney, half laughing, half vexed; 'you will do private theatricals. No, I don't want to break off-it would ver papa; and of course everything is arranged, and there would be a dreadful deal of talk. Besides I like you—Oh, nonsense, Bertie! impatiently; 'no tender scene, if you please. But if I thought you cared for the actress, of were pledged to her in any way, I wouldn't marry you-no, not if I died for it!'

· Pledged to her !' Bertie repeated, flushing guiltily. 'What awful nonsense.'
'Well, yes, I suppose it is nonsense. You wouldn't go that far even--- There's Harry Sunderland asking for me .-- I must go.'

Promise me first that the last Thursday in November will be our wedding-day, he says, harring her way.

Harry Sunderland has spied the rose-pink

robe, and is making for it. In desperation, she pushes past him and out. What does it matter? she says impa tiently; as well one day as another. Whenever you like-yes, the last Thursday, then. Don't come out just yet—I don't want Harry

to know I was-Spooning here with me, says Bertie, laughing. Yes, says Sydney, with a look of disgust; spooning here with you. Don't appear upon the festive scene for the next ten

minutes. She vanishes. Bertie remains, a satisfied, complacent smile on his face, and regards the heavenly bodies. For a moment—then-private theatricals indeed! Sydney ough to be here to see them. A dark, crouching figure starts up as if out of the ground directly in front of him. The streaming 'you're a good fellow, a great deal too good lamplight falls; full upon an awful tamillar for me, but I can't do it, I can't give him up. lace, and a voice that sends every drop of iace, and a voice that sends every drop of traitor blood in his body back to his heart

Bays: 11 Bertie!

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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Ir is Dolly. White unlike herself, with wild eyes and excited face, but Dolly! He stands for a moment petrified, utterly petrified by the greatness and suddenness of the surprise. For the time, being carried away by the excitement of his new wooing he had absolutely forgotten her very existence. And now, like a stage Nemesis, like an avenging spirit, she stands here—pale, menacing terrible. But it is not a stage Namesis, Dolly is not acting to-night but little of the bitter, jealous wrath and pain that fills her shows in her quivering lips, her dark burning eyes, and the white misery of her face.

Bertie, she says again. For, full of anger and vengeance as she is something in his face as he stands there and looks at her, frightens her. He has started back, starting as a man who cannot believe his own eyes. Her voice breaks the spell. Wait there,' he says.

He glances quickly backwards, no one sees him, no one is in sight. He stoops, raises the window a little higher, and steps out upon the piazza, by her side.

The round November moon is at its zenith. its cold, spectral light glimmers in the ebony blackness of the trees on the hard, frozen ground, ringing like iron to every sound, upon the glaring brightness of the house, upon the pale, stern faces of the man and woman who stand and confront each other. Bertie Vaughan wears a look that few have ever seen him wear ; that Dolly De Courcy most certainly never has before.

Come with me' he commands, and she obeys, without a word. A tumult of pain and misery is within her; she feels that she has right on her side; in all ways she is the stronger of the two, nevertheless she is afraid of him now.

He leads the way-she follows. Beyond his name she has said nothing as yet. Beyoud that imperious 'Come with me,' he has said nothing. They leave the brightlylighted house, its warmth, its merriment, behind them. The music dies softly away in the distance. With the first sensation of cold she has felt yet the girl draws her shawl closer about her as she follows Bertie Vaughan across the wide, glade-like expanse of lawn and into the shadow of a belt of trees. No oue from the house can see them herethe very moonlight comes sifted in fine lances through the black, rattling boughs, and here the young man stops and faces his compa-

What has brought you here?' is what he

There is white, concentrated passion in his face, but his voice is barely raised above a whisper. She looks at him fiercely, her head flung back, her eves afire. It is a capital stage attitude—if poor Dollv were dying she must still act.

'You ask that!' she retorts, passionately, I write to you and you do not answer. For five whole days you never come near meand you stand and ask me what brings me here!

'Yes, I ask; and be good enough to remember that this is not the stage of Wychcliffe theatre, and that you're not talking for the pit and gallery, Be kind enough to lower your voice. I ask you again Dolly, what brings you here?

'And how dare you ask it ?' she cries gouded to fury. ' How dare you stand there and speak to me as you are speaking? What brings me here? Who has a better right to come where you are than I? He laughs shortly.

(To be Continued.)

-It is now estimated that the total catch of the Newfoundland seal fisheries will not exceed 280,000 seals, whereas in former seasons it reached from 500,000 to 600,000 seals.

THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURISTS.

LONDON, May 14, 1880. Mr. James Caird, the eminent agricultural authority, in a letter to the Times on British agricultural prospects and American competition, says:-"It may be useful to show the pressing need for the early removal of every impediment which unnecessarily hampers us in the competition to which we are now exposed. Nothing like the present depression in the agricultural interest has been seen since the repeal of the corn laws. In nine years there have been seven defective wheat harvests, the last culminating in intensity, and including in its grasp a portion of the animal in addition to the other produce of the land. In England, where the bulk of the wheat crop is grown, there has been lost in three years a fourth more than the whole year's wheat crop-a loss to the wheat growers of more than £30,090,000 sterling, with no compensa-tion in higher prices. The introduction of toreign meat and cereals is of immense benefit to the consuming classes of Europe. American statesmen believe they are rapidly gaining control of this trade, and can maintain it even at lower prices.

METING THE DIFFICULTY.

"It must be met by the production here of articles which will not bear long storage or carriage, such as milk, fresh butter, early meat, vegetables, hay, straw, potatoes and the sugar beet. Grass farms, dairying and market gardening-all the interests in land, whether of the owner, occupier or laborer-must be disenthralled. The control of the dead land must be removed. The sale and transfer of land must be simplified and Enoumbered and unwieldly cheapened. estates will then be broken up and subdivided to form numerous small properties. The drain of agricultural labor and capital to the United States and Canada which has already commenced, and which nothing can prevent from continuing and increasing, will alter the existing conditions of agricultural property in England. Our agriculture must adapt itself to the change, freely accepting the good it brings, and skilfully using the advantages which greater proximity to the best market must always command."

COMPETITION USELESS.

The Times, in an article commenting on Mr. Caird's letter on British agricultural prospects and American competition, says :-"It marks out an ample field for the enterprise of the British farmer, and we are disposed to think it is in the development of this field, rather than in the legislative changes Mr. Caird suggests, that his real hope is to be sought. He has at present the power of inexting that his tenancy shall be on equitable conditions. He can claim the shelter of the Agricultural Holdings Act, and if he has not the independence to protect himself no compulsory legislation will be of much benefit to him.) The remarkable facts which Mr. Caird discusses appear to point inevitably to the conclusion that agriculturists in! this country mustagreatly modify the direction of their enterprise and concentrate their capital and labor on articles in which America and Australia cannot compete with them?! But! therevis nothing to used, and some hats were damaged, but the show that new fields of enterprise are not only person who showed signs of injury was open to them which will be at least as remunerative as the old."

LATEST, IPISH NEWS BY MAIL.

It is reported that on Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon, presenting himself to be sworn in the House of Commons, he will be object. ed to on the ground that he is an alien.

It is stated that Mr. J. O. Lever, M. P., is arranging with the directors of the Midland Railway Company of Ireland matters connected with a proposed Galway line of steamers to America.

A requisition asking Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Irish National Land Fund to become candidate for Mayo, is being signed by the clergy and people. In the event of his standing, he would be supported by Mr. Parnell.

The usual weekly meeting of the Land League was held on 3rd May in Dublin. It was announced that they had received since the last meeting £1,583 for distress; for the Land League purposes, £791. Total received for distress, £50,376; for League purposes, \$10.254.

One of the members for Donegal, Mr. Lea, has given notice that he will ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland if it is true that since the general election the agent of the Duke of Abercorn has issued notices to quit upon the tenants of the Duke's estate in the County of

At the meeting of the Land League, a resolution was passed approving of the action of the Rev. Mr. Corbett in the late affair near Balla. Rev. Mr. Corbett is the gentleman who got farms of two evicted tenants tilled by 500 men, and took possession of them in the name of the Land League. The Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Catholic Bishop of Ossory, has issued a pastoral letter in which he denounces the Land League as a mere mask for Fenianism, and its leaders as propagators of doctrines destructive alike of social order and of religion.

A sale took place in Maryborough on the 3rd of May of five cows which had been seized for rent of land held by Mr. Redington. In anticipation of disturbances, fifty extra police were drafted into the town, but their services were not required. Mr. Clarke, the landlord, bid £5 on the first cow, and all the others were bought for about their value and handed back to Mr. Redington, as caretaker for the purchasers, amid cheers. A public meeting was then held, at which Mr. Lalor, M. P. for Queen's County, denounced the present land laws. The cattle were afterwards escorted home to Mr. Redington's farm by the people and the Maryborough brass band, amid the utmost enthusiasm. Cork Herald.

The following is Mr. Parnell's programme for the settlement of the land question:-1-A Board of Commissioners should be established in Dublin, whose duty it would be to buy entire estates in the Landed Estates Court, and then take their own time to sell these estates in lots to the occupying tenants. 2-The Judge of the Landed Estates Court should be empowered to sell the estate to the Board, notwithstanding any objection by the owner, not only when they bid the highest price, but also when they bid as high as any other bidder. 3— Provision should be made for advancing to the tenants a sum not to exceed (say) fivesixths of the purchase money to be paid by them, such advance to be paid by them in instalments, in a manner similar to that provided by the Bright Clauses." A Committee of the National Land League with Mr. Parnell at its head has more recently drawn up a report on the subject of land tenure in Ireland. The report is of a very sweeping character, and has not, we be-lieve, been generally well received. It recommends the dissolution of part-nership between landlord and tenant altogether and the wholesale establishment of a peasant ownership. A delay of a few years is, however, anticipated before such a radical change is introduced; and in the meantime the committee urge that a bill should be immediately brought forward and passed through Parliament having for its objects:-(1) the suspension for two years of ejectments for non-payment of rent and overholding in the case of all holdings valued at or under £20 year; and (2) the suspension for period in the case of any like holding whatsoever the right of recovering

higher rent than the poor law valuation. For the creation of a peasant proprietary the committee propose that a Department or Commission of Land Administration should be formed, and that it should have ample powers to deal with all questions relating to land in Ireland. In the event of landlord and tenant agreeing upon sale to the latter, the Com-mission would execute the necessary conveyance, and advance the whole for part of the purchase money to the tenant, the holding to be charged 5 per cent. on such advance for thirty-five years, after which time it is to be declared free. The Land League propose that where the landlord is unwilling to sell he should be compelled to do so, on the tenant tendering twenty years the poor-law valuation, the Commission to advance whole or part of the money and execute the conveyance as in the last case where landlord and tenant come to a mutual understanding. It is further suggested that the Commission should be empowered to acquire the ownership of any estate at a sum equal to twenty years' poor-law valuation, and to let to the occupying tenants at a rent equal to 31 per cent. on the purchase money. The treasury would advance to the Land Administration Department as much money as would be required from time to time. Provision should be made to cheapen and simplify the transfer of land as much as possible, and to transfer the Landed Estates Court to the new department. In each County in Ireland it is proposed that there should be a registry office, wherein all owners of land would be compel-

The following is taken from the Dublin Freeman's report of the Land League meeting in Dublin and reflects little credit on the Nationalists" engaged :-Mr. McCoan, M. P., came forward amid

led to register.

At the same time a Mr. O'Harlon stood alongside the chairman with a slip of paper in his hand, from which he proceeded to read amid cries of "sit down," hisses and noise. Several gentlemen proceeded to remonstrate with the intruder amid considerable disturbance. Suddenly a man rushed forward, seized Mr. O'Hanlon by the collar, and hurled him back. A defender of O'Hanlon at once appeared in Mr. P. J. Bracken, who exerted himself freely. A temporary fight occurred, with a good deal of rushing and crushing on the platform; while a number of men and boys with sticks charged; on to the platform, and as it by preconcerted arrangement, took sides with O'Hanlon. Mr. Muffany, of Ballina, was thrown into the body of the hall, two or three others followed, and Mr. McCoan had to use very energetic efforts to prevent himself going down toe. A couple of chairs were broken up and freely

form not, engaged, in hostilities stood on benches and chairs. Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Sullivan, and Mr. Davitt tried to restore peace. while the audience yelled, hissed, cheered, and many of them pressed up to the platform. Presently a great burst of cheering led people to believe that order had been restored, but the lull was followed by another sharp encounter on the platform. Then Mr. Davitt was either thrown or forced to jump off the platform, but he was caught in the arms of a number of people, and held up so as to escape unhurt. More noise and more disorder continued. Mr. Bracken threw the chairman's water glass at some one in the audience who had made an objectionable observation. Mr. Davitt was lifted on to the platform, he mounted on the table, and speaking amid the noise said— according to his statement, had "Men of Dublin-If you give me a hearing I think I will coavince you that all this disturbance has arisen from a misunderstanding."

(Noise.)
Mr. O'Hanlon, who was received with hisses, mounted alongside of Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Bracken stood at the other side.

Mr. Davitt-There are a number of genresolution. Now, we are perfectly willing that they should read the resolution; we have no desire whatever to stand in the way of the expression of Nationalist opinions. (Noise.) After they have read their resolution I will appeal to you to allow us to go on with our meeting. (Noise.) There is no man in Ireland who would believe me capable of standing in the way of the expression of Nationalist principles.

Mr. O'Hanlon attempted to read his resolution, but was inaudible from the cheering and hissing. The Chairman appealed to the audience to

hear Mr. O'Hanlon. Mr. O'Hanlon, disregarding the noise and disorder, read his resolution, which, as far as and the Nationalists of Ireland are willing to make any sacrifice-(hisses)-to the demands -they protest against the deceptive aution of Mr. Parnell and other persons who are trying to convert the people from the proper course to independence, and that while some of the greatest statesmen -(the whistling and noise rendered a great part of the resolution dumb show) ----the line of action pursued by the National Land League has been injurious and deceptive."

Mr. O'Hanlon tore up his resolution and left the platform, being followed by some fifteen or twenty men, who took up a position in the hall.

REVIVAL OF THE NO POPERY CRY IN ENGLAND.

PROTEST OF THE BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY AND REPLY OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Gladstone's letter defending the appointment of the Roman Catholic Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India is considered in Conservative circles to be certain to prejudice the Noncomformists, especially those of Scotland, against him, but in the eyes of the world it is the most statesmanlike document he has yet issued. The letter was written in reply to an address at the meeting of the British Reformation Society through Lord Oranmore and Browne, containing the following resolutions on the appointment of a Roman Catholic Peer, Lord Ripon, as Governor-General of India and another, Lord Kenmare, as Lord Chamberlain :-

"This meeting views the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the important post of Viceroy of India with sincere regret and apprehension.

"First. Because though not contrary to the letter it is contrary to the spirit of the laws, which preclude a Roman Catholic from occupying the throne of these realms and from lling the position of Her Majesty's re tative in Ireland.

Second. Because the Queen, baving been created Empress of India, it is evident by implication that the same restrictions exist with respect to the appointment of Her Imperial Majesty's representative to rule over her 200,000,000 Eastern subjects.

Third. Because the appointment is a precedent changing those laws which preclude Roman Catholics from the throne of this country, which laws were found necessary to preserve the independence of the throne, as

well as our civil and religious liberties. Fourth. Because it has been so ably shown by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in certain pamphlets that more than ever since the decrees of the Vatican Council of 1870 no one can now become a convert to Romanism without renouncing his moral and menta! freedom, and placing his loyalty, civil and mental, at the mercy of another; and because the spirit of a neophyte is expressed in the words "a Catholic first and an Englishman after," which we take to mean that the convert intends, in the case of any conflict between the Queen and the Pope, to follow the Pope and not the Queen, and because the Marquis of Ripon, being in this position, it is, according to this showing, unbecoming to the dignity of the Empress of India and to the wellbeing of her subjects that he should fill this very important position.

Fifth. Because it was evidenced by the fact that not a single Roman Catholic representative has been returned to Parliament by the constituencies of Great Britain, that this appointment is in direct opposition to their

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

In reply to these resolutions the following etter has been received from one of the secretaries of the Prime Minister:-

My Loro-In reply to your letter enclosing memorial from the British Reformation Society, relating to the appointments held by Lord Ripon and Lord Kenmare, I am directed by Mr. Gludstone to inform you that the. qualifications of Lord Ripon for the high office of Viceroy of India had been carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government; that Her Majesty's Government repose particular confidence in he honor, integrity and impartiality of Lord Ripon, and are convinced from ong experience of his personal qualities that he would never allow his religious leanings or professions to interfere in any case with the perfect equity of his conduct in any case where religious interests might be concerned. I am desired to add that the office of Viceroy is one detached in a remarkable degree from all direct contact with religious or ecclesiastical interests, and that is the case of the Lord Chamberlain's office. Lord Kenmare, as has been publicly stated, has by voluntary arrangement divested himself of all functions bearing upon ecclesiastical matters. I am to add further that the citation in your memorial from the work entitled "Rome and the Newest Fashions"of Religion" is verbally accurate, but presents, when taken alone an incomplete and misleading view of Mr. Gladstone's opinions, which are developed in the same book. J. A. Godley.

The body of a man named Andrew Shiel, a Mr. Bracken, who bled from a cut under native of Scotland, has been found in the dock his left ear. Everybody on the plat- at the City Wharf, Hulifax.

A Cathelic Youth is Kept Concealed From His Parents, and, Through testant Church.

A respectable looking middle aged man, who is employed as one of the guardians appointed by the Insurance Companies to take charge of the property at the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, and on which building the companice have heavy risks, was at the Police Court Wednesday, and related a sorrowful tale In reference to the conduct of his son, who, his home, and abandoned the religion in which he had been nurtured and which all his forefathers had professed. The story, as related by Mr. Gagnon, for such is the name of the afflicted father, is to the effect that his son, who is now about sixteen years of age, was sent from home to this city in order that he might enjoy the benefits of a tlemen on this platform who want to read a good education, which, it was expected, was readily to be obtained here, owing to the many educational establishments to be found throughout the city. A short time after his arrival here the boy was taken in charge by his uncle, who is foreman in the office of the Nouveau Monde newspaper, where he remained until the month of April last, when by some means or other, he came into contact with two French Protestant ministers, who succeeded in causing him to leave the office where he was employed in order to take a situation in the printing office of the "only religious daily," which, of course means the Montreal Daily Wit-The uncle, naturally felt anxious about the whereabouts of his protege, made enquiries which showed the reporters could catch, ran-" That while that the youth was under the influence of the clergymen above mentioned, and that he was, in reality, boarding with of the cultivators of the soil—(interruptions) one of them, Mr. Grenier. Some days ago the mother came to town, and proceeded to make search for her child. From her statement it appears that she went to the Rev. Mr. Beaudry's house, but was told that her son was not there, and could not be found. She afterwards discovered that the boy was boarding at Mr. Grenier's, which is adjoining the French Protestant Church on Craig street. Thither she went, but, on making enquiries, she was met with the reply that the reverend gentleman knew nothing whatever of the person of whom she was in search. She was not to be baffled, however, and a mother's love could not be bafiled by designing intrigues or ambiguous replies to straightforward questions. She told one of her friends of the trouble which caused her visit to this city, and a few days later she was informed by the person to whom she entrusted the task of looking for her offspring that he had seen the boy on Jacques Cartier square on Saturday evening, accom-panied by one of the clergymen to whom reference has already been made. Mr. Gagnon finding that his wife's efforts to recover the boy proved unavailing, decided to make a trip himself to this city, in order if possible to discover the whereabouts of his long absent son. On his arrival here he called upon the ministers, who told him that they had no knowledge of the present whereabouts of his son, who, in the interim, had left the employ of Messrs. Dougall, of the Witness office, or at least could not be found on the premises. The heart-broken parent asked the Police Magistrate to grant a warrant to enable him to search the premises of the minister with whom he is supposed to be residing, but Mr. Desnoyers declined to give any such order, as the boy was of an age sufficiently advanced to take charge of himself.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

The Rev. Mr. Grenier, the gentleman said to have possession of the missing youth, was interviewed by a Post reporter, and stated that he had no knowledge whatever of where the boy could at that moment be found. His enlarged. That unfortunate country is bleed-statement, which was given with a consider- ing itself to death, compelled as it is to stand able amount of snavity, and what might be construed by a stretch of imagination into frankness, was to the effect that the boy Gagnon arrived in this city in the month of July. 1878. when he obtained employment in the office of the Nouveau Monde paper, where he obtained \$2 per week for his labor. Up to the month of January last he boarded with his grandmother. During the month "he" said the pious preacher, "came into our congregation, became interested in our good work, joined our Sanday School class, and soon showed that he possessed considerable intelligence. In the month of April last," continued the narrator of facts, "the good young man expressed a desire to abandon Papacy and become united with our Evangelical Church. He was baptized in the usual manner, but as his uncle soon learned of the conversion of his relative, he at once discharged him." The last words were muttered by the clergyman in a tone which denoted that the act of dismissal for abandoning one's faith was a most unjust and unwarranted proceeding.

"About three or four weeks afterwards," said Mr. Grenier, "the boy came to me and said that he had been persecuted by his uncle, and discharged because he had chosen the true way to salvation." He also said that he had been discharged and was actually on the streets. The boy's grandmother also said that she would never do anything for a Protestant. But," said the preacher of Gospel truths, "I told him to have courage and he would prosper."

In reply to the query of our representative regarding the actual place where the boy was concealed, Mr. Grenier declared that he had no knowledge whatever of anything relating

Mr. Beaudry, the gentleman who has charge of the church with which young Gagnon has become connected, was next waited upon, and his story is, oi course, corroborative of that given by the assistant minister, Mr. Grenier In addition to what is above related he states that, after the boy had been discharged from the office in which he had been working, he (Mr. Beaudry) got him a situation in the office of the Witness, where he obtained an advance of \$1 a week in his wages. Said Mr. Beaudry, "We did not do anything to induce the boy to join our church; he did so from conviction, and he does not wish to have anything further to do with his parents, as he says his father has treated him with great cruelty. The mother," said Mr. Beaudry, "endeavored to make her son abandon his new-found faith, but she was eminently unsuccessful in that respect, although she even threatened to have him arrested if he did not go home with her." The minister also said that he had done all

in his power to make the youth accompany his mother home, but he was unable, with all his entreaties, to prevail upon him to do so. The question as to where the boy could be found was put, and elicited the anticipated reply, "I don't know, I have not the slight"

The statements of the father and the two clergymen are completely at variance, and eagle and vulture. any unprejudiced person cannot fail to perceive at a glance that the parents of the miss- | "that our regime will be a weak one. We i ness, contracted in Africa.

COMPULSORY CHRISTIANITY ing boy have but one desire, that is to regain know our power and might, as far as the the custodianship of their son. The father the custodianship of their son. The father world at large is concerned, and that is our remains in town for a few days, and in the fleet. To angment this force will be our meantime will make every exertion the law chief endeavor; if need be we will double it. allows to put an end to the present unhappy We will make our might to be felt universal-

ENGLAND'S POLICY. A LEADING BRITISH LIBERAL ON THE SITUATION-

NEITHER AUSTRIA FOR RUSSIA SHALL HAVE CONSTANTINOPLE—BISMARCK MUST BE HELD up the blood of nations?" NO, NEVER! From a conversation between Mr. Mun-

della and Mr. Francis Broemel, the London

correspondent of the Weiner Allgemeine Zeitung, recently published in that journal, we extract the following expressions of political opinion to which the newly-appointed at which you commence your labours Vice-President of the Council gave utterance

upon that occasion :---"In common with the whole Liberal party two sections. That was, indeed, an unlucky notion. On the other hand, the British Government is to be blamed for not having acquiesced in the other Austrian proposition, made at the Constantinople conference, recommending that Turkey should be compelled by the common decree of the Powers nelles. Thus the miseries of the Russocome to the front energetically, and the Porte

Europe's propositions. "The Liberal party-and, indeed, any Libstouter bulwark against Russian aggressions than can possibly be set up by merely fulfilling the dictates of the Berlin Treaty. The English Liberal party is by no means hostile to breadth of territory can or shall be restored to the Turks. Nor shall Austria annex neither Bosnia or the Herzegovina, but she shall restore those provinces to the respective peoples, so that they must be freely that he would offer an amendment to the adself-governed. Especially disastrous is the dress in reply to the Queen's Speech, that idea which has cropped up here and there the position of the occupiers of land in -of an Austrian advance to Salonica. Such a project would never be sanctioned, nor even tolerated by England.

" It was Austria, not Russia, that started the rebellion in Besnia. We in England are not going to be talked out or our convictions on that matter. In other respects Austria deserves the highest praise-for instance, with respect to the ready and magnanimous generosity she manifested in her treatment of the Bosnian and Herzegovinian refugees.

"Russia must not come to Constantinople; but, then neither must Austria. There is no objection, however, to the admission of coalescing States upon equal terms into the European system, if an Austrian archduke should be placed at the head of a federation of that description; or an English prince would do as well, the main point to be achieved being that the ruler to be chosen shall be a liberal and constitutionally-governing prince."

Mr. Mundella spoke in bitter terms of the laxity exhibited by Europe towards Turkey | they could. in tolerating her slackness in carrying out the terms of the Berlin Treaty. As he spoke of Armenia's sufferings under Turkish perfidy,

he heaved a heavy sigh. "Montenegro," he centinued, 'must have her full rights, and Greece must be greatly perpetually in arms upon its frontiers. And it makes a man's blood boil to think that the same Cheiket Pashs, who organized the Bulgarian massacres, has not only been distinguished by the Porte for so doing, but ac-

command in Albania. "We have deceived ourselves with respect. to Hungary," he further observed, with some heat; "English Liberals rejoiced over the Magyars, and supported them in their efforts for independence. We are now compelled to reproach Hungary with making evil use of her independence and freedom, for she has allowed herself to be tempted into oppressing other nationalities. Once for all, the English Liberal party is against oppression, no matter from what quarter it be exercised, and

against putting the screw upon nationalities

or creeds. in hand with Austria; but we fear that she is being misled by a certain masterful personage, and is letting herself be made his tool for ulterior purposes. It is my firm conviction, and that of many of my party friends, that Bismarck's object is to thrust Austria on farther and farther to the eastward in order one of these days to incorporate her German provinces into the German Empire. But Austria, as Austria, cannot exist without her German provinces, and must tumble to pieces. That can never be permitted. Upon that point we must, if need be, cry "Hands off!" to Bismarck. German Austria's mission is to disseminate civilization and liberty in the East; this being so, her German provinces must be preserved to her for all time to come as the very basis of her existence, and in the interest of her civilization."

The words "Hands off!" seemed to remind Mr. Mundelia of Mr. Gladstone's recent utterances. He observed :- "As Prime Minister, Gladstone will be obliged to modify and mitigate a good deal of what he has laid down the law so apodeictically whilst out of office. He is an enthusiastic, but a thoroughly honest

Touching upon the subject of Irish autonomy, Mr. Mundella exclaimed emphatically:-"That will never come to pass! It will be a good thing to relieve the London Parliament of some of its extra ballast in the way of hard work, so that, for instance, it need not be called upon to trouble itself about waterworks in Cork, or such like. Those ace matters with which an Irish Diet could deal very well; but with nothing further-no. never! What we want is sturdy political centralization, and a United Kingdom." Mr. Mundella defined the attitude about to

be taken up by the Liberal Government towards Russia as follows :-- We shall lay especial stress upon the establishment of a peaceful, and mutually conciliatory status quo. I wish it to be clearly understood that it will be the new Government's task to come to an understanding with Russia upon all Central Asia by no means necessary, nor is it in the interest | Act. of England, that the two Powers should be glaring at each other in Central Asia like

"Do not believe," concluded Mr. Mundella,

From His Parents, and. Through separation which exists between parents and ly, wheresoever it may be necessary to decree fimility, Attends Service in a Pro-child.—Montreal Post. our will and pleasure, but never otherwise than in the cause of freedom and popular well-being. It is sad enough that one people should be compelled to arm itself against another. When will the day dawn that shall put an end, by European arbitration, to that vile militarism which, like a carbuncle, sucks

OPENING PARLIAMENT.

ADDRESS TO THE MINISTRY DEBATE ON THE CRISH CORRCION ACT. LONDOO, MAY 20 .- My Lords and Gen-

tlemen, - The late season of the year

will seriously abridge the time available for useful legislation, but I make no doubt you will studiously turn it to the best I deplore the success of Count Andrassy's account. The Peace Preservation Act for proposal to divide the Bulgarian people into Ireland expires on the lat of June. You will not be asked to renew it. My desire to avoid the evils of exceptional legislation in an abridgement of liberty would not induce me to forego in any degree the performance of the first duty of every Government in providing for the security of life and property, but while I am deterto bring about important reforms. The necessary pressure might have been exercised persuaded that the loyalty and good sense of persuaded that the loyalty and good sense of by sending the British fleet to the Darda- my Irish subjects will justify me in relying on the provisions of the ordinary law tirmly Turkish war might have been averted. At administered for the maintenance of peace that particular moment England should have and order. The provisions enacted before come to the front energetically, and the Porte the dissolution of the late Parliament for the would have submitted unconditionally to mitigation of the distress in Ireland has been serviceable to that important end. The question of the sufficiency of the advances cral Government in England at the present already authorized by Parliament in time—is not only for the execution of the also under my consideration. Measures Berlin Treaty in its entirety, but is resolved | will, at an early day, be submitted for to go much further, and to secure to all the putting an end to the controversies which populations of South-Eastern Europe absolute bave arisen with respect to the burial in freedom and independence, and, by creating a churchyards and cemeteries. It will be Confederation of such States, to found a much | necessary to ask you to renew the Act for secret voting. Among the chief subjects which may be brought under your notice, as time may permit, will be bills for giving more effectual protection to the occupiers of land Russia; but it is the settled foe of all despotic against injury from ground game, for deterand victors systems of government, and of all mining on just principles the liabilities of oppressions of the people. Not a finger's employers for accidents sustained by workmen, and for the extension of borough franchise in Ireland. These and all your labors I heartily commend to the blessing of God.

O'Connor Power, Home Ruler, gave notice Ireland deserves immediate attention, in order that their legitimate claims may be satisfied. Mr. Chamberlain, Radical, gave notice that he would move for a Select Committee upon the losses of merchant ships. Sir J. Gray, Home Ruler, gave notice that he will ask leave to introduce a bill for the

suspension of ejectments in Ireland. Sir Stafford Northcote, in the debate on the address, dwelt upon the beavy responsibility of allowing the Peace Preservation Act to lapse. Generally he approved of the spirit the speech, although he criticized some details. He was at a loss to understand what was meant by the appointment of Mr. Goschen as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Porte. He wished to know what was meant by the reference to the establishment of institutions in Afghanistan. He was glad Government had the courage to see the necessity of maintaining British supremacy in the Transvaal. The Opposition, he said, would conscientiously support the Government if

Mr. Power then moved an amendment to the address that the position of the occupiers of land in Ireland deserves immediate attention, in order that their legitimate claims may be satisfied.

Mr. Gladstone urged Mr. Power not to press his proposition that did not affect a principle raised by the address. Regarding Sir Stafford Northcote's remarks, Mr. Gladstone said the Government were true to the principles they had enunciated, respecting foreign policy, when in Opposition, as the late Government could testify. He held tually at this very moment holds a high that, apart from one or two questions arising out of the Treaty of Berlin. That document had promised many valuable provisions. Mr. Goschen's appointment was by no means unusual, as the late Government had adopted the same course in the case of Sir Henry Elliott. Mr. Goschen's powers were the same as those of an ordinary Ambassador. Mr. Geschen would receive specific instructions, and if the effect of his mission was to clear up the misapprehension entertained by Turkey regarding the Government, the result would be worthy of attainment. The Government viewed the Greek and Montenegrin questions as pressing. It was desirable to disabuse the minds of the Turkish people of the notion that England had such a special, separate interest in the maintenance of Turkey. It was also desirable to remove from the mind of the Porte the idea. that England was disposed to trespass upon their rights in Asia. All the Government desired, he said, was to see the obligations of Turkey faithfully fulfilled. They had no desire to reduce the limits of Turkish territory in any direction. Regarding Indian finances, he would not in the present state of the question go into details. The Govern-ment was obliged to accept the annexation of the Transvaal as an accomplished fact. The Government thought the circumstances did not justify the renewal of the Coercien Act in Ireland.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, pointed out that it was impossible at this period of the session to attempt to legislate on so large a question as was raised by Mr. Power's amendment. The Irish members might, however, rely upon Government considering the matter with the greatest possible care. Regarding the Coercion Act he appealed to the priests and people of Ireland to refrain from acts, whether in the nature of party processions or otherwise, which might result in evil consequences, or lead to

coercive measures. Mr. Shaw urged that the condition of the

poor was very pressing.

Mr. Parnell urged the necessity for a. temporary suspension of the right of evic-

Mr. Power's amendment was rejected by 300 against 47. The motion for an address was agreed to. In the House of Lords, in the debate on the

address in reply to the speech from the throne, the Duke of Marlborough said he regretted the Government could not renew the Coercion Act on account of the many outrages against life and property that are con-

stantly taking place in Ireland. Earl Spencer (Liberal), who was once Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, said the present state achievements there is plenty of room. It is of affairs did not call for a continuance of the

> Father Horny, the originator of the Catholic mission at Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, and a Ngovan, has died at Cannes, after a long ill-

AND CATHOLIC CHEONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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BY THE

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

CALENDAR.

MAY.

MAY.

THURSDAY, 27—Corpus Christi. Holydsy of obligation. Epist. 1 Cor. x1. 23-23; Gosp. John xi. 56-53.

FRIDAY, 28—0f the Octave.

SATURDAY, 20—Of the Octave.

SUNDAY, 30—Second Sunday after Pentecost, Epist. 1 John iii. 13-18;

MONDAY, 31—St. Angela Merici, Virgin. St. Petronilia, Virgin.

TUESDAY, 1-Ofthe Octave.
WEDNESDAY, 2-Of the Octave. SS. Marcellinus and Companions, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Healy, Portland, 1875. JUNE

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MR. JAMES MCARAN, 196 Murray street, is agent for the TRUE WITNESS. He will deliver the paper to the necessary places and will take orders for its weekly delivery to subscribers, as well as for other Irish Canadian and Irish American papers.

FATHER LEENING CRAIGGE, an Australian clergyman, who has established for himself a reputation as a lecturer in that country and ing, arrived in Montreal on Friday last. The Detroit Free Press, alluding to a lecture which Father Craigge delivered in that city, says:-The scholarly speaker exhibited great dramatic power, and his fine physique and majestic bearing greatly intensified the bearing with which his burning words were received by the large audience. His lecture was for the benefit of St. Vincent's Church." It is not his fortnight's stay in this city.

PARNELL has achieved another triumph in the adoption of his land scheme by the views are those he expressed in America he After this statement it may be pertinently will not entertain them and will leave the party. Mr. Shaw is one of the innocent souls that will talk until the arrival of the Greek Kalends about Home Rule and Tenant Rights, but when it comes to decisive action draws back. He is also one of those wholesouled legislators who is so much admired in the House of Commons for his moderation in contradistinction to Parnell, who is thoroughly hated. Mr. Shaw would make an efficient member of an Irish House of Commons if it were once established, but he will not do anything to establish it.

The Canadian carsman is victorious once more, and this on the historic Potomac and under the eyes of 50,000 Americans, who the day to embark in a fresh one for the would hail his defeat with rapture. The fact that the victory was really a foregone conclusion does not detract from the laurels of only their duty in bringing out the Post. Hanlan, for if even his opponent was not They dedicated their time and part of their mentally prostrated and if he had rowed the race with the necessary nerve and courage the result would, in all probability, be the same. Hanlan has now shewn his prowess on the waters of England, the United States. and Canada, and has defeated the very best men brought against him, or that could have been brought against him. His success must, therefore, be ascribed to skill, pluck, and science, and chance and luck left out of the question. Courtney should meet with sympathy; he knew he was no match for Hanlan, and if, against his own better judgment, he was measured against the peerless Canadian, it is not his fault, but the fault of his backers, who pretended to have more faith in his ability than he possessed himself. It is doubtful if there is an oarsman to-day in the wide world who can row Edward Hanlan | cent newspaper like the Post would not | with the True Witness, all necessary matewithout getting odds.

WHEN a gladiator was vanquished in the arena of ancient Rome it was in the power of the audience to save his life, if it so pleased them. Previous to the victor despatching his prostrate victim it was his custom to look towards the audience for a sign, when, if those civilized pagans composing it were pleased with the appearance or conduct of the defeated gladiator, they cried "habet" and his life was spared. If, on the contrary, they turned their paid up, and the balance of which they were thumbs toward the ground and cried "non and are prepared to pay up when habet," the victor despatched the vanquished called upon. At this stage of the prowith cheerful alacrity. Those were ancient ceedings they found general apathy offset by his violent batred to Rome and the with them, said I knew as much about music and pagan times, and we have improved con- prevailing among those upon whom they siderably upon them, but nevertheless it is doubtful if poor Courtney would not as lief be | The additional stock was, indeed, subscribed killed with the trident or short-sword as to the extent of \$10,000, but when the call is the climate, others hint that it is the ale. suffer the contumely and insult heaped upon | for the first allotment of ten per cent. was him by the Christian newspapers of made they found the subscribers, except in a that he is a knave, a scoundrel and here it may be stated incidentally that an ox of Renan.

an idiot is the general opinion of the public as conveyed through the press. But is it not just possible that Courtney is honest and unfortunate? It absolutely requires more nerve of Montreal did not desire a journal of to bear up against the scorn of public opinion than to sell a boat race. Courtney, besides, would gain more by winning than losing, no unfortunately too often are, several meetings matter how heavily he was bribed. The public, when surged by passion, is generally unjust, and never more so than in the present

VALEDICTORY.

At a meeting of the directory of the EVENING POST PRINTING COMPANY held last night it was decided to suspend publication of the daily, and hence, after to-day, the paper grets the suspension of the Posr than its will not appear. This suspension, as our readers will remember, had been contemplated as far back as the 26th of February, on which done more to bring it into existence day it was stated editorially that, owing to and support it during the past two years, circumstances then fully set forth, the Post would cease publication on the 13th day of all the stockholders had fulfilled their en-March following. On account, however, of the pressure brought to bear upon the Company by several influential Irish Catholic gentlemen of the city it was decided to give the paper another chance for existence on their representations that they would almost guarantee that the necessary stock would be placed through their exertions, and that the money realized would meet coming demands, including that of the press which has lately been taken away by its owner. It is true the stock was taken up through the exertions of the staff of the Post, but when the calls were made they were not responded to, except by the faithful few who had taken an interest in the enterprise from the first, and were willing, at more or less inconvenience to themselves, to fulfil what they considered a moral as well as a legal obligation. But the bulk of the stock subscribers, for reasons best known to themselves, held back, and hence the resolution of the directors last night-a resolution only arrived at after mature deliberation. In the editorial of the 26th of February referred to a short history of the Post and its surroundings was given, thing from assuming all responsibility in a and as nothing has occurred since then to business proverbial for its difficulties. materially alter matters it may not be out of place to reproduce the following portion of it

The Post was ushered into existence on the 10th of June, 1878, to supply an absolute necessity, and although the times were of the hardest and the competition of the strength of the subscribed stock. It will not, the States, where he has been lately sojourn- keenest, it sprang almost at a bound into public favor, and took place in the front rank of Canadian journalism. Since that time it has been managed with the strictest regard to economy commensurate with its usefulness as an organ of public opinion. It did not pay expenses the first year, it is true, but for the past six months the expenditure has been kept within the revenue, and this we take to be almost unpreunlikely that the oratorical powers of the cedented as regards newspaper enterprise in eloquent gentleman will be utilized during Canada. To-day it is financially a success, while the other city papers, with perhaps one exception, are so heavily involved that have paid in advance, and they are not many, they cannot call their souls their own, and are owned in a greater measure by paper Home Rule party, and Mr. Shaw says if his companies than by their nominal proprietors. asked, why it is that under the circumstances the proprietors of the Post should suspend it understood that it is not financial embarpublication? This is the explanation they rasment which causes them to suspend their offer. When the want of such a journal was paper, which is financially in a better position felt in Montreal, during a crisis in which the Irish Catholics were handicapped for lack of an organ, the proprietors stepped forward and supplied it, intending their stewardship to be would arise, and for the reason stated, the merely of a temporary nature, for it is hardly necessary to state that they never pretended to be, and never intended to be, newspaper men in the common sense of the word. They carried on a business of their own, at which they had at least been moderately successful, and it was rather late in mere novelty of owning a newspaper. They, however, performed what they considered means to its successful establishment, trusting that after awhile others, able and willing every Wednesday as usual, and we hope to co-operate, would think it their duty to greatly improved, under the management of advance and take part in the scheme and its responsibilities, allowing them to resume their legitimate business and leave the en- the supervision of the daily and weekly, one terprise they had started under the care of a fed by the other. No pains will be spared to real newspaper man who would devote his make it a thoroughly Catholic journal, second whole energies to its management. In this hard, practical age, many people are prone to TRUE WITNESS will afford a fair profit on the doubt that their neighbors can be so disin- capital stock of the proprietors, and at the lug, and without hesitation pronounced mea terested as to sink money into a concern for same time allow them to resume their proper the good of any except themselves, but there avocations, though, of course, always keeping are exceptions, and let us hope numerous its interests in view, and devoting to it as ones. At all events the public will, we large a portion of their time as they can trust, be generous enough to give the spare. original company credit for shrewdness suffi. cient to have known at the outset that a one bring them as much profit as their proper rials being on the premises. business, and also for not acting selfishly in the premises. It was intended when the conclude this valedictory announcement withpaper would be well under weigh to turn it out cordially and sincerely thanking their over to a joint stock company, which could thousands of readers and well wishers appoint a thorough newspaper man to the throughout Canada for their past kindness management and allow them to retire as and the favor which they have shewn to aforesaid, leaving their capital in the concern. Acting on this idea, they obtained a faults and shortcomings-Vale,-Post, May 22. charter for the formation of a Company with a capital of \$50,000, half of which was taken up by themselves, a portion of which they

relied for co-operation and encouragement.

the law can force them to fulfil their obligations. Still myllling to believe that the wealthy brish Catholic population their own to represent their opinions and dowere advertised, and a few held, with little or no satisfactory results, and hence they concluded either that their efforts were not appreciated, or, for some cause or other, that interest in the Posr did not choose to let its

sympathy assume a practical shape. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that no one more sincerely remanager and principal proprietor, Mr. John P. Whelan, or that no one has both as regards time and money. Indeed, if gagements there would to-day be no necessity for this valedictory address. Mr. Whelan at the outset took one-fourth of the whole stock, or \$12,500 and not only did he meet the calls as they were made, but advanced money to meet current expenses to over and above his subscribed stock, when advances had to be made from time to time on the strength of the unpaid stock of the company, so that the sentence above is strictly correct wherein it is stated "that they (the company) were prepared to pay the balance when called upon. Seeing that he did not obtain the necessary co-operation, the question, in so far as he was concerned, resolved itself into one of whether it would be advisable for him to leave the legitimate pursuits in which he had been comparatively successful and continue the enterprise with unwilling stockholders, or commence business as a newspaper man pure and simple. He felt that in justice to himself and his family he could not adopt the latter alternative, for paying one's share is a different

Those who subscribed to the stock of the Post, and did not pay up, cannot even console themselves with the reflection that they have saved the amount, as the three allotments called for will have to be paid in any case to replace money advanced and expended on the however, be lost, as the TRUE WITNESS and extensive job printing in connection with it will realize profits, and afford fair dividends.

The proprietors will be pleased it they learn the readers of the Post find the foregoing explanations satisfactory, but if they do not they can console themselves with the consciousness that they have tried to perform a public duty with the best means at their disposal. They may also add there is no question of insolvency connected with the suspension; they owe nothing but what can be paid in a few hours. As regards the subscribers who theycan either have their money refunded to them or take the value out in the TRUE WITNESS. To the still fewer who have paid for their advertising contracts in advance, the same offer is made, for the Company want than any of its Montreal contemporaries.

Having since the Post was first published entertained fears that a crisis like the present proprietors in their purchase of plant and material had always in view their future utility in connection with the TRUE WITNESS and job printing, and hence there has been no waste of money, whatever there may have been of time, in so far as they were concerned. From this material, therefore, they may reasonably hope for a fair return on the capital invested, and what is still more important to them, they can now turn their almost undi-

vided attention to their business proper. The TRUE WITNESS will therefore be issued by the Post Printing & Publishing Company the present editor of the Post, who will have more time to dedicate to it than when having to none on the continent of America. The

A first-class job printing business, in every respect, will be kept running in conjunction

The proprietors of the Evening Post cannot what must necessarily have been a good many

Renan is now the lion in the swell clerical circles of London. He is the recipient of like it that the difference is only nominal. marked courtesy from the Dean of Westminster, Lord Houghton and others of the goas-you-please theologians of the Establishment. His famous "Life of Christ" is amply Popes. Renan has become so big that he is obliged to sit during his lectures. The papers of the metropolis are divided upon the cause of this elephantiasis. Some say it Red Cloud, chief of the Sioux, accounted for his embonpoint by saving that he had been stuffed with white men's lies. Ne doubt, all the day. That he has sold the race, few instances, not inclined to respond, though three, climate, ale and lies, combined to make police go around, they find a man dead on the the editor of the Sportsman. Trickett's party

THE ORANGE INCORPORATION BILL OF P. E. ISLAND.

There is considerable excitement in Prince Edward Island over the question which has vexed Ontario for years, namely, the incorpo-Mr. Campbell, the member for the 1st district Honorable Mr. Sullivan, who is a Catholic that part of the public which should take an | singularly enough, but with a backbone com-Era says, in reference to Mr. Sullivan's conduct:---

When Mr. Sullivan saw Mr. Campbell's Orange notice in the Order Book he should, at once have called a caucus of his supporters He would have called one to discuss a naitry appropriation of a few hundred dollars. He should have said to his party respectfully yet firmly: "Gentlemen, many of you hold your seats through the votes of the Catholics electors in the several constituencies which you represent. You could not do anything that would be more obnoxious to them than pass an Orange Incorporation bill. You cannot surely suppose that they will be so mean-spirited as not to resent what they would regard as a wanton insult. They have waived their views on the school question, but they never imagined that you would legalize an instituan amount reaching several thousand dollars tion which the great non-Catholic Province of Ontario has refused to legalize by an incorporated act. Besides, gentlemen, I am not altogether lost to my own self-respect. I can not permit you to place me in a false position. As Attorney-General I would be required to advise the Lieutenant-Governor to give his assent to this bill should it pass through the Legislature; but as a Catholic I cannot do so, as that would fasten the stigma upon me of being a renegade, and make me infamous throughout the world as the Catholic Leader of a Legislature which passed an Orange Incorporation Bill. Such a disreputable thing is without a parallel in history. If you insist upon passing this Bill, for the reasons I have given, and particularly for the reason that a large ma. jority supporting this Government owe their places in the Legislature to the Catholic electors of this Province, I must send you to the country. As a leader of a Constitutional Government I cannot permit you to carry a measure against the well understood wishes of a majority of your constituents." Had Mr. Sullivan adopted a common sense course like this he would have risen in the estimation of his supporters, and we would have heard the last of the Orange Incorporation Bill. He had the honor and the interests of his co-religionists, as well as liberal-minded Protestants, in his keeping, and he has not proved equal to the trust. Through lack of brains or want of heart he has permitted a notoriously illiterate person to insult and outwit him, that is, supposing for a moment that the whole nefarious transaction was not what is commonly called "a put up job." There was no caucus held, and the infamous bill was hurried through the Legislature without the least earnest effort to prevent it becoming law. We cannot understand a cowardly ostrich like policy when principles are at stake.

We cannot keep contrasting the conduct of Mr. Sullivan with that of the Honorable Mr. Fraser of Ontario. There was no com- you will have to wait for the result. promise in Mr. Fraser. He used all his powerful eloquence in combating a great evil, and if the party to which he belongs gave itself away to the Bashi-Bazouks Mr. Fraser would not go with it, not for all Canada. We sympathise with the bitterness of our esteemed contemporary and trust the Protestant Lieut.-Governor of P. E. Island will be more just than the Catholic Attorney General and veto the bill.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN.

MR. EDITOR-It is possible you or some of your badly disposed subscribers may imagine for one moment that I am parading my misfortunes before the world in order to get a subscription. I assure you this is not so. I don't want eleemosynary aid of any description, although, if the thing was insisted upon, I would not ultimately object to a gold watch, with my name and praises engraved upon it, or a gold pencil, or a china cup and aucer, or an illuminated mouse trap or anv other of the idlotic things a too generous public is in the habit of presenting to some deserving gentleman who does not want to have his name in the newspapers, but which creeps in, nevertheless, in some mysterious fashion. I hate presentations, and I positively will not accept anything from my gang on the Lachine Canal, although I know its intentions are developing in that direction. It is true my head is bandaged up in the cause of suffering humanity, but my arm, Dei gratia, is as strong enough to grind out music from a hand organ, my present occupation. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you are not aware that I am passionately fond of music, Well, I am. When I was a boy Catherine Hayes felt my ears, or at least that port of them termed the musical genius. From that moment music took possession of my immortal soul. I went and pawned my Sunday clothes and with the proceeds invested in a second or third hand flute, which I played from the rising to the setting of the sun. The notes I evolved from that instrument were so harmonius and so thrillingly beautiful as to make the dogs howl a chorus. But observe the jealousy of man-Some envious musical thief of the world raised the feeling of the neighborhood against me to such an extent that a deputation waited upon my parents and the consequence was that my flute was confiscated. It was reported in the neighborhood that my playing caused the death of several respectable parties, and I would not be surprised if it were true, for it was killing in the extreme. All the people who died of my music were buried in one particular corner of the churchyard, and their ghosts came out regularly at midnight and sang the Marquis of Lorne's new national anthem for Canada, or at least something so But I was forgetting to tell you, Mr. Editor, that my parents, after mature consideration. broke my fiddle (I used to call it violin) in two pieces, and leating me over the head as a politician about true inwardness. It would be good if the parents of half our Montreal musicians did the same, although it was unjust in my care. A great many of the ladies of Lachine, when they are thumping the piano, do not pause to think of the sayings of the little frogs in the fable: the championship of England and £200

an inquest, and a verdict is returned of "heart disease" or phthisis pulmonalis, whereas the truth is heave atruck; deed by discordant music while passing some cut stone house on Sherbrooke street, and the true verdict should have been. "died from a too sudden fend their interests when attacked, as they ration of the Orange order. It seems that admixture of D flat with C sharp. I know that music "hath charms to smooth the savage beast" or something like that, but it of Queen's County, brought in the bill, and has also power to slay like the lightning. that it was passed by a vote of the House hear it said that Canada, if attacked by a without resistance from the Premier, the power hostile to England, (she does not care about herself) could raise and equip an army of 600,000 men. I don't believe it Mr. Editor but what I do believe is that if hard pushed by posed of cartilage. The Charlottetown New their foreign foes, our amateur musicians could take their planes, and advancing to the frontier by a simultaneous burst of music, slaughter any army or navy who dared pollute the sacred soil of Canada with its presence. I

> uncle in Labrador, which, as I am treating of music, may not be out of place :--Dear Myles,-I have seen your letters in the Montreal Post and TRUE WITNESS, and am glad you are become a great literary writer. I could not mistake the style for a moment, and at once set them down to the O'Regans. As for me, I kept my head on my shoulders well enough until an aristocratic tamily came here with a piano and played. I bore up with it wonderfully for a time, but at length had to succumb, and as I need scarcely inform you, I died and was buried on the beach. I herewith forward you my head as a keepsake. Let not the cause of my death discourage you, however; music is good in its way, and you were bound to be a great musician.

have received the following letter from my

Your dead Uncle. MICHAEL O'REGAN. Dear Mr. Editor,-The above communica tion had a great effect upon me, the more particularly as I was just looking around for a means of livelihood, my poor head being utterly unable to bear the strain of the pick and shovel. But what was I to do? My means would not permit me to give lessons in the divine art, and besides 1 was not acquainted with the notes. It is true I could play a jews-harp, an instrument which does not require a music sheet, but that instrument would not draw a crowd. It is in suforth, and all at once an idea seized me. You must be struck, Mr. Editor, with the number of ideas with which I am seized when occasion calls them forth, but as they have not up to this added to my wealth. I may be excused for vaunting them Christopher Columbus discovered America for the purpose of making Sir Hugh Allan and others like him millionaires, while the man himself died in poverty. My idea was this. The Marquis of Lorne has employed a Scotch bag-piper to go round with him and play "The Campbells are coming." Now, thought I, it is not necessary that a man should be a Beethoven or a Mozart to squeeze heavenly strains of music from under his arm, and if this Excellency likes one kind of music, why not another. Suppose I get a hand organ for instance and go to Ottawa, and through the influence of Sir John obtain this situation as organ grinder to the Governor-General of Canada? It is a fine thing for a Governor-General to have a bag-pipe at his left ear screaming like the north-east wind, while on the other a hand organ was filling his soul with a flood of melody.

I hired a hand organ, took an bour's lesson and departed for the capital, but I am afraid

Yours, etc.,
Myles O'Regan.

Catholic Cemeteries.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK SUSTAINS THE POSITION OF THE CHURCH.

Dennis Coppers, a prominent Freemason of Hoboken, N. J., died in September, 1879, and short reign she permitted acts as if for the his friends desired to bury his body by the henefit of Catholics which were the cause. Calvary Cemetery which he had purchased. The refasal of the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to allow the body to be buried there on the ground that he was a Mason and a Protestant, caused much Nor did James II. do us any good in the next comment at the time. After a prolonged argument Justice Westbrook granted a peremptory mandamus compelling the trustees to permit the burial. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of New York, general term, and a decision was Justice Westbrook's action. The opinion says, and this is the point that interests the public at large: "I think it cannot be doubted that religious corporations may lawfully establish cemeteries and burying grounds exclusively denominational, and guard and protect the same by such rules and regulations as make effective the objects and purposes of their organization. When established the corporation may impress upon them rules and regulations operating equally upon all who use or seek to use the privilege of burial within them. Whoever purchases right of burial, and takes a certificate of his right, which does not grant or convey some absolute interest or title fre; from such rules and regulations, must be deemed to take subject to them, and in short to have contracted with the corporation that his right holy. They would pray for the conversion shall be subject and controlled by such lawful rules and regulations as the corporation may have prescribed.

The Boat Race.

GRAND FIZZLE-COURTNEY'S CONDUCT-RILEY (REPRESENTING AMERICA) MATCHED WITH

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- " A stupendous fizzle." "a grand sell," "a gigantic sell!" These are the exclamations one hears on every side to-night concerning the outcome of the Hanlan-Courtney exhibition to-day. A hundred thousand people to-night are talking of the performance, and on all sides there is nothing but indignation and disgust. It would be ridiculous to call the affair a race. It was more like a funeral procession. One man (Hanlan) rowed leisurely over the course; one man (Courtney) came up looking sick, rowed hard for fifty or a hundred strokes, found himself behind, gave up the race, added two miles in a dejected, painful sort of fashion, and then paddled more slowly and dejectedly back to his boat-house. That is the story of the race itself in a nutshell. All interest in the contest was exhausted before a hundred strokes had been pulled and the race from that out was simply an exhibition of very leisurely practice rowing on the part of Hanlan and a very pitiful spectacle of a sick man in a boat trying to paddle over a specific amount of water against his will.

TRICKETT CHALLENGES HANLAN. London, May 19. - I am authorized to inform Hanlan through the columns of the Globe that Trickett challenges him to row on the Thames in the middle of November, for sidewalk, take him to the coroner who holds | desire an immediate cable reply from Banlan, | ineffectual, Sold by all Chemists.

addressed to the editor of the Sportemen London, who will refund Hanlan the expenses incurred in cal ling; There is plenty of money behind Trickett, and bets to any amount are forthcoming.

THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

The first half-yearly meeting of the Catholic Union of Great Britain was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday. The Duke of Norfolk presided and was accompanied by Cardinal Newman, who attended in compliance with the invitation of the Union, and was robed in the dress of a cardinal deacon. The Cardinal was very cordially welcomed.

On the motion of the Earl of Ashburnham seconded by Lord Arundell of Wardour, the Duke of Norfolk was re-elected president, and proceeded to call on the Cardinal to read his address.

Cardinal Newman said-Our martyrs in the 16th century, and their successors and representatives in the times which followed. at home and abroad, hidden in out-of-the-way nooks and corners of England, or exiles and refugees in foreign countries, kept up a tradition of continuous fervent prayer for their dear England, down almost to our own day, when it was taken up as if from a fresh beginning. It was a fresh start on the part of a holy man, Father Spencer of the Passion. himself a convert, who made it his very mission to bring into shape a system of prayer for the conversion of his country, and we know what hardships, mortifications, slights, insults, and disappointments he underwent for this object. We know, too, now, in spite of this immense discouragement, he did a great work-great in its success. That success lies in the visible fact of the conversions that have been so abundant among us since he entered upon his evangelical labor. Nor must we forget, while we bless the memory of his charity, that such a religious service was one of the observances which he in. herited from the congregation which he had joined, though he had begun it before he was one of its members, for St. Paul of the Cross, its founder, for many years in his Roman monastery, had the conversion of England in his special prayers. Nor again must we preme crises that genius shines refulgently forget the great aid which Father Spencer found from the first in the zeal of Cardinal Wiseman, who not only drew up a form of prayer for England for the use of English Catholics, but introduced Father Spencer's object to the bishops of France. and gained for us the powerful intercession of an affectionate people, who in my early days were considered this side of the Channel to be nothing else than our natural enemies. And now, after this introduction, let us consider what it is we ask for when we ask for the conversion of England. Do we mean the conversion of the State or of the nation, or of the people or of the race? Of which of these or of all of these together, for there is an indistinctness in the word "England," and again a conversion from what to what? This. too, has to be explained. Yet I think that at all times, whether in the sixteenth century or in the nineteenth, those who have prayed for it have mainly prayed for the same thing. To pray for the triumph of religion was in times past to pray for the success in political and civil matter of certain Sovereigns, Governments, parties, nations. So it was in the fourth century, when Julian attempted to revive and re-establish paganism. for the Church then was to pray for the overthrow of Julian. And so in England. Catholics in the sixteenth century would pray for Mary and Protestants for Elizabeth. But those times are gone. Catholics do not now depend for the success of their religion on the patronage of sovereigns, at least in England; and it would not help them much if they gained it. Indeed, it is a question if it succeeded here in England, even in the sixteenth century. Queen Mary did not do much for us. In her side of his wife and children in the lot in the excuse for terrible reprisals in the next reign, and have stamped on the minds of our countrymen a fear and hatred of us, viewed as Catholics, which, at the end of three centuries, is as fresh and keen as it ever was. century by the exercise of his regal power. The event has taught us not to look for the conversion of England to political movements and changes. I think the best favor sovereigns, parliaments, municipalities and other political powers can do us is to let us handed down on the 14th instant reversing alone. If I am asked what our predecessors in the faith, were they on earth, would understand now by praying for the conversion of England, as two or three centuries ago they understood by it the success of these political parties and measures with which that conversion was bound up, I answer that they would contemplate an object present, immediate, concrete, and in the way of Providence. and it would be, if worded with strict correctness, not the conversion of Eng-land to the Catholic Church, but the growth of the Catholic Church in England. They would expect, again, by their prayers, nothing sudden, nothing violent. They would look for the gradual, steady, and sound advance of Catholicity by ordinary means and issues which are probable, and acts and proceedings which are good and

> I have given it. I have done as well as I could, though poor is the best. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks to the Cardinal was moved by the Earl of Gainsborough, seconded by Mr. Longdale, supported by Canon M'Mullen, and un-

of individuals, and for a great many of them,

and out of all ranks and classes, and those

especially who are in faith and devotion

nearest to the Church, and seem, if they do not

themselves defeat it, to be the object of God's

selection, and, in order to effect all this, for a

blessing on our controverslalists, that they

may be gifted with an abundant measure of

prudence, self-command, tact, knowledge of men and things, good sense, candour and

straightfordwardness. I could not have

selected a more important subject to bring

before you, but in proportion to my sense of

its importance is my conscioneness that it

desires a treatment far superior to that which

animously adopted. The vote was briefly acknowledged by

Cardinal Newman. The Duke of Norfolk said he wished to hand to his Eminence a present from the Catholics of Australia, which had been placed in his hands for presentation. The Duke handed the present, a massive golden salver, to the Cardinal.

Cardinal Newman suitably replied to the presentation, and at the solicitation of the Duke of Norfolk the Cardinal gave his blessing to the audience, which soon after separated .- Standard.

Phillips' palatable Cod Liver Oil with Phospho-Nutritine (or phosphates as found in wheat) a preparation in which the oil is rendered tasteless, digestive and more nutritious than any simple or compounded Cod Liver Oil. Its taste is acceptable to the most sensi-"what is play to you is death to us." The a side. He has posted the money to-day to tive stomach, and has been taken with marked effect where other preparations have proved

reputation to give us when he returns, what is there left to Conservatism? Lord

Beaconsfield has been kept alive by having

much to live for. Now that the exercise of

power, the sole charm and zest of his exist.

ence, is at an end, what would be an actuary's

estimate of worth of what is left of his public

up, and will have to be reconstructed. The

Parnell's Farewell Address

The following is Mr. Parnell's address to the electors of Meath, delivered on the 5th

inst. at Navan :--Mr. Parnell came forward and was warmly cheered. He said :- Fellow-countrymen, it is for the first time with very mixed feelings that I address an audience in the county Mesth. During the last five years since first you took me by the hand and placed me in a position of public trust and confidence, I have always feit in every act of my public life that I had my constituents and the people of this county cordially taking me by the hand and helping me with their sympathy and practical aid to the best of their endeavor (applause). But on the present ocasion I am obliged to announce to you step which is most distasteful to me, and which I flatter myself will be distasteful to many of you, my triends in the past and I hope in the future (hear, hear). Shortly after I appeared in Navan the last time I was summoned to the city of Cork to attempt to wrest that constituency from the grasp of Whig and Tory (applause). This was after I had pledged myself to your service and offered you my humble aid in the future Parliament. When I went to the city of Cork went to fight a forlorn hope in a constituency that had never before been won; to shake the hold of the Whig who had held it for 15 years, and to eject the Tory who had been returned for Cork at the last general election (hear, hear). I found the city of Cork a prey to both Whig and Tory, and represented by men of these two political creeds, and I say that I did not dream that I could have won it at the short notice, with only two days and nights to contest that great city (cheers.) But I did believe that I could beat the Whig, and I told the people of Cork that even if we did not succeed in beating the Tory and returning me it would be sufficient if we prevented an additional Whig from being sent to represent the already overcrowded ranks of that party in the House of Commens. Well, I went into the fight, and in two days' we won a victory which has since resounded through the length and breadth of the civilized world (cheers.) We won the double victory, and I was returned as member for the city of Cork (cheers). Now, the circumstances in which I find myself are shortly these-that if I carry out my inclinations, if I yield to the feelings of self-interest which prompt me to remain as your representative, the city of Cork must undoubtedly be lost (cheers). What am I to do? (Cries of "Hold it.") I have planted the banner of Itish nationality in the city of Cork (hear, hear), with the waves of English misgovernment surrounding us upon every side, and I believe that it is my duty to hold that banner, and to hold Cork (cheers); and hard as the right may be, I feel convinced that the victory that has been won in Cork will spread through the south of Ireland, and that in a short while the counties of Ulster, which are now backward, will join hands with Connaught, with Leinster, and with Boyal Meath (cheers), with gallant Tipperary, and with noble Mayo, in taking line with the rest of Ireland in this great struggle (cheers). I ask, then, your help and moral support to aid me in upholding this position. I look to Meath as the pattern constituency of all Ireland, and I believe that Meath will lay aside all local considerations, and will add one more sacrifice to the many which you have already made for Ireland by permitting me to sit for Cork (cheers). I wish to leave the question of choosing my successor to the good sense and sterling patriotism of the electors, priests and people of the County Meath (cries of "Sullivan"). I feel sure that Meath cannot go wrong, and that there will be no division in the national ranks (hear, hear), and that you will choose a tried and trusted representative to take my place who will work alongside and of whom you will not ashamed as your future representative (cheers for Sullivan, and cries of Name him.") I wish to say a word or two to you about the all-engrossing subject which is now occupying the attention of the people of Ireland-the question of land tenure. Twelve months ago in the County Mayo a few of us commenced a fight which had for its object the abolition of landlordism in Ireland. At that time the prospects did not seem very bright, terrible distress was threatened in the country, great prostration seemed imminent, and our people had little before them save the prospect of famine graves or forced emigration. We went down to Mayo and we preached the eternal truththe truth which one day or other will be recognized throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, England and Scotland (cheers)that the land of a country, the air of a country, the water of a country belong to no man, that they were not made by any man, and that they belong to all the human race. We believe that fixity of tenure, in the words of Michael Davitt, means fixity of landlordism, fixity of degradation, and that if the people of Ireland really desire to settle land question they, must strike at the root of the evil, the system of landlordism under which the land of Ireland was first confiscated, and robbed from its original holders (cheers). We believe that only on these broad and deep lines can a lasting settlement of the Irish land question be maintained, and that any attempt to patch up the system will only result in the further degrada-tion and impoverishment of the Irish people (hear, hear). We have been told that our plans are impracticable, that no Parliament, not even an Irish Parliament, would agree to them. We have been told of the hundreds of millions of money it would take to carry them out, of the years of time it would take. The arguments that have been used against us have been the arguments of lawyers and of pressmen, men who get up a false argument and seek to build a substructure of absurdities on such a basis. And I am entitled to say with tenfold more torce, ay, with a hundredfold more force than our opponents can use, that their methods of settling the lrisk land question are a thousand times more impracticable, impossible, and unprecedented than the methods that we propose, which have been ratified by the precedent set in almost every European country (cheers). The Freeman's Journal-

A Voice—To h—— with it. Mr. Parnell-Thought if a commission were appointed to-morrow to buy out compulsorily on twenty years' purchase of the ordinance valuation all rackrenting landlords, that every tenant in Ireland would fly to the commission to be bought out. Well, I am willing, for the sake of argument, to admit this, though I don't admit it, but if we admit that every tenant in Ireland would apply to be bought out under such circumstances, must not the Freeman's Journal admit on their side that, supposing the Legislature or any Legislature, could be found to pass into law the bill of the late Mr. Butt-must not, I say, the advocates of this bili also admit that every one of the six hundred thousand farmers of Ireland would apply at once to obtain a declaration of tenancy as contemplated by the bill (hear, hear)? I am not drawing | 40c per bushel.

comparison between the practicability of the schemes and plans that have been pro-posed on different sides, and I agree with the Freezen's Journal that cool discussion on this question is of the utmost value and importance when the lines for a permanent settlement of the land question are undoubtedly about to be commenced by the Imperial Parliament. Well, then, if it is admitted that each of the six hundred thousand tenant tarmers would apply to the county court judge for a declaration of title, 1 want to know where the county court judges are to come from, and how many years they are to live in order to settle the cases which would be brought for litigation into their courts? There are 30, I believe—or rather less than 30-since the new County Court Act, there are 30 county court judges in Iroland—there are six hundred thousand tenant farmers. Each of these, in order to obtain anything whatever under Mr. Butt's Bill, is required to find an attorney—we would want to find six hundred thousand attorneys. In addition, they are required to file their claims before these county court judges, to collect evidence, to employ surveyors to value the improvements which they have made on their farms, to collect evidence with regard to these improvements, and to do a great many other things which I have not time to enumerate. Supposing that all this evidence abould be collected, these attorneys found, and those claims filed in the county courts, how many years would it take before the claims could be adjudicated upon by the first court, not counting the other courts of appeal which the Freeman Journal says now may be disposed of. Allow one day at the most moderate estimate, and in many cases it would take several days to go into the evidence and M. E. Welsh of Providence, R. I. The to prove the claims as to all the drains and all the improvements which the by John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston. The tenant or his predecessor in title had Central Council is to meet regularly once in effected upon his farm, allowing one day as a modest estimate for the time required to investigate each case before the branches of the league, and to ux the time for county court, how many days, I was going to general conventions. A general convention say, for the 30 county court judges sitting is to be held once a year. To it each branch every day, Sundays and holidays, and Christ- having 300 members or under is entitled to mas Day, throughout the year-how many days would it take for them to get through the job? It would take 30 county court judges something like fifty years (laughter and cheers.) And at the end of the fifty years, before it was half over, for the bill requires a revaluation at the end of 21 years -the Freeman's Journal to-day says that it would have a revaluation at the end of seven years—but long before the fifty years was half over, as contemplated by the late Mr. Butt's Bill, the whole job would have to begin over again. In fact, we would require a new race of tenant farmers, of attorneys, and of county court judges to face the job, and I for one am not prepared to hand the tenant farmers of Ireland over from the grip of the landlords to the grip of the lawyers (loud cheers). Let us settle this question on natural lines and not on artificial ones. Let us abolish the system and not seek to boister it up. I have said sufficient to show the absurdity of the proposition. And in order to protect the memory of the late Mr. Butt from the charge of framing such an absurdly impracticable bill I wish to point out that when he framed the bill the circumstances of the country were entirely different; it was framed to meet an entirely different case or set of cases from these which now exist. sort of prosperity, the prices were exceptionally high, repts were rising, and the object was not so much to make the landlords lower their rents as to prevent them from raising them. To-day the object we have in view is to make the landlords lower their rents, and for that purpose any bill like Mr. Butt's must be entirely inadequate and insufficient. (Hear, hear). Now, fellow-countrymen, I don't think it is necessary for me to detain you at any greater length, but before I leave Mr. Butt's bill I wish to say that the late Mr. would never be brought into practice; to pieces. that the landlord, with such a bill as Dr. Wallace, of New York, supported the that to prevent the landlord from raising his plan of sending a consolidated fund through rent, would not attempt to raise his rent. the Treasurer, as an encouragement to the But there is a wide distinction between try- | leaguers in Ireland and as a blow to Ireland's ing to prevent the landlord from raising his enemies. rent and trying to make him reduce, and it is just on this account that a measure framed | Mass., said that the people wanted simplicity. by Mr. Butt with some plausibility to meet They wanted little machinery, and they the circumstances of three or four years ago must be entirely inadequate to meet the cir- country. He moved that the Treasurer of cumstances of to-day. (Cheers). I have the organization should only collect dues touched upon one point of this question, and from the local leagues sufficient to keep the it is only one out of many that I could deal | Central League in running order. The house with in a similar way; but I prefer rather than | was divided, and the motion lost by a vote of detain you by going into these technicalities-I | 20 to 17. The Committee's plan was prefer to ask you to take your stand broadly adopted. upon the question of your rights. Start your plough on the right line, and if you cannot Monday, was introduced and applauded. The drive it very far this year you will drive it a year of 1880, he said, was to be devoted to little further next year (cheers). But keep it organization, as last year had been to in-on the straight line, and if there are, perhaps, structing the people in land reform. Leagues some few tenant farmers in Ireland, some few richer than their neighbors who might The leaguers were determined to resort to think that the adoption of such a measure as the one I have partially criticised might be of some pecuniary advantage to themselves, I wish to remind them that they ought to had found that parliamentary agitation would look to the interests of the whole country not suffice; that the principle of fixity of rather than to the interests of a small section | tenure and low rents meant fixity of landlordof the Irish farmers, and by showing a selfsacrificing spirit and adopting the broad view that the land of a country ought to be for the advantage and good of the people of the country, they will do what in them lies to assure reason then the Land League would fight it the future prosperity and happiness of Ire-

of English mis-government in this country (cheers). In reply to cries from the crowd as to whom

Mr. Parnell recommended for the county, Mr. Parnell returned to the window, and said he believed the county Meath was able to judge for itself. At the meeting to-day, a resolution was carried asking his friend Mr. A. M. Sullivan to offer his valuable services to the county, provided he felt at liberty to work harmoniously with him (Mr. Parnell) in and out of the House of Commons. They knew Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and they knew his magnificent talent and great ability, and they also knew that anything he promised he would do (cheers). The name of A. M. Sullivan was known and honored all over the world. He had his faults like anyone else. He (Mr. Parnell) did not say that Mr. Sullivan was perfect, or on many occasions he and Mr. Sullivan had not differed; but he did think this, that in the coming Parliament, when the work of construction—as opposed to the work of obstruction—the work of construction of good measures for Ireland would have to be gone on with, it would be a great loss to the whole country if the services of A. M. Sullivan were not available; and if he (Mr. Parnell) ventured to advise them in a matter on which they were perfectly well able to judge themselves, he would say if they chose Mr. Sullivan-and he offered himself to the county—they would never have anycause to regret it (cheers.)

-Potatoes are selling in Prince Edward Island at 14c to 16c per bushel, and oats at famines do not arise from natural causes, but medicine. That "stuff" is Hop hitters.—

EECHES AND RESOLUTIONS AT ITS SECOND DAY'S SESSION-A DISCUSSION OVER THE OURSTION OF SENDING MONEY TO IRRIAND FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES-MR. MICHAEL DAVITT'S MISSION AND SPECE.

The Central Council of the American National Land League was called to order for its second and last day's session yesterday, in Trenor Hall, Thirty-second street and Broadway, by President P. A. Collins. of Boston. Thirty-eight delegates were present from different States. Chairman Patrick Corbett, of Syracuse, of the committee for framing a constitution for permanent organization, read a draft of a constitution, which was voted upon by sections. The name of the organization was to be the Irish National Land and Industrial League of the United States. "Why Industrial?" was the question of a delegate. Chairman Collins replied that English legislation had helped to beggar Ireland by neglecting its manufacturing interests. The league was to encourage manufactures. Half a dezen delegates objected to the word " industrial," but a motion to expunge it was laid on the table. The officers of the organization, who were elected at the close of the proceedings, are: President, J. J. Mc-Cafferty of Lowell, Mass.; Vice-President, Wm. Purcell of Bochester; Treasurer, the Rev. Lawrence Walsh of Waterbury, Conn.: Recording Secretary, Michael J. Davitt; and a Council of seven, Lawrence Harmon of Peoria, William Carroll of Philadelphia. Joseph Gibson of Paterson, J. V. Reddy of Richmond, Va., P. K. Walsh of Cincinnati, and Presidency was first offered to and declined three months to pass on all questions of discipline and adjust disturbances in the send a delegate. Each branch having over 300 members can send an additional delegate. The initiation fee is to be \$1, and the annual fees not more than Si.

A warm debate arose when a section of the constitution was submitted to the Convention's approval, touching the manner in which money collected in this country by the branch leagues should be sent to Ireland. The committee's plan, as drafted in the constitution, was that the Secretary should receive a salary, the amount to be fixed by the Central Council of Seven, and that to him the lodges should send their money. The Secretary should turn the money over to the Treasurer, who would then transmit it to the Irish Land League's Treasurer in Dublin. The Rev. Father Walsh, of Waterbury,

Conn., denounced the plan of compelling local leagues to pay their money to the Central League for transmission. In the recent meeting in the New York Hotel it was evident, he said, that there was a desire to compel this payment of money. He wanted no suspicion to be thrown hereafter on priests for countenancing such an action. Let each league send its own money to Dublin.

John Dillon, the agitator, argued in favor of a central treasury that if the central treasurer was not to be trusted, then why Then the country enjoyed a should Irishmen have reason to believe that any or all of the local treasurers should not prove untrustworthy too? Yet, the Irish Land League did not want to hamper the American League in the matter.

Secretary Shields said that Irishmen here were timid when they are talked to about sending money to Ireland for patriotic motives. They feared another Mossat Mansion

fund. "I am opposed to a Moffat Mansion in New York and a Moffat Mansion in Dublin," cried

a delegate. the beauty of the bill was that it money, the organization, he said, would tumble

The Rev. Father McKenna, of Hudson. wanted to send their own money to the old

Mr. Michael J. Davitt, from Ireland on were forming even in the north of Ireland.

every honorable means to pull down the bugbear of landlordism and to trample it in the dust of its own rottenness. The leaguers ism and social ruin. Compromise would not do. The operations of the Land League in Ireland assumed this shape: if the landlord evicted a tenant without out in the courts. They had been successful land, and the breaking down of the last prop in this so far. (Applause.) It also provided an evicted tenant with a house when necessary. But wholesale evictions were not to be looked for under the Liberal Government. All the west British press, especially the powerful Freeman's Journal (hisses), was against the leaguers and threatened to destroy the National Land League. The Free-man's Journal editor had a job. He was to

visit this country in August. Mr. John Dillon spoke briefly, naming many cities in which leagues had been formed, giving the information that the Ancient Order of Hibernians had pledged themselves to aid the Land League, and calling on the delegates to remember that Irishmen in America were never entirely unanimous in any national movement.

Mr. Davitt explained that, in taking the office of Secretary, he intended to remain here only three months, if not summoned home to stand trial earlier; that he did not want it understood that he had given up the fight in Ireland: that he came to see his family and improve his health, and that he proposed to return and take up the fight with renewed zcal.

The delegates adjourned sine die, after passing unanimously the following resolutions, offered by John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston:

Whereas,-A famine has been raging in Ireland for the past six months, and at the present moment hundreds of thousands of the people are being fed by the charity of foreign

nations; and
Whereas,—This terrible national affliction is of periodical recurrence, and we deem it our duty to declare our conviction that those circle to adopt it as their regular family are the result of bad laws enacted by the Standard.

The Irish Land League. | English Parliament, and maintained despite the repeated protests of the Irish people; the repeated protests of the Irish people

therefore Resolved, That it is the duty of every Irishman to aid to the utmost of his ability any honorable effort made by the Irish people to free themselves from these rulnous laws.

Resolved Tha two regard the present system of land tenure in Ireland as one of the chief causes of famine and of the chronic poverty and depression which prevail in that country.

Resolved, That the National Land League of Ireland having appealed to the Irish of America to assist them in removing this cause of poverty, we freely pledge the carnest co-operation of this organization to the Irish Land League in the work of abolishing the present English land system, and establishing a peasant proprietary in Ireland.

Resolved, That while prepared to aid the Irish Land League to the utmost of our ability, we desire to place on record our conviction that the kindred interests of manufacturing, mining, tisherles and commerce have also been prostrated by deliberate and wickedly selfish restrictive legislation, and that poverty must remain the rormal condition of the Irish people until they regain the power to regulate and protect their interests .- N. Y.

Mass in the Tower of London. Sir,-An event took place last Sunday

which I am sure will be heard of with pious

interest by all Catholics-namely, the cele-

bration of the first Mass offered up for cen-

turies within the walls of the Tower of Lon-

don. I had the great happiness of being Cele-

brant on that occasion. I had resolved to give

no publicity to this event for many reasons

which I do not now and it necessary to mention. But as inaccurate reports on the matter have already got into print, and as others probably may follow, I think it desirable to state in all simplicity how the event alluded to was brought about. Two years ago I was named chaplain to the Catholic soldiers stationed in the Tower, who for some years previously had been in the habit of coming to our church in Great Prescott street to Mass on Sundays. This position gave me the privilege of giving a weekly instruction to the Catholic children, for which purpose one of the schools was placed at my dispo-al for one hour every Wednesday. But I desired to be able to do more for the soldiers themselves than existing arrangements permitted me to I felt it would be most desirable to be able to assemble them in some place in the Tower where I should have an opportunity of speaking to them by themselves, and in a manner more practical and suitable for them than I could do in a large mixed congregation-especially at a short morning service. The necessity of some such arrangement became more evident on the arrival at the Tower of the present battalion of fuards, which numbers such a large proportion of Catholics. Moreover, the presence of this fine body of men led to an inconvenient crowding in our church at the Mass at which they assisted. Last Tuesday I sought an interview with the Commanding Officer of the Guards at the Tower, and expressed to him my wishes with regard to the Catholic soldiers under his command. He at once granted me, in the most gracious manner, all that I asked and seemed most pleased at the interest I manifested in the moral welfare of his men. He gave orders at once that a large and very suitable apartment should be placed at my disposal for holding a service in it on the following Sunday morning for the Catholic sol-In accordance with this perdiers. mission, the service for Catholic soldiers was held in the Tower on Sunday morning last, the Feast of St. Mark and the octave of the Patronage of St. Joseph. I was resolved to keep strictly within the letter of should be nothing like a demonstration on the occasion, or anything that could be interpreted into a sense offensive to the strong Protestant element by which I was surrounded. Nevertheless, I must acknowledge that I felt deeply moved on that occasion in celebrating the first Mass said in the Tower perhaps since the days of Henry the Eighth. cell in which the glorious Fisher was confined for months before his martyrdom and near to the dungeons where Sir Thomas More, Philip Howard of Arundel, and many other holy confessors, prepared for their blessed death. I could imagine how their martyr spirits were hovering around the altar all the time, joining their worship and prayers to ours. The service consisted of the Veni Creutor in English, the

Yours, &c., ROBERT COOKE, O.M.I.

CAUTION.

The pianos advertised by some of the Montreal actioneers to be sold in private houses this spring as "Weber" pianos are not "WEBER" pianos. The advertisements appear to be intentionally worded so as to mislead the public. There is probably no piano maker in the world who has had so many imitators, both of his name and style, as Weber." Several parties, particularly country people, are deceived by these advertisements, supposing that these low grade pianos are really made by Weber, whereas none of his planos have been sold at auction at any of these sales. It the parties interested would use the style " Weber & Co.," or "G. M. Weber & Co.," which are adopted by the two factories in Kingston, we would not have so much reason to complain, but suppressing the style adopted by these firms, and using the New York Piano to palm off imitation rosewood pianos, selling at from \$100 to \$150, as "WEBER," is manifestly unfair, and carries with it the appearance of deliberate fraud.

New York Piano Co., Agents for "Weber." Montreal, 1st May, 1880.

"I Don't Want that Stuff" Is what a lady of Boston sale to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results made so enthusiastic in its praise that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her

Bradlaugh's Oath.

TRYING TO EXCLUDE THE ATHEIST-THE DEBATE ADJOURNED. LONDON, May 21.—Charles Bradlaugh ap-

peared at the bar of the House to-day, and stated to the Speaker that he was prepared to career? The Conservative party is broken take the cath, which is in the following words:—" I do solemnly swear to be faithful, nation disowns it, and sends it to an unand true allegiance bear to Queen Victoria and her heir and successors according to law. So help me God." Sir Henry Wolf, member for Portsmouth, and a Conservative who sat in the late Parliament for Christ Church offered a motion, declaring that Mr. Bradlaugh should not be permitted to take the cath, nor admitted to his seat anyway. Mr. Bradlaugh, said Sir Henry, was an athelst and an avowed revolutionist; every one knew his taking the oath was a mockery and a blasphemy. Alderman R. Fowler, a Conservative and one of the members for the city of London, seconded the motion of Sir Henry Wolf, and urged the House to be careful how it opened the door to the admission of men who were known to be enemies to the Crown and the principals of religion upon which the stability of the Kingdom depended. Mr. Gladstone then suggested that the right of the House to allow a duly elected member to take the oath be referred to a new select committee. He had no sympathy whatever with the principles of Mr. Bradlaugh, but he was anxious that no precedent should be set up in his case which would interfere with the right of the constituency to be represented in the Parliament of the nation. By this time the house had become densely crowded, and great excitement prevailed. Several members endeavored simultaneously to obtain the floor, and some confusion followed. It was evident that a strong party was bent upon the exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh at any cost, and feeling on both sides can high. Finally Sir Stafford Northcote, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, obtained the floor. He said he wished to support in the strongest possible manner the motion of Mr. Wolf. Mr. Bradlaugh, he said, had declared that an oath was not binding on his conscience, and it would be a shame and a farce to allow him to take it. The act would be a disgrace to the House and an insult to God, and should not be permitted. Mr Henry Labouchere, who was elected for Northampton conjointly with Mr. Bradlaugh, took the side of his colleague, and in a somewhat impassioned speech appealed to the House to admit him to take the oath. Mr. Bradlaugh, said Mr. Labouchere, was elected for political and not for theological purposes. If the question were referred to a committee, and that committee should report adversely to Mr. Bradlaugh's claim, Mr. Labouchere said he would bring in a bill to enable Mr. Bradlaugh to make affirmation.

London, May 22 .- The debate in the House of Commons last evening on the question of allowing Bradlaugh to take the oath was adjourned until Monday next.

The Fall of Lord Beacons-

HIS PORTRAIT TRULY LIMNED --- HIS " SELF-ABNEGATION "-WHAT HAS HE DONE FOR HIS PARTY ?-- I AND MY QUEEN.

'Verax" in the Manchester Weekly Times.) Now that His Lordship is going, we cannot help recalling some of the things he has done, and especially what he has done for himself. has shown plenty of zeal and very little of self-denial. As the Queen's principal adviser, any honors conferred upon him are selfbestowed. The fountain of honor gushes as bedewed with its sprays it is because his not even the Catholic warders were invited | Decent self-respect prompts them to ab- meant in practice that they were necessity for adopting this unusual course. Lord Salisbury had a right to the appointment and the post of second Plenipoten-Odo Russell, our Ambassador at Berlin, acts of Faith, Hope and Charity, the Holy Mass (at which a sermon of half an hour's duration was preached), and at the end of the service of the Crown. The proper place which the Te Deum was recited. I may say for the Premier was at home and in the Cabitne Holy Mass was offered up by the Celenet, whence he could issue intructions carrying authority, instead of having himself to go brant in thanksgiving, in reparation and in petition for the graces needed by those present, and their absent friends and benefactors, and for the return of England to the unity of and Mr. W. H. Smith. He succeeded in as England's greatest man. On his return there were two vacant Garters. One of them His Lordship forthwith appropriated, the other a few days later was bestowed upon on. I designed at the outset to carry this Lord Salisbury. This is what Lord Bea-consfield has done for himself; what has he done for his party? He has sacrificed it to his own inordinate pretensions. He has deprived it of the services of the man who stood next in succession to the leadership, and who was pre-eminently qualified by his hereditary connections and by the bent of his character for the task of adapting the principles of Conservatism to the have had recourse to remedies which are requirements of the present day. Lord Derby | happily obsolete. Our rough ancestors would has many Liberal affinities, and no man who have proceeded against him by a Bill of Ataspires to play a leading part in politics in tainder, and there would have been a traged connection with either party can be without on Tower Hill. Our manners are milder. them; but by habit and temperament he is Conservative, and it would have been well for toral majorities. We only insist upon his the interests of Conservatism if they could going at once, and he is already preparing to have been placed under his discreet and enlightened guidance. There is an end of this chance now. Lord Derby has thrown in his lot with the Liberal party, and under the influences which surround his new position all that is progressive in his convictions may be expected to ripen fast. Lord Carnarvon is cast in a different mould. When I think of him, I think at once of Falkland, the generous, highminded, pure-hearted cavalier, the lettered Englishman, the ardent patriot, who, in the mixed issue of the Civil War, chose the wrong side and nobly died for it. Lord Carnarvon has severed himself from Lord Beaconsfield, but, perhaps, he is not lost to his party. I almost hope not. So long as there must be a Conservative party I should like to see it that she continued its use until cured, and fornished with a leaven of sound morality. made so enthusiastic in its praise that she in- But with Lord Derby hopelessly alienated, with Lord Carnarvon a temporary, and per-

honored grave, with but poor hopes of a resurrection. This is the work of Lord Beaconsfield. I remember, one night in 1874, a friend, of rare sugacity in politics, since gone, saying to me, " Unless the Tories blunder, they are in office for the next twenty years." Such a chance was not before them, but if they had been led by men like Lord Derby or Lord Carnarron they would have escaped the catastrophe which overwhelms them to-day. They are the victims of an un-English method of polltics. They have been inveigled into principles which they abhor. They deserve their fate, for they raised no protest, but meekly submitted to the spell of the necromancer. Something like this has always been the fate of our poor friends. Wellington split his party, but it was for the sake of doing justice to the Catholics and saving the empire. Peel split his party, but it was in order that the poor man might no longer have his bread leavened with a sense of injustice. Bewonsfield has done greater havoc. He has destroyed his party, but it was for the sake of his egregious and all-glorious self. What has Lord Beaconsfield done for the Crown? Here I touch upon a question of some delicacy. The First Minister of the Crown ought to be its most careful and most chivalrous protector, and he can discharge this duty only by entering int) the spirit of our constitutional traditions, by respecting not only the rights but the sentiments of Englishmen. How has Lord Beaconsfield discharged this sacred trust! He has dagrantly betrayed it. His first and lightest sin was to change the title of the Sovereign; to attempt to barter the proud designation of our kings, consecrated by the memories of a thousand years, for a base and immoral counterfeit, for a title which had been worn by a Napoleon and a Soulouque, and which had nothing to recommend it but a prestige of absolutism. For reasons which it is easy to guess when the foreign connections of the Court are considered, the Queen wanted this new title. Almost every sovereign of note on the Continent was Imperial, and to be only Royal was to belong to an inferior caste. A patriotic statesman would have protected the Crown against its illicit aspirations, but Lord Beaconsfield encouraged them, became their champion, and undertook to procure for them the sanction of Parliament. Half-muttered words which rose on the lips of Conservatives in the House of Commons when Lord Beaconsheld proposed to make the Queen an Empress were not blessings. A regard for the decencies of expression prevents me from doing justice to their sentiments. Most of the members of the Conservative party are good men in the Anglican sense of the word, and limit their swearing to the Athanastas Creed: but on this occasion they were seriously provoked to violate the orthodox limit. But what could they do? They were bound by the ties of party allegiance, and had to choose between assenting to what they hated, and precipitating a catastrophe which they held in mortal dread. But this is the lightest sense in which Lord Beaconsfield betrayed the Crown. He obstrusively lent himself to the largest interpretation of its prerogatives, he lost no In this important department of industry he opportunity of humiliating Parliament, and has shown plenty of zeal and very little of he gave us to understand that foreign asfairs were a sacred deposit reserved as an exclusive jurisdiction to the Crown and its First Minister. Writers in abundance were he directs, and if he has been plentifully | ready at his call to prove and demonstrate to the people of England that the Crown had hand has manipulated the jess. For the sole right of initiation in matters of Delegate Lawrence Harmon called for unity my permission. No civilians, even those rethis very reason Premiers usually leave foreign policy, and that the House of vately repeatedly admitted that he thought of action. Without a central fund and without to be present. I was resolved that there stain from aggrandizing or decorating them-should be nothing like a demonstration on selves. Lord Beaconstield has altered the in the name of the Sovereign had already precedents set in this matter by such men as spent. There was a moment when it was Pitt, Canning, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Glad- clear even to Lord Beaconsfield that the stone. His first Promiership was of short nation repudlated his policy. What did he duration, but he thought it long enough to do in those circumstances? He advised the justify him in bestowing a peerage upon his | Queen to visit him at Hughenden, thus to wife. During his second Premiership he has show that she took his side when it appeared made himself an Earl. There are two lower certain that more than half the nation were I stood at the time within a few feet of the grades in peerage, but Lord Beaconsfield, against him. A patriotic Minister, a Premier taking an impartial estimate of his deserts, who tended to the interests of his Sovereign. awarded himselfan earldom. With the same | more carefully than his own, would on such fine self-appreciation, he constituted himself an occasion have risen to the imperious First Pienipotentiary to the Berlin Congress, height of advice of advice and prohibition pertaking the Foreign Secretary with him as mitted and even enjoined by his constitutional second in rank. There was not the slightest duties. He would have said at once, "Your Majesty must spare me this great bonour." Lord Beaconsfield said nothing of the kind. Out of the partiality of the Sovetiary should have been assigned to Lord reign he made capital for himself. This act was symbolic. It stands for his whole one of the most accomplished diplomatists in career. Eyo et Regina mea. The result is that he has done more than any other English statesman ever did to identify the Crown net, whence he could issue intructions carry- with the Ministerial policy, and to involve it In the humiliation of his fall. There are inthrough the farce of receiving instructions ferences which cannot be put into words. It from his subordinates, and sending home re- is enough that we feel them to be true, and ports to his masters and employers, Mr. Cross | there are few Englishmen who do not bestow some measure of heartfelt sympathy upon making the Cabinet ridiculous, but by way of their Sovereign as she hastens by compensation he held himself forth to Europe way of Met: and Flushing to receive the helpless resignation of her Grand Vizler, and to learn from other lips by what means her Government is to be carried

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

course of enquiry further, and to ask what

Lord Beaconsfield has done for the country

hausted. It is enough that Lord Beaconsfield

has done more to aggrandize and glorify him-

self than any of his predecessors, that he has

destroyed his party and compromised the

Crown. In other days, for sins not much

greater than he has committed, we should

We have substituted the ballot box and elec-

obey the peremptory voice of the nation.

and what for the world. My space is ex-

CHEESE .- The stock of old is in small compass, and is being steadily cleared off at 73s to 75s. The few new cheese which have arrived are of medium quality, but find ready buyers at 62s to 66s. Our market is very bare of stock and a good demand is expected for first arrivals of fine new at about 68s to 70s, with gradually declining prices.

BUTTER.—American and Canadian is almost unsaleable, the demand just now being principally for new Irish and Continental, which is offered at low prices. Quotations for American are quite nominal, holders accepthaps permanent, seceder, with Lord Salis- ing the best obtainable price over about 110c bury at Biarritz, having nothing but a per cwt, for finest. Butterine, in tubs, selle demoralized intellect and a rumpled at 80s per cwt.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

BABY FACES,

'passed a pretty cottage on my homeward path one night, And its windows glowed like crystal in the mel-In windows glowed like crystal in the actiless evening light;
And between the crimson curtains stood an iniant bright and fair.
With my own dead darling's hazel eyes and
waving, sun-tipped hair.

I paused to gaze upon him and my heart was At thought of my dear one lying 'neath the winter's frost and snow;
And I longed to kiss the sweet lips that were moved against the pane. pressed against the pane.
For sake of the buried baby-lips that I never shall kiss again.

Phosphoric acid, Magnesia, require the utmost care on the part of the farmer, and a constant vigilance to prevent their waste, and to restore always at least so much of them as is taken away by the crops. The analysis of any tolerably fertile wheat soil will show that it contains, within a foot of the surface, an amount of phosphoric acid sufficient to supply the needs of probably a hundred times as many bushels of wheat as could be grown upon it in a hundred years without the use of manure. Of this phosphoric acid, however, a large proportion is contained in the interior of pebbles and coarse particles, or is in such a state of combination as not to be available; for plants can take up by their roots only such matters as are exposed on the surface of the particles of soil, and of these even, only such as are sufficiently soluble to yield to the absorptive influence of the moisture which is contained in and about the feeding surfaces of the roots, and

are sufficiently soluble to yield to the absorptive influence of the moisture which is contained in and about the feeding surfaces of the roots, and the same is true of every other element of plantfood in the soil. Therefore, neither the actual amount of material in the soil, as shown by analysis, nor even the amount which could be dissolved by a strong acid from the surfaces of the particles in the exact measure of the amount which that soil might be able to supply to the crop; and, in the absence of absolute knowledge on the subject, all that can be considered as strictly demonstrated is:—

That the amount of mineral plant-food contained in any soil, in such a position, and in such a condition as to solubility, as to be able to supply the demand of roots, is always limited,—limited, indeed, to such a degree that no soil in the world, which does not receive extraneous supplies by means of inundation or irrigation, can, even through the life-time of a single man, be made to produce maximum crops of any given plant, without the return of some form of manure, either by the feeding of the crop to animals pasturing on the ground, by the death and decomposition of the stems and leaves of plants, or by the return of the animal manure or of some form of mineral manure, which will make up the waste.

Practice has demonstrated, even this early in

make np the waste.

Practice has demonstrated, even this early in
the history of our country, that in order to cultivate any land, year after year and generation
after generation, with success, it is necessary
that manures be added to the soil; and more
careful practice and investigation have shown
that the most economical return of manure is

and the best meetica for its application to soil.

The bones of animals consist, when thoroughly dried, of about two-thirds earthy matter and one-third or anic or combustible matter. The earthy part is almost entirely phosphate of lime which is also called bone carthi, and this consists of about forty-six per cent. of phosphoric acid and about fifty-four per cent. of lime. Bones, therefore, are the most common and most prolific source of phosphoric acid used in agriculture; although it is also a very important element of Peruvian guano, and

agriculture; although it is also a very important element of Peruvian guano, and still more largely of what are called phosphate guanos, and of the phosphatic deposits recently discovered near Charleston, South Carolina.

The manner in which phosphate of lime is used as a manure affects in very great degree its efficiency, and consequently the economy of the application. To state the case in a single sentence, the finer the particles of the manure the more active and the more valuable it will be. In order to attain the greatest degree of fineness, it is found best, to manufacture it into what is called superphosphate of lime;—that is, a compound containing more phosphoric acid and less lime than the simple phosphate does. The chemistry of the phosphates of lime has been very clearly set forth by Professor S. W. Johnson in his report on manures; made to the Agricultural Scolety of Connecticut, and it may be worth while to reproduce here, in a very brief form, the principal features of lime contains

of the report.

A single atom of phosphate of lime contains one atom of phosphoric acid and three atoms of lime. Any process which will remove from the compound two atoms of the lime, leaving the whole amount of phosphoric acid. will convert it into superphosphate of lime, which is very much more soluble than is the original or basic phosphate; and it is the custom in the manufacture of superphosphate of lime to apply such an amount of sulphiric acid as will remove these two atoms of lime, the result being a compound containing superphosphate of lime and sulphate of lime and gypeum; and when no other matters are added to increase the rapidity of the action of the manure, this is the composition of the pure superphosphate of lime of commerce. It contains very much more lime and sulphuric acid than phosphoric acid, but the latter is in such a state of solubility as will allow it to be carried by rains very readily into the soil, and if applied while plants are actually growing, it may be taken up by them without delay.

Ordinarily, however, when superphosphate of lime is applied to the soil, it immediatly hunts out particles containing potash or lime or magnesia or soda, with which its unsatisfied phosphoric acid may again combine; it is not likely that the true superphosphate ever remains for any considerable length of time as an element of the soil; and the question may readily afise, why is it worth while to resort to such an expensive and troublesome process to reduce the phosphate of lime to the superphosphate, when we are almost certain that within a short time after it is applied to the soil it will have returned again to the condition of the comparatively insolube phosphate? The reason why this is worth while is to be sought only in the degree of fineness to which the article is reduced by the chemical changes through which it has passed.

Professor O. N. Rood, of the Troy Uuniversity, at the recuest of Professor Johnson. measured of the report.

A single atom of phosphate of lime contains

Professor O. N. Rood, of the Troy Uuniversity, at the request of Professor Johnson, mensured under the microscope the size of the particles of the finest bone-dust, and of the phosphate of under the microscope the size of the particles of the finest bone-dust, and of the phosphate of lime which has passed through the process described above. He found that the smallest particles of bone-dust would not average less than one-hundredth of an inch in diameter, while the particles of the prepared phosphate measured only one twenty-three-thousendth of an inch in diameter. If, as is probably the case, the degree of solubility of both is the same, the amount of surface which the finer article exposes to the solvent action of water is so infinitely greater than that of the former, that the total amount which may be dissolved by the action of a given amount of water in a given time must be almost inestimably greater; and we find in practice that the finest phosphate of lime that it is possible to produce by the burning of bone, it is not very much less rapid in its action than in that which results from the chemical processes in use in the manufacture of commercial superphosphate.

Probably it makes but little difference what sort of phosphate of lime is used in the manufacture of a superhosphate,—whether the original substance be the sarrly matter of bones, the phosphate deposits of South Carolina, or what is known as Columbian guanc; for, pro-

bably, the chemical action in the use of each will be the same, and the same quality of super-phosphate, and of the phosphate which is formed on the application of this to the soil, will result.

formed on the application of this to the soil, will result.

Many directions are given for the manufacture of superphosphates on the farm by the decomposition and preparation of bones. The best of these is, perhaps, the following, which is given by Dr. James R. Nichols, is his "Chemistry of the Farm and the Bea":

"Take a common sound molasses cask; divide in the middle with a saw; into one-half of this place half a barrel of finely-ground bone, and moisten it with two buckets of water, using a hoe in mixing. Have ready a carboy of vitriol, and a stone pitcher holding one gallon. Turn out this full of the acid, and gradually add it to the bone, constantly silrring. As soon as effervescence subsides, fill it (the pitcher) again with acid, and add as before; allow it to remain over night, and in the morning repeat the operation. bone, constantly stirring. As soon as effervesanal kits again.

O bables with happy faces, and eyes so tender
and true,
May God in his mercy guide you life's devious
windings through!
May never a shade of sorrow, and never
inought of guile,
Chase the angel-light from your sunny eyes, nor
darken your baby smile.

—Agnes Ahern McGuire, in London Lampt

AGRIOULTURE.

MINEBAL MANURE—Continued.

These, then, need never be taken into consideration in any case where the only object is
the supply of the materials which the plant requires.

With the other elements, however, the case is
quite different, and
Phosphoric acid, Lime, and occasionally
Potash, Magnesia,
require the utmost care on the part of the
farmer, and a constant vigilance to prevent
their waste, and to restore always at least so
much of them as is taken awny by the crops.
The analysis of any tolerably fertile wheat
soil will show that it contains, within a foot of
the surface, an amount of phosphoric acid
sufficient to supply the needs of probably a
hundred times as many bushels of wheat as
could be grown upon it in a hundred years without he use of manure. Of this phosphoric acid,
however, a large proportion is contained in the
interior of probbles and coarse particles, or is in
such a state of combination as not to be availwhere the surface and and and as before; allow it to remain over
night, and in the morning repeat the operation, and in the morning repeat the operation on the sub out the morning repeat the operation, and in the mass is guelt, add about two gallons of soon the surface an amount of the soil with the plant reit will dry speedily if the seather is warm; as tarrel of bone, and allow it to rest. The
next day if may be spread upon a floor, where
it will dry speedily first the mass is que

Whether it will ray the farmer to manufacture superphosphate of lime, or to reduce course bones according to the process described above, must depend upon the amount of labor at his command and upon the extent to which he can profitably apply his labor to other farm work during the winter season. Probably if he has muck which he might be hauling to his barn, or any other profitable work for his hands, it will be better to purchase such superphosphate as he may require in the general market:

—for the material required in this domestic manufacture will be somewhat expensive, and the process more or less troublesome; while there is no doubt that, except in the most remote regions, good superphosphate may be prothere is no doubt that, except in the most remoie regions, good superphosphate may be procured at a cost, delivered on the farm, that will be amply justified by the result of its application to the crops. In purchasing, however, a farmer runs a considerable risk of being swindled; for nothing is easier than to add to any commercial fertilizer such an amount of sand, sifted ashes, or other worthless material as will very much reduce its value. Still, even the most unscrupulous dealers in fertilizers will probably have the wit to supply a genuine article to any customer whom it seems unsafe to cheat; and if the farmer will purchase directly from the manufacturer, and with the stipulation that every package of the fertilizer shall analyze up to a given standard, the chances are that the adulterated article will be reserved for shipment to some other person; and I am confident at the same time that there are manufacturers who conduct their business on strictly honest principles, and who will always send a genuine article.

The superphosphates of lime which are sold

article.
The superphosphates of lime which are sold

the history of our country, that in order to cultivate any land, year after year and generation after generation, with success, it is necessary that manners be added to the soil; and more careful practice and investigation have shown that the most economical return of manure is such as will supply in the cheapest form the leading mineral elements that have been removed by the crops sold;—or, rather, the leading ones of those which have been stated above to be necessary in artificial application.

In nine cases out of ten, that which is most needed, and whose return produces the bestresult. Is undoubtedly phosohoric acid. Such lands, however, as have been long devoted to the calitivation of tobacco, potatoes, etc., most need additions of potash; and in almost all cases it will be found advantageous to apply both polants. The solvent action of cretain substances makes it frequently profitable to apply to fertilizers whose constituents belong to the list given above of matters which the soil always spend a genuine typical and manure for the sate of and market contain, generally, a considerable proportion of ammonia, which adds to their value for use in connection with the stable manure of the farm; but probably, where there is an abundant supply of stable manure, it would ne cheapest to invest the whole auters, as it is these which it is, beyond all question, the most important to procure from external sources.

Concerning the method of application of superphosphate of lime, two opinions prevail.

With the use of a broadcast sower evenly over the whole surface of the land, so that no part of the soil may fail to receive a certain amount. And the other is, that it is perferable to compost it with stable manure, it would necheapest to invest the whole surface of the land, so that no part of the soil may fail to receive a certain amount. And the other is, that it is perferable to compost it with stable manure, which, undoubtedly, adds to their value for use of a broadcast sower evenly over it will be discussed heroaf limits of the hill or furrow.

(To be Continued.)

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

The land question is now the greatest subject before the people of those islands. Upon it their future as a leading race depends. Improvements in the tenure and cultivation of the soil must take place, and very soon too, or England's position in the front rank of nations will be taken by another. Ireland has grievances unparalleled, but England has grievances also, and so has Scotland. Today England cannot say, as she did on the morrow of Waterloo: I am the manufacturer and carrier of the world. To-day a different set of circumstances exist to what there did theu. France had not then recovered from the convulsions of the revolution and the wars of Napoleon. The population of America was small and the people primitive, and the country had not recuperated itself after the war of 1812. To-day these republics are the most prosperous nations on the planet, and both large manufacturers and carriers, and in every department of national greatness successful competitors with Great Britain. In Ireland there are supposed to be twenty millions acres of cultivable land, yet I guarantee that it is not producing one-third of what it would if properly tilled. Old methods, both of tenure and tillage, must perish and more improved forms come into existence. We want more equity and less feudalism in the holding of land by the cultivator, and more science applied to tillage. Make the soil yie d more without deteriorating its quality. Our waste lands must be brought under cultivation; instead of being of what they are now, merely game preserves for the aristocracy, they will have to yield beef and corn.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

are now supplying us with food-bread and meat-but suppose there were half-a-dozen Alabamas on the sea what would we do. Four and a-half millions of people in London alone, in the event of a war, where would they get food? Men who wish to shirk this question say we will always get grain if we can find money, and on that head their will be no fear, as we are sure of remaining great manufacturers; but I do not think the conclusion would bear examination or reasoning out. No doubt we have immense wealth, but it is comparatively in the hands of a few men. The great multitude are poor. Those aristocrats, from a producing standpoint, are of no earthly use, for they live simply on the rents of their vast estates. Adam Smith says: ln most of the states of Europe, and especially in this country, large estates enable the owners to quarter their younger children on the public, not to mention their own receipts from the public purse. That is certainly to a large extent the condition of affairs with us. We will take an example from the very highest extent the condition of affairs with us. We with strips of sheet tin, turkey wings, old that prejudices against Europeans are diswill take an example from the very highest authority. The Queen is said to be worth in economical kind of hat, as it can be made by inspired in the hearts of the natives. The

but by enormous pensions; and to make the thing still more comfortable an Act of Parliament is in existence to exempt Boyal mills from probate or duty, so that the public shall not know anything about them. There is nothing more natural than for others to follow this high example, and the inevitable result is poverty to the multitude, and, in a certain sense, national dec y. The French or Americans have no such institution, and they are the only peoples paying off their national debt. Of course this centralising of wealth and privileges enables men under our present agrarian law to become great land owners, which all authorities allow to be a barrier to successful agriculture. Do you wonder that the masses are poor? The World newspaper, one of our society journals, recently contained a brilliant account of the life and possessions of the Duke of Westminster, who derived HALF A MILLION STERLING ANNUALLY

from his landed estates. He owns a magnificent place called Eaton Hall in Cheshire, and lately he has been raising a grand tower over his private chapel, in the belfry of which there is a peal of bells that in Belgium cost thirty thousand pounds sterling. Compare this with another fact, namely, that we have in Great Britain nearly two million paupers. The only real remedy is a peasant proprietary for England, Scotland and Ireland. Under that system the soil would be made to yield more than it does now, and the workers on it would require more comforts, which in turn would cause the wheels of our industries to spin round faster—not tomanufacture luxuries, but necessaries, boots, shoes, hats, coats, articles which our working people are now deficient of. Mr. Mason, the member of Parliament for Ashton-under-Lyne, speaking the other day on this matter, said: "Instead of having the law in the hands of a few people I would like to see a peasant proprietary, of which there are millions in France. If I wanted to select a country on the face of the earth which makes more of its land than any other I would select France, which I have said over and over again, is the most prosperous in Europe, and though she has a foreign enemy at the gates of her capital, and though tens of thousands of her young men fell sword in hand, and though the blood and iron man carried off in tribute two hundred millions pounds sterling, and though the national taxation of the dred country to pay off her terrible debt is ninety-seven millions sterling, yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, hardships and robberies, she is to-day with her peasant proprietary the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe. This from a man like Mr. Hugh Mason is striking testimony to the advantage of the cultivators owning the soil, so that when Mr. Parnell brings on his motion for a peasant proprietary in Ireland he is likely to receive considerable support from an element in England of which Mr. Mason is a mouth-

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

from London to different places are now in full swing, tens ot thousands going away every Sunday into the country to see the beauties of nature in waving woods, green fields and sloping downs. All the railways run cheap trains to Brighton, Hastings, Ramsgate, Margate, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight and hundreds of other places. The river is also on Sundays crowded with steamers taking people just for the day to some of the pleasant places above and below London on the river's banks. The roads are likewise covered with all kinds of vehicles, from the costermonger's barrow to the fourhorse van with forty people on it, inside and out, and all going for the day to some of the rural suburban pieces of open land around the metropolis-anywhere to see a rlade of grass or a green tree, and certainly the rail-Hastings, a distance of sixty-eight, and back for four-and-sixpence.

THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS, the great Catholic temperance society, is or-

ganising a grand excusion to the Duke of Norfolk's Park at Arundel, seventy-three miles from Lendon. Arundel Castle is one of the most ancient and finest seats in England. Founded by one of the Saxon kings in the latter end of the seventh century, it was during the troubled times of Danes taken and retaken by Dane or Saxon in turn. It was the residence of Alfred the Great, and in its keep he wrote the English Code of Laws. For a time it was the home of William the Conqueror and of his son Henry. During the wars of Stephen and Matilda it was several times captured and re-captured by the contending forces. In the civil wars of York and Lancaster it played a conspicuous part, as it did in those of Charles the First and Cromwell, the Cromwellian General Walker taking it by storm, and putting the garrison to the sword. No doubt the sturdy Irishmen who will form the excursion to this ancient pile and magnificent park will enjoy themselves hugely.

CELTO-CANADIAN.

How came you to fail in your examination?" asked a tutor of one of his pupils. "I thought I had crammed you thoroughly." "Well, you see," replied the student, "the fact was you crammed me so tight I couldn't get

A country gentleman recently, at two o'clock in the morning, was seen walk-ing down the stairs of a New York hotel. His gown was white, and he held in his right hand a large pitcher. As he approached the clerk's desk, he said, "Will you be so kind as to show me the well?"

"My triends," said the political speaker, with a burst of ingenious elequence, "I wtll be honest-" There was a large number of his neighbors present, and the terrific outburst of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about to introduce.

A droll fellow in Connecticut fished a rich old man out of the mill-pond, and received the offer of twenty-five cents from the rescued miser. "Oh, that's too much!" exclaimed he, "'taint wuth it!" And he handed tack twenty-one cents, saying calmly, as he pocketed four cents, "That's about right!"

A young girl struggled to soften the heart of a stern father. He remained inflexible. "You shall never marry the fellow!" he exclaimed. "He is only an artist, and not even a good, true artist at that." "How do you know, papa?" "I know it very well-because he hires rooms of me, and always pays his rent!"

The coming summer hat fer women is to by holding lucrative and sinecure offices, whatever comes handy,

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Association for the Propagation of the Faith celebrated on May 3 its fifty-eighth anniversary.

Mr. Tyler, the wife of the ex-President, is now living quietly at Georgetown. She is a Peter, and a Dominican priory. Close to the devoted Roman Catholic.

The late Pere Bruveire, celebrated as an orientalist as well as a nissionary, died lately at Han-Ching-Fu, in China. R.I.P. To the protests of the French Bishops

against the decrees of March 29 may be added those of the Bishop of Aire, Carcassonne and Langres. The church at Pruntrut, the chief place of the Catholic portion of the Bernese Jura, has

been restored to the Reman Catholics, after being occupied by the Old Catholics. The Rev. Joseph George Sutcliffe, curate a Great Yarmouth, England, has been received into the Catholic Church by one of the Fathers

of St. Dominic's Priory, Haverstock Hill,

London. The Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, who is now in Buenos Ayres, distributing Catholic testaments in the Spanish language, was the celebrant of the Mass in the Church of La Merced, Buenos Ayres, on last St. Patrick's Day.

Mgr. Ardin was, on Saturday, May 1, consecrated Biskop of Oran, in the chapel of the Palace at Versailles. The consecrating prelate was the Bishop of Montauban, and the assisting Bishops were the Bishop of Versailles and Mgr. Vigne, late Bishop of Oran. The Jesuits are preparing to make a lodgment in Egypt. They have offered \$80,000 for the buildings and land in Cairo

reserved by Ismail Pasha for a military academy, and have also been bargaining for the palace occupied by the late Mustapha Pasha at Alexandria. The Belfast Framiner says :- "An appari-

tion of the Blessed Virgin Mary has been seen by several persons at Holy Well Catholic Church, Cleenish, County Fermanagh during the past month. It is visited daily by large numbers, and it is stated that several cures have been effected.

General Vinoy, whose death occurred a few days ago, at the age of 77 years, was in his youth intended for the ecclesiastical state. He quitted the seminary in 1823 in order to enter the royal guard. The deceased General's funeral was solemnised on alonday at the church of St. Philippe du Roule, Paris. B.I.P.

The parish of Leschnitz, in Upper Silesia, has been for some years in the hands of an intruder and schismatic priest, Constantine Sterba. He has not, however, been able to persuade the poor faithful Catholic parishoners to intrust to him a single child to prepare for confession and communion. All have been sent for this purpose to a neighboring parish.

In 1820 there was not a Catholic church in Brooklyn. Now the Catholic population of the diocese is 250,000; and there are 150 priests to administer to their wants. There are 85 churches, some being grand and parish schools, nine asylums and three hospitals.

On Tuesday last representatives of fitty-one religious congregations met in Paris to determine on the course to be pursued with reference to the decrees of March 29. Public opinion throughout France is to be instructed on the work and sims of these congregations. A volume will be published giving in a few pages the substance of the rule and object of each congregation.

One of the most distinguished priests of Upper Silesia, esteemed by foes as well as way and steamboat companies do all they friends, Joseph Kuhn, died suddenly on April can to assist. On a Sunday a person can go 21. He had been parish priest of Gleiwitz, to Brighton and back for four shillings, a and episcopal commissary for the district, distance from London of fifty-six miles, or to | but owing to ill health he resigned the parish some time ago. R.I.P. There are parishes vacant in the diocese of Breslau, of the Tuam News:which 54 are situate in Upper Silesia.

O Brasil Catholico is the title of a new paper just started in the capital of Brazil. It is edited by the former editor of O Apostolo. This paper has been started expressly for the purpose of waging unceasing wartare upon the men who are beginning to do their work in Rio by persecuting the Catholic Church by every possible means, and for which end they have succeeded in raising some of their number to high positions in the State. O Brazil Catholico is well edited, and gives every promise of success.

The cause of Catholic elementary education progresses with rapid strides in Belgium. amid the enthusiastic applause of the people, both in the towns and in the country. At Louvain the " Denier des ecoles Catholiques," founded three years ago, has been most successful, being powerfully aided by the University students. A great sensation has been caused at Charneux by a school-mistress, who had been over the communal school since 1862, sending in her resignation, notwithstanding very advantageous offers made to her by the civil authorities, in order to take charge of the Catholic girls' school.

When the other day a proposal was made in the Reichstag to exempt clergymen from active military service, the Kreuzzeitung declared it was unnecessary, the exemption being granted by the existing law. A letter from Dusseldorf announces that a Catholic priest is actually at the present time fulfilling his personal obligation of military service. Every morning he says Mass in a private chapel with closed doors. The rest of the day is spent in the discharge of his various military duties. For some hours he may be seen marching regularly with other recruits, and going through the various drill exercises.

Letters dated December 31, 1879, January 11 and 29, and February 11, 1880, have been received from Pere Depelchin, the Superior, Pere Croonenberghs, and Pere Baesten, S.J. These letters, which are full of interest, prove the falseness of the reports respecting the captivity of some of the missionaries. Fuels died from the effects of the climate at Tati on January 28, and Pere Paravicini on the same day received the last sacraments. A missionary caravan, conducted by Pere De brothers, with three waggons, was to leave the Kimberley diamond fie.ds towards the end of March, and was expected to arrive at Tati about the beginning of June. St. Francis Xavier's College at Bombay, in

charge of the Jesuit Fathers, which holds a first rank among the educational institutions in British India, is attended by more than 700 pupils, of whom only one-half are Catholics. St. Mary's College, in the same city, be of straw. It will be knocked in on the also conducted by the Jesuits, has 400 pupils, front, jammed in on the back, shoved in on with about the same proportion of Catholics. with about the same proportion of Catholics. each side, and kicked in on top. Then the Among the students of these institutions are rim will be jammed up all round to make the a great many Hindoos, Parsees and Mohamwhole effect harmonious. It will be trimmed medans. The British officials acknowledge dry money ten millions' sterling; yet all her taking a boy's old straw hat, running a wheel- other (non-Catholic) schools established in family are quartered on the people, not only barrow over it a few times, and hitching on India for this very purpose are said to be compiete tailures.

A letter from Serajeve states that the building of the Catholic church, in that city, in

place of that which was burned down last year, will be shortly commenced. The new building will be crected on the Mussla Place where, five contunes age, before the conquest of Bosnis, there was a church dedicated to St. place are the graves of two Catholic bishops, and the Mohammedans have always treated those graves with great respect, and all around are the burial places of the most respeciable Mussulman families of the city, there legible.

being a tradition counselling burial near the graves of the bishops. The Emperor Francis Joseph is giving out of his own private fortune the sum of 200,000 floring (£20,000) towards the erection of the new church. bishop's palace, and residence for the parish priest. Several weeks ago Rhenish Catholic news-papers reported that F. Francis, the prior of

the Trappist Monastry of Maria-Stern, at Banialuka in Bosnia, while travelling in a rallway carriage in the Rhine province, had been grossly insulted, and jeven physically ill-treated by some Prussian soldiers. A Catholic gentleman sent a newspaper containing an account of the outrage to the Minister of War, General von Kaemeke. The Minister pointed out that the Department was powerless for want of information, or even a hint, which might enable it to trace the guilty parties. He added that if he could only discover them, most certainly they would not escape punishment. The Dusseldorfer Volkszeitung announces that the men have been identified and the matter has now been formally brought before the Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Army Corps, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed.

A RELIC.-Last week a laboring man, now employed on a building job at Hampstead, dug up in the neighborhood of the Addison road, at Kensington, a little cross, which he at first thought was only or pewter, and appeared to have belonged to a common rosary of beads. On closer inspection, however, it turned out to be a pectoral cross of silver, bearing on one side the legend, "Caritas Christi urget nos," and on the other side a well-executed figure of the Virgin Mary with the Divine Child in her arms. As there is no record of any Catholic burial-ground having been in or near Addison road, it is probable that it belonged to one of the priests and chaplains of the old Benedictine convent there. The cross, it may be added, is clearly of German design and workmanship, and the characters engraved on it correspond in form.

On Holy Thursday the Emperor and Empress of Austria, in the presence of their whole court, of the privy council, the diplomatic corps, and the superior officers of the Vienna garrison, washed the feet of twentyfour poor old men and women, having previously served these venerable paupers with a plentiful meal, placing the several dishes before their humble guests with their own hands. After the old people had partaken of the good things procostly, and 22 chapels and stations, one vided for them by the imperial bounty, theological seminary, two colleges, eleven academies and select schools, thirty-nine archdukes and ladies of honor. The feast consisted of four courses, conveyed into the banqueting hall by noble yeomen and patrician pages. At its conclusion the feetwashing ceremony took place, a court chaplain reading aloud from Holy Writ during the performance of this ancient and touching rite. Subsequently a purse containing thirty pieces of silver was presented by the Emperor to each of the old men, and by the Empress to each of the venerable dames, one of whom had all but attained her hundredth year, while the youngest of the twelve was a hearty octogenarian.

> CURE ATTRIBUTED TO THE CEMENT OF KNOCK CHAPEL.

The following is an extract from a letter dontreal printec

MONTREAL, March 29th, 1880. DEAREST COUSIN KATE, -A few weeks since I was the happy recipient of your very welcome letter, which contained the very precious relic from "Knock Chapel." Be-lieve me, words are inadequate to express

my thanks, and the more I think of your kindly act the more I feel that I will for ever remain under great obligation to you. Now for the good news-really I feel hurried until you know all, and I think you feel anxious. Exactly three weeks 2go, on Monday last, the 23rd, a letter came from Mr. M— to pa. To his great astonishment he found enclosed cement from Knock. Such a Catholic schools are continually being opened strange feeling as came over him is much easier imagined than described. Growing quite nervous, he exclaimed; "My children, this is sent to cure me." Not even waiting until he would read his letter he put it (the cement) into a vial, and, filling it with holy water, he got the best way he could on his knees, and, drinking a small quantity of it, invoked our "Blessed Mother" to grant him relief. (I declare, Kate dear, as I speak of it myself, a strange feeling overcomes me). The remainder of that day he passed unusually well, but, on account of having taken morphia a few hours before, we did not mention anything about it outside the family. Accordingly, he slept that entire night, and, so far, he suffers nothing in comparison to what he has heretofore. If this case should only have lasted for one week it is a miracle; as during five months he did not know what it was to be free from pain for two hours in succession.-Yours affectionately,

NORA (CUDDINY).

—Senator Blaine used to wear an Agnus Dei which his dying Roman Catholic mother had placed around his neck. Four years ago be was sunstruck on the steps of the Capitol. He was carried home unconscious and half undressed. When he came to himself the amulet was gone, and he, in spite of constant efforts, has never been able to recover it.

It is stated that an Irish belle, a young Tipperary lady, whose beauty during the season had been the sensation of more than one salon in the gay French capital, has fascinated Prince Oscar of Sweden, and that the Wit, and composed of five fathers and four house of Bernardotte and the mansion of a worthy Tipperary J. P are likely to merge into matrimonial alliance.

> Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers — Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for thirty years-viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies, for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses burns, scalds, and, in truth, in all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, after every means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

WIT AND HUMOR.

What if Nebuchadnessar did live on grass? Men live on the turf nowadays.

Quacks and locomotives can neither of them go on without a great deal of puffing. The fashionable parasol this summer will be a wafer with a pin stuck through the middle

A country editor lately returned a tailor's bill endorsed, " Declined-handwriting il-

In buying a whistle, be careful not to get one that you have to "wet" fifteen or twenty times a day. Nero, Pompey, and Cæsar are common names for dogs, but wouldn't Agrippa be more

appropriate? Some people put stockings on their hens to keep them from scratching, but a better plan is to "shoo" them.

A St. Louis belle is supposed to use up \$500 worth of perfumery per year, and to smoke

cigarettes on the sly. In some respects the gentler sex far surpass us. No man, for instance, can deliver a lecture with a dozen pins in his mouth.

The poet who sang, "I'm sailing o'er the brine knee deep," was evidently a timid man. and afraid to venture far from shore. We hear of a man who has made a fortune

by attending to his own business! This is authentic. But then he had few competitors. A New York furrier has succeeded in making seal skin sacks out of rabbit skins, and

now seals can go off and hold a long vacation. The golden sovereign makes less noise in the contribution box than a penny pieceprincipally for the reason that it is never put

A woman in Des Moines has a hen which she declares to be twenty-eight years old. More than fifty hotel keepers have sought to buy the fowl. The number of Indians in Florida has been

reduced to 225 and a pony, and if they don't stop drinking whiskey the pony will soon be the only Indian left. It is awful hard to realize that a woman is

an angel when one sees her pick up a clothesprop fourteen feet long to drive a two-ounce chicken out of the yard. A painter, who was hard of hearing, at a spelling match the other evening asked the

captain to "write the word down, so that a fellow can tell what it is." "Mr. Smith, father wants to borrow your paper. He only wants to read it." "Well, go back and tell your father to send me his

supper. Tell him I only want to eat it." A citizen of Plymouth, Ind, fired six shots at a supposed burglar, and then his wife called out :- " See here Sam, if you don't stop shooting at me you'll have the house full of neigh-

Native is looking into the parlor, and the maid, who is busy setting the table for dinner, places a vase of flowers in the centre. Native-"Ay, it's rale bonnie; but, Maggie, wha eats the flowers?"

"I wouldn't be a ladies' hairdressor for anything," said a loquacious barber. "Why not?" the customer ventured to ask. "Because I might some time dye an old maid !" answered the barber with emotion.

"No, William," she mournfully uttered, still allowing him to retain her hand. "No, William, I can't marry you. I don't believe you can provide a wife with butter upon your present salary, and I can't eat oleomargarine."

Medical.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbage Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is incon-venient, is a great help in relieving infismmatory

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Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in Head-to. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Maani Syringo invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

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

Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent scars.

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Female Complaints. No physbe called in for the majority of famale diseases if the Extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

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Dentifrice. 50 Flaster. 1.00
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essed to No. 14 West Fourteen h st.. New York City.

TELEGRAPHIO SPARKS.

THURSDAY.

Archbishop Taschereau will leave Quebec on his annual pastoral visit to different parishes of the Diocese on the 3rd of June.

The Italian Ministry anticipate having a majority on the result of the elections now in progress, of 137 in a house of 386 mem-

Three volunteers belonging to Levis have been arrested as they were leaving in the cars for New York, and brought back under a military guard.

The young man Charles Jones, who attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the breast at Kemptville, is in a precarlous condition. The four new Bishops of the Methodist

Episcopal Church in the United States were consecrated yesterday, at the General Conferance at Cincinnati. An infant has been found in a closet in St.

Rochs, Quebec, with a rope around its neck, and the breast partly eaten by rats. A supposed case of infanticide. Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador

to London, has been called to Constantinople to take part in a conference concerning the proposed international financial Commission. Nogotiations between England and France for a new commercial treaty have been broken off, on account of Mr. Gladstone's views on the reduction of duties on French

M. C. Burns, a smart young Hamilton wood dealer, has been swindling his townsmen by selling one lot of lumber to different parties, from each of whom he collected the full figure.

The Irish Land League has adopted an address to the citizens of America, attributing the distress in Ireland to bad laws and promising to co-operate with the Land League of Ireland in abolishing the present land system. J. J. McCafferty, of Lowell, Mass., has been elected permanent President, and William Purcell, Rochester, Vice-President.

FRIDAY.

The Viceroy of India has invited the Ghilzai chiefs to Cabul.

Mr. Smyth, Home Rule member for Tipperary, has resigned his seat.

A cartridge factory will be started in Quebec on arrival of Mr. Prevost by the next steamer.

Bills relating to married women's property will be brought before the English Parliament this season.

A gentleman named Mercerier, a delegate from Ireland at the invitation of the Dominion Government, is in Winnipeg, and proposes visiting the Turtle Mountain country, with a view to selecting a location for an lrish colony.

Col. FARIJANA, of the Pub'ic Works Department, Ottawa, has patented a new light for very firmly held, and a slight advance has marine puroposes. Through some chemical occurred both at London and Liverpool, process he produces an "Everlasting light." process he produces an "Everlasting light," while Is advance has been paid for cargoes which shines as many hours at night as it is off coast. The sales of English wheat last exposed to the light of day time.

reception of two young ladies into the order into the United Kingdom during the week of Adorers of the Sacred Blood of Jesus. The ending May 8 were 1,014,906 cwt. of wheat, ladies are Fanny Jonai, who took the veil of and 155,440 cwt. of flour." the postulant, and will be known in religion as Sister Mary Raphael, and Kate Heenan. who took the black veil of the novitiate, and will be known as Sister Mary of Jesus. The ceremony, which was performed this morn-mended by the highest medical authority as ing for the first time in Canada, was very imposing, and was conducted by His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by several priests.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament, but a changed order of public life. We are about to see what household suffrage really means, and we are feeling the full truth of the late Lord Derby's observation that the Conservative Reform Bill was a leap in the dark. The Church, the Crown, hereditary privilege, property, will be considered by the new variety of members of the House of Commons in a light entirely different from that in which they have been traditionally viewed. Hitherto, the dominating ideas on all subjects that have prevailed in, and decided the action of, the popular chamber of the Legislature have been those of men who had a certain community of sentiment, who had gone through much the same kind of education, who had acquired many prejudices and scruples all tending in the same direction. We saw in the old Parliament what confusion might be worked by a compact body of men, who were ready to set at defiance all ideas of established order, etiquette and unwritten law. Is it to be supposed that Mr. Bradlaugh, who owes the dignity conferred upon him to the favour he has found in the most democratic and violent constituency in the United Kingdom, will deal more gently with whatever appertains to the religion and the morality of the people, to the respect due to the Throne, than the Irish members have done with the privileges of Parliament? Are avowed Republicans, being also men who have served a lion that the wound would prove fatal. Gillong apprenticeship to political life, and who beau is still at large. It is not known how will hardly be troubled at Westminster with the row commenced, or who is to blame. It likely to be restrained by any super-stitious scruples from challenging the principles of the Constitution, which are hallowed and venerable by the custom and regard of centuries? The views entertained by these gentlemen are not novelties: the novelty consists in the cirthe diffidence and modesty of inexperience, novelties; the novelty consists in the cir- and wanted him to fight. Jette agreed, but cumstance that they are now represented asked Gilbeau to put up his knife, but he reby bold, ambitious, unscrupulous politicians at Westminster. It would be ridiculous to sons came along, and, striking Gilbeau, say that contingencies such as these need not excite some uneasiness. The truth is simple and must be spoken—the work of last week brings us a step nearer to and hot words ensued. During the altercathat revolution whose throes every country in Europe except England has experienced. We do not say that the peril is unavoidable; we do say that it exists, and that it calls me, I will now kill you." Whereupon he imperatively for the greatest resolution and seized a heavy stake and struck Gilbeau twice, deliberation on the part of the leaders of each time knocking him down. The after-the Liberal party. We have every con-field was called in. He gives it as his opinion like Lord Hartington, who has, proved himself a statesman of the first class, will be safe, and will conduce to the greatness and the prosperity of the English people. There is but one way in which it can be made to do

أعاؤك فنسأ أأأناه أأربع يبريان ويعتديا بحرياه بسايون طالعسورية

"Wemen Never Think."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought deep study and thorough investiga-tion of women in determining the best medicines to keep, their families well, and would note their segacity, and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping:their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false ... Picayune.

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BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, May 17 .- The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says : "The aspect of agricultural affairs is but little advanced since last week. Night frosts in many districts have checked the development of wheat, which is generally backward and frequently thin. Unless genial weather sets in speedily the chances of ultimate mischief to crops will be considerably increased. Scotch advices are somewhat better. Although both in Mark Lane and in the provinces the demand for English wheat was somewhat inactive, last week's prices were well maintained and even occasionally exceeded. The imports of foreign have been sufficient to meet the ordinary requirements without swelling stocks. This circumstance and an unusual shortness in Continental reserves have increased the confidence of buyers. If the price of wheat had not already fallen comparatively low, doubtless trade would require all the support extraneous influences could afford to avert a further decline being caused by the liberation of the ring stocks in America and the increased imports consequent on the re-opening of the Northern Russian ports. Of late, however, a strong undercurrent of steadiness is observable, and the opinion is gaining ground that wheat at the present range of prices can be safely bought for speculation and consumption. Holders have strongly resisted any further reduction, being encouraged by slightly unfavorable crop prospects. An ac-tive strengthening influence undoubtedly has been the continental demand, under which the coast is being rapidly cleared of cargoes at advanced prices. Red winter sold at 25s 6d for the Continent about the middle of the week. The turning point also appears to have been reached in the spot market, where the price of red winter has improved about ls per qr. Maize on the spot has also been week were 26,794 qrs., at 44s 9d per qr. St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, was against 57,209 qrs. at 40s 8d per qr. for the crowded to the doors yesterday to witness the corresponding week last year. The imports

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulturated as is cocoa. This article in the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the REPUBLICANISM IN THE BRITISH medal Rock Cocca is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Govern-Referring to this subject a recent issue of ment analyist, and is certified by him to be the London World says:—We have to look forward to, and reckon with, not only a new root, or any of the deliterious ingreidents comroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buy-ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

Consumption. Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duly 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 dealer it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for praparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherark, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N.Y.

THE PECHE MURDER.

BOYISH QUARREL ENDS WITH STABBING-THE MURDERER AT LARGE.

OTTAWA, May 21 .- With reference to the probable murder at the Peche mentioned in last night's despatch, the following additional particulars have been obtained: The name of the man stabbed is Jette. Dr. Falls, of Peche, was called in and expressed the opinis claimed by one story that Gilbeau acted knocked him down. Gilbeau immediately commenced to cry, and his mother and father ran to help him, when Louis Jette interfered tion Gilbeau drew his knife and stabbed Jette in the left side, just below the heart. On being stabbed, Jette said: "You have killed that Jette cannot service. His deposition was taken last night by Hercule Trempe. Gilbeau has not yet been arrested.

prosperity of the English people. There is but one way in which it can be made to do this: it must be carefully distinguished in its operations and its ideas from revolutionary Radicalism. If that paramount precaution is not torthcoming, the public mind of the country will inevitably take alarm, and the Liberal Government may experience the same defeat, and with as little warning as that which, for another reason, has justly befallen the Cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield.

Pond's Extract. for Pains, Sores, etc. The marvellous cures effected compelled scientific medical investigation, and forced its acknowledgment;

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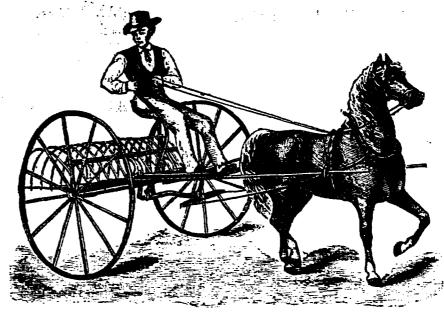
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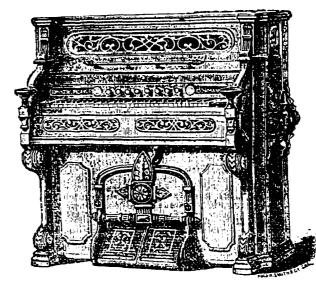
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MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—scut of the Rising Sun.

LYMAN, SONS & CO. Montreal Agents.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, May 25. -The steamship Prussian arrived out on Thursday, and landed all her cattle, 230 head,

in good order. The traffic receipts of the Great Western Ballway for week ending May 14th were \$87,213.38 against \$71,006.98 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of \$16,206 40.

-In France the revenue collected from tobacco equals \$1.71 per capita of the population; in Austria, \$1.31; in Hungary, 79 cents; in Italy, 94 cents; in Germany, 15 cents: in Great Britain, \$1.18.

-An Ottawa despatch says :- Six head of Galloway cattle were shipped from here today for the London, England, market. The purchaser said that this breed of cattle was in great demand in the English market.

THE SALT CROP .- Mathewson, Inagua, May 4 1880.—Our weather continues favorable for salt making, but there is no demand. A few small cargoes occasionally for Hayti or Jamaica comprise our present trade. Prices of salt nominal, but 10c to 12c are likely to be about the figures.

-Receipts of produce, &c., in Montreal, during the past 48 hours by canal and rail: -Wheat, 34,618 bushels: corn, 11,611 do; pess, 23,676 bushels; oats, 1,550 bushels; flour, 3,755 barrels; meal, 575 barrels; ashes, 11 do; butter, 407 pkgs; cheese, 527 boxes; tallow, 4 bbls; leather, 73 rolls; spirits, 50 casks; raw hides, 73.

-Two bars of gold were brought to Halifax yesterlay from Cariboo, Moose River, by A. Walton, one weighing nine ounces and seven drachms, the result of 12 days' labor, and the other weighing 14 oz. 17 pennyweights, the result of 13 tons' crushing. Both bars are valued at over \$400.

A. Hodgson shipped from Belleville this week 1.200 boxes cheese, and Thomas Watkins 800 boxes. Last week Mr. Watkins shipped 800 boxes; the price pald by both these dealers ranged from 11½ to 11½. At Campbellford on Tuesday, where the district cheese market was held, only four factories were represented. About 30 boxes were offered, and were sold at from 11½ to 11½.

-The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Eailway for the weeks ending 15th May, 1880, and 17th May, 1879, were :-

Total\$198,643 \$149,48

Increase in 1880......\$49,159
The Riviere du Loup receipts ate included in 1879, but not in 1880; adding them (\$4,200), the week's increase would be \$53,359. aggregate increase for 20 weeks is \$587,884.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

SATURDAY, May 22.

There has been a heavy falling off in the sales of horses in this market during the week ending to-day, the total number shipped from this city to the Uoffied States being only 95, at a total end of the sales of the sales.

Following is the official list of shipments from this city to the U. S. during the week ending today (Saturday):—May 17, 23 horses at \$1,550; May 20, 20 horses at \$1,806; 9 do at \$1,55; 13 do at \$1,302; May 21, S. Shetland ponies for breeding purposes at \$50.

At the Corporation Horse Market, on College street, the sales during the week include one bay horse, 7 years old, weighing 1,100 lbs., at \$165; one bay horse at \$95, and a bay mare at \$50.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET. SATURDAY, May 22.

SATURDAY, May 22.

Receipts of hay and straw at the College street market during the week ending to-day comprised about 450 loads of which 50 were straw. As previously reported there is very little good hay coming to market, and though the demand is only moderate it is about equal to the supply. Prices unchanged, at \$10 to 10.50 per 100 bundles for best Timothy, and from \$6.50 up to \$9 do for common hay. Struw also unchanged, quoted at \$3 to 4 per 100 bundles, as to quality. The market is expected to continue quiet now until the new crop comes forward. Pressed hay and straw continue scarce, at \$9 to 11 per ton for hay, and \$6.50 to 7 do for straw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

nd Address, J. MoARAN, Bookseller, 198 Murray Street, Montreal, Can

N.B.—Agent for TRUE WITNESS and all other kindred weeklies. My28-41



SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS.

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

THE undersigned is prepared to open and lay
Drains satisfactory to employer and City
Inspector. All orders respectfully solicited at
No. 8 Bronsdone Lane. PATRICK CANFIELD. 41-1

FOUND—On 21st instant, near Windsor Hotel, a sum of money; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses by applying to James Phelan, Windsor Hotel.

WANTED — Experienced cook, house and tablemaid, laundress, and middle aged general servant, also plain cook with reference, wants situations. Miss Nevill, 67 Juror Street,

TODGING 50 cents per week. 67 Juror Street.

CASTINGS.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MADE DAILY

Dalhousie Street Foundry. Having a first-class Foundry, second to none in the city, and under the personal management of Mr. THOMAS SCANLAN, an old and experienced Foundry man, we hope to receive a liberal share of your trade.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF Mowing and Reaping Machines, Plows. Oultivators and Agricultured Im-plements, generally. Works at the old Page Stand,

DUKE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, Foundry: -17 to 29 DALHOUSIE STREET. C. B. MAHAN. Manager. EMPIRE WORKS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR'S WEIGHED

Just try the Anchor brand Spools; length 300 yards; kept in all numbers at S. Caraley's, from No. 12 to 100; free from knots, and suitable for all makes of machines. MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN EVER.

Just to hand, two cases of Embroidery, the patterns of which are more beautiful than any we have ever shown before, in all widths, at special prices. Long Cloth Embroideries a specialty.

S. CARSLEY'S SPECIALTIES. Ask to see Stockings in Ladies and Children's. Ask to see Underwear in Ladies and Chil-Ask to see Laces; an exceedingly choice lot or

Ask to see Corsets; we have all the new makes.
Ask to see Gloves; one, two, three, four or six buttons. FOR HAPPY HOURS.

Embroidery Silk, graded in every shade, in self colors and shaded, from 20c per dozen.

THOSE LITTLE FEET. Just arrived, 12 boxes of Children's Socks, in white and colored, cushmere and cotton, and without docks.

TREMENDOUS RUSH.

The counter of our Kid Glove Department every day this week has been lined with cus-tomers eager to get some of S. Carsley's new Kid Gloves.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO. What everybody says must be right—that S. Carley's Kid Gloves are better shades and finer qualities than have been shown before.

S. CARSLEY'S

perfect-fitting Corsets are within the reach of you and everyone. For shape, make, comfort and durability they cannot be beat. Strong and useful Corsets from......45c to 95c Good quality Corsets from\$1.00 to 2.10 Extra quality Corsets from\$2.15 to 5.25

JUST RECEIVED,

a choice stock of Lisse Frillings.

S. CARSLEY.

393, 895, 397 & 399 Notre Dame St.

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

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

The said AMABLE EDOUARD GAUDRY, Defendant.

An action in separation of property has been instituted in this cause, on the tenth of May instant.

Montreal, 10th May, 1880.

SAINT PIERRE SCALLON,

134M15,22.29J5,12 Pinintiff's Attorney.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada.—Wednesday, the nineteenth day of May, eighteen bundred and eighty. No. 1369. Present:—The Hon. Judge Papineau.

LOUIS DEMERS, of the City and District of Montreal, Butcher, Plaintiff,
VS.
HENRY BOWIE, of the same place, Contractor, Defendant.

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of T. & C. C. Delorimier, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Jean Rapitste Paradis, one of the Baillifs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, and is possessed of immoveable property therein; that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Courrier de Montreal, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called the Evening Post, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P. S. C.

Advocates, &c.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES. BARRISTERS, &c. No. 50 St. James Street.

Montreal.

HENRY J. KAVANAGH, B.C.L.

ADVOCATE, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Montreal. COYLE & LEBLANC,

ADVOCATES,

No 54 St. James Street. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN, LI.B., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT LAW SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC Offices: No. 1 Masonic Hall, Toronto street, Torouto, Ont.

Railroads.

Intercolonial Railway

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

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

These cars must all be delivered on the Intercolonial Railway complete and in running order, not later than July 15th, 1880.

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

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

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

returned.

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

Chief Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE, \\
\text{Ioncteu, N.B. 22nd May, 1980.}



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE

PRIVATE BILLS.

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

All petitions for PRIVATE BILLS must be prevate Bills.
All petitions for Private Bills must be pre-sented within the "first two weeks" of the

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



GRENVILLE CANAL, OTTAWA RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under signed (Secretary of Rollman) SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersed signed (Secretary of Railways and Canals), and endorsed "Tenders for Works. Grenville Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY, THE SRD DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of two Lift Locks and other works at Greece's Point, or lower entrance of the Grenville Canal.

A map of the locality together with

Grenville Canal.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works to be done, can be seen at this Office and at the resident Engineer's Office, Grenville, on and after THURSDAY, the 207H MAY instant, at either of which places printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

which places printed forms of Tender can be obtained.
Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same: and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus tent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

repted.

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

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

work.
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1847. Dame Adelina Belair, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Joseph Poirier, of the same place, accountant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. husband

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys Montreal, 21st May, 1880.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1648. Dame Denise Paille, of the city and district of Mont-real, wife of Francis Rohland, of the same place, hotelkeeper, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

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



Montreal, 21st May, 1880.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

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

KNOW ALL MEN, that the City of Montreal, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated, and having their chief place of business in the City of Montreal, by their Petition fyled in the office of the Superlor Court under Number 231, pray for the sale of an immoveable, situated in the District of Montreal, to-wit:

"A certain irregular lot or emplacement, situ-

the District of Montreal, to-wit:

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

Petitioners alleging that there is actually due

"Number 174, with the buildings thereon "erected."
Petitioners alleging that there is actually due to them, as and for Taxes and Assessments accrued upon the said property in and for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and four dollars and twenty-six cents currer cy; the other sum of twenty dollars and forty-two cents imposed for non-payment of said assessments or taxes under and by virtue of 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 123, at the rate of ten per centum; the other and further sum of ninety-six dollars and thirty-five cents for interest on the said yearly assessments, at the rate of six per centum per annum on each year's assessments respectively, from the first of November in the yearin which the same accrued to the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and eighty, under and by virtue of Act 42 and 43, Vic., Cap. 53; and the other and further sum of three hundred and sixtynine dollars and thirty-eight cents for proportion of cost of drain in said Sherbrooke street, in 1874; said different sums united forming the total sum of six hundred and ninety dollars and forty-one cents; for which the said petitioners have a privilege upon said above described property.

Petitioners further alleging that the last proprietor known has been Harriet Walker Bloomfield and Hubert Bloomfield, and that the ac-

Property.
Petitioners further alleging that the last proprietor known has been Harriet Walker Bloomfield and Hubert Bloomfield, and that the actual proprietor of the said immoveable is uncertain and unknown.

NOTICE is therefore given to the actual proprietor of the said immoveable, to present himself and appear before this Court within two months from the date of the fourth publication of these presents, said publications to be made once a week during four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the French language, and in another in the English language, in the City of Montreal, to answer the demand of the said petitioners; failing which, the said immoveable shall be sold by decree, according to law and the usual formalities in such case, in order that cut of the proceeds of the sale the said petitioners be paid the said sum of six hundred and ninety dollars and forty-one cents, with interest thereon from said thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, together with costs.

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON,
M15,22,2316

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. LEDOUX, Carriage Maker.

> Factory and Office No. 125 and Showrooms 131 and 133 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

By Special Appointment Carriage Maker to H. E. H. the Princes Louise and M. B the Marquis of Lorne. the Marquis or Leria.

First Prize and Diploma awarded by the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, 1876.

First Prize at Sydney, New South Walse,
First Prizes at Exhibitions in various pa
Canada. 114 g mf

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!

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

IMPORTERS OF

Brain Pipes, from 4 to 34 inches in dia-meter; Portland, Roman and Canada Cements, Best Brands Pire Bricks and Fire Clay. American and English Chimney Linings and Tops, Calcined Planter, Clarke's White Pressed Bricks, China Clay, Garden Vases,

Nos. 62 McGill and 77 Grey Nun streets. Yard, No. 31 St. Urbain street.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT and General Agency, Office No. 124 St. James street, opposite Post-office, Montreal. The subscriber offers for sale most desirable City and Country Properties, amounting in value to one million dollars (\$1,000,000), which, being too numerous to publicly particularize, intended purchasers are invited to call for my printed catalogue, which will give particularis. No commission charged to purchasers. Parties desiring to sell their property are respectfully requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will charge no commission, or for advertising, if a sale is not effected. The subscriber also continues to give his personal attention to winding sale is not effected. The subscriber also continues to give his personal attention to winding up estates. The undersigned is prepared to effect ioans on first-class city property. Only first mortgages and perfect titles negotiated. Permanent Building Society abares bought and sold. \$50,000 to loan. GEO. E. CAMPBELLA, 124 St. James st., opposite Post-office, Montreal. 129 mt



The construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the **3rd** of JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:

Tenders will be received until Tuesday, the 22nd Day of Jane Next. Plans, specifications, etc., will be ready for examination on and after

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

Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and Canals, butawa, 18th May, 1880.



NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

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

Plans, specifications and general conditions

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

Tender can also be obtained.

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

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent, only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways & Canals, (Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 98 Tu-S Jun 15



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, 11th May, 1880.

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

Clerk Legislative Assembly.

LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The construction of Lock Gates, advertised to be let on the **3rd** of JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates: Tenders will be received until "

Tuesday, the 22nd Day of June Next. Plans, specifications, etc., will be ready for examination on and after Tuesday, the 8th Day of June.

By Order, F. BRAUN,

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, & Ottawa, 18th May, 1880. 1S5 Mr. un 22

Secretary.

Houses To Let.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL VALUARIE FARMS. WATER AND MAKE WITH City Properties; to be disposed of on very ad-Apply to TRUMP & LOAM CO. of Canada, 14

insurance.

Patronize Canadian Institutions. Insure with the

Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

CAPITAL \$1,600,000 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT 60,000

Montreal Board of Directors: Edward Murphy, Esq.; Hon. Judge Berthelot, John Lewis, Esq.; D. J. Rees, Esq.; Hon. Judge Doherty, Sherbrooks.

WALTER KAYANAGE, General Agent, 127 St. Francois Xavier street.

Commercial Union

ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - \$12,500,000 FIRE AND LIFE.

Vinegars and Spirits.

Office: 64 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

FRED. COLK. General Agent.

MICHAEL LEFEBVRE & CO

VINECARS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Methylated Spirits. Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Bonsecours St., MONTREAL.

129 g m t

123 D m‡

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF MESSRS.

F. B. McNamee & Co HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM

444 ST. JOSEPH STREET TO 162 ST. JAMES STREET,

ROOM NO. 8.

All persons wishing to have their Gravel Roof-

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

Office and Yard: 104 Fulford street, Montreal 34 of THOS. TIFFIN & CO.

Have always in stock a complete assortment

TEAS, LIQUORS, Molasses, Syraps, Sugars and General Groceries. Mess Pork and Lard,

As well as an infinity of articles not usually

kept by Wholesale Grocers, and well calculated

to meet the requirements of the general country **MONTSERRAT**

Lime-Fruit Juice! This is the Pure Lime-Fruit Juice, as imported direct from the Ulveston Plantation, Island of Montserrat, but clarified by subsidence, and entirely free from alcohol; in Imperial Quart Bottles. Imperial Pint Bottles.

Montserrat Limetta Cordial! This is a Cordial made from the Lime-Fruit In Quart Bottles.

MONTSERRAT LIMETTA CHAMPAGNE The Purest, the Most Wholesome, "Non-Intoxicating" Drink in Existence.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED AS A SUMMER BEVERAGE. In Pint Bottles. For sale by the Case or Bottle. EDWARD ELLIOTT. Family Wine Merchant, Cor. Bleury and Lagauchettere streets.

VOLUNTARY SALE BY AUCTION

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

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

M. CONTENT, N.P. 137 M 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29. M. CONTENT, N.P.

CARPETS!

Oilcloths, and Curtain and Furniture Materials.

WM. CAMPBELL & CO., 463 Notre Dame Street. Owing to the death of Mr. WM. CAMPBELL, the

stock of the above business is being sold at greatly reduced prices. Curtain and Furniture Materials and Trim

125 tf pected are now arriving.

Premium Books.

The Subscribers request the attention of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Directors of Colleges, Con. venus, Catholic Institutions, and Catechism Classes, to their complete assortment of Ca. tholic Books, suitable for Premiums, at prices

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

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

Segur's Books for Children, 32 mo. Paper covers, 6 vols, in box, per box...... 80 s

per box...... 1 50 hold Library, paper covers, per dozen. 2 49

cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box.... 3 00 The Young People's Library, 18 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 6 vols. in box. per

Moscow, etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers. 30 vols. assorted, put up in boxes of 6 vols, per box..... 2 7

vols. assorted put up in boxes of 6 vols, per box...... 3 34 Alica Harmon Series of Tales, 12 mo.

etc., 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 6 vols.

ton, and Lever, 12 mo. Fancy cloth

We have a large and complete assortment of

sheets. Each sheet contains from 12 to 40 pk-

Prayer books, in all sizes and styles of binding. Please send your orders in as soon as possible as the choice of our books will be taken.

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET.

> F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE.

CERTICURE PILLS!

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL

BANK OF MONTREAL. Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be

Tuesday, the First day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st MAY next, both days inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting of the Share holders will be held at the Bank On Monday, the 7th day of June next.

Cor. Maine and Water Streets,

Cheapest and Best House in the city. Single Meal, 25 cents. Board, \$1.00 per day. Board per week, from \$4.00 to \$5.00. Bar supplied with the Choicest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars Good Stabling in connection.

AND SIMCOE STS., TORONTO. M. A. IROTTER, Proprietor

FORMERLY JOHNSTON HOUSE,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DILLOT . T. OF .

from Five cents upwards.

the amount to be expended for same.

Montreal

box..... 1 86

Maddalena Series containing Fickle For-

Fancy cloth covers, 30 vols. assorted, put

covers, perdozen..... 9 60 Any book sold separately out of box

Lace Pictures at 15, 17, 22, 28, 33, 50, 66, 83, \$1.0 \$1.20, \$1.50, \$2.00 per dozen. Sheet pictures at from 60c to \$3.00 per dozen

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

NO. 53 ST. JAMES STREET.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

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