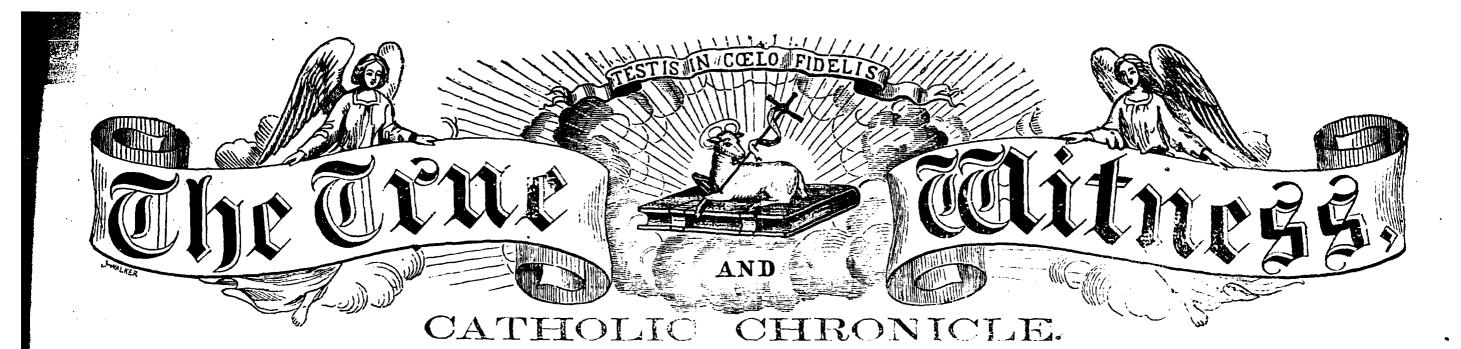
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXX.-NO. 47.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. JULY 7, 1880.

THE DECREES AGAINST THE JESUITS.

CLOSING OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS IN FRANCE.

AGITATION IN THE COUNTRY.

ARREST OF THE COUNT DE MUNN.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIE, June 30 .- The excitement over the enforcement of the decrees expelling religious societies is increasing. The people are now thronging the Faubourg St. Germain, where two of the houses of the Society of Jesus are located. Mapy of them are cheering and condoling with the Jesuits, and others expressing their satisfaction at the action of the Government. Great disorder exists, which the police are endeavoring to quell. Many arrests have been made from among the most noisy and violent of the spectators. Count DeMunn, a prominent Ultramontane man, of wealth and position, who made a notable record in the France-Prussian war, an eminent member of the Assembly, was present among the people, and being carried away by his feelings, uttered some strong expressions against the Government's execution of decrees, and was arrested. A similar state of affairs prevails in the Rue des Ores. A large number of members of the Legislature are in sympathy with the societies, and many Senators and Deputies of the Right spent the night inside the Jesuit Convent in the rue de

night inside the Jesuit Convent in the rue de Serres, freely expressing words of condolence, and saying that the Government will be forced by public opinion to retrace its steps and apologise for its action in executing an obsolete and forgotten law against innocent and defenceless religious congregations. The work of closing the Jesuit establish-ments throughont the Republic, which began at daylight this moraing, is now about com-plete, no disturbances of the peace having occurred, although in every instance where an establishment was closed great crowds of people assembled, and gave emphatic ex-pression to their disapprobation of the acts of the Government. At Lille and Dousy, in Flanders, the police have closed the doors of the Jesuit chapels, and have placed official

may He defend you from all harm, and con-duct you to eternal life." The Ring: "I unite you to Jesus Christ, Son of the Eternal | MY DEAR MR. BOYLE: Father, in quality of spouse; may He conserve you pure; receive it in the name of virginal crown, and as you are crowned on earth may you one day menit to be crowned with glory in Heaven." The novice was meanwhile kneeling on a Prieu Dieu in the centre of the choir, holding throughout a beautifully ornamented taper. At the Communion the celebrant brought the Most Holy Sacrament to the novice. She having pronounced her vows, he gave her her Spouse, to whom she had consecrated herself forever. At the close of the ceremony the Te Deum was sung, while the newly-professed embraced all her sisters, with whom she was then more closely united

Beceive this sacred veil, by which we know

that you have despised the world, and belong

forever to Jesus Christ in quality of spouse

by the ties of religion. The singing was a choice selection for the occasion,

There were present the following clergy-men :-- Rev. J. Hogan, celebrant; Rev. P. A. Twohey, Bishop's Palace; Rev. M. Statton, West Post; Rev. P. Desaulnae, Brewersmills; Rev. J. O'Donnell, Prescott; Rev. E. J. Walsh, Toledo.

## **EVERY CENT FOR DYNAMITE."**

Irish Patriots in Convention at Philadelphia Planning a Nibilistic Campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 .- Delegates from every State in the Union were present at the Irish National Convention, which commenced its session yesterday. The purpose of the convention, as stated in the call under which the delegates met, is "to organize a National Association to deliver Ireland from English rule." A president, Secretary and other officers were elected, and a name' The United Irish men of America," was chosen. One member, James McDermott of Brocklyn, said he had crossed the ocean

Letter from Hon, John O'Connor

OTTAWA, June 21, 1880.

I read the leading article, under the heading-" Prejudice Silenced"-in the last issue of The Jesus Christ, this ing of fidelity, this seal of the Holy Ghost; may you serve Him faith-fully, so as to be crowned one day with glory in eternity." The Crown: "Receive this revolt of Martin Luther, been subjected to and endared the reputation of being "Pricst-rideen," as well as many other opprobrious epithetis equally false and insuiting. But this is the first instance, within my knowledge, of an ergan, or quasi organ of Catholic, and especially of Irish Catholic, pub ic opinion and sentiment, defending Catholics against the imputation of being "Priest ridden," by assuming that politics and religion are separate and distinct from, and even repugnant to each other in other words, that the temporal and the spiritual are separate and distinct from, and repug-nant to, each other; and that Catholics have, as regards politics, set the authority and friendiy advice of the Hierarchy and Clergy at naught, and treated them with rebellious con-tempt. revolt of Martin Luther, been subjected to and

The doctrine, that politics and religion are tempt. The doctrine, that politics and religion are distinct from, and independent of, each other is, by implication, if not indeed expressly, con-demned by the Syllabus. It is opposed to the teaching of the Church in all ages. The Catholic is, therefore, bound to believe that they are not distinct from, and independent of, each other, and that there is no repugnance between them. He is bound to believe, as the church teaches, that they are intimately connected; that any attempt to severed withrut error; and that any attempt to severe them would be mischlevous. But he is furthermore bound to believe, as the Church teaches and reason approves, that as the Creator is superior to the natural, and the spiritual superior to politics; and therefore that politics, being subordinate to, ought to be tempered and sanctified by religion; and therefore the laity ought, in political affairs, to hearken to their spiritual teachers and respect their ad-vice, whenever the interests of religion of morality and the welfare of society are in-volved.

morality and the wellare of society are ma-volved. The science of politics is nothing more or less than the science of government, the science which regulates the affairs of mankind, the conduct of men in society. The conduct of men in society has relation, first, to the Creator, the Ruler of all, by whose authority alone human government can exist and exercise authority; and secondly, to men, as between themeelves.

hemcelves. The object of government is to regulate

political world, especially when people's passions are aroused and appealed to on a sub-ject which sorely touches their interest and their feelings. But the event is to be regretted instead of being exulted in, and condemned instead of being held up, as a triumphant evidence of Catholic liberality and freedom from spiritual influence. This was the cause of the French revolution, that terrible wave of a people's anger, which swept from power in France the most corrupt

Influence. The land policy of Mr. Parnell is one which

Tatholic liberality and freedom from spiritual inducate. The land policy of Mr. Parnell is one which pre-eminently involves great problems of invality, intimately blended with religion, as well as of Constitutional law and fundamental principles of sociology. That policy was the main issue at the Muyo election, and at the others, which were, however, of leaser note. It was, therefore, the duty of the Rishops and the Clergy, by virtue of their spiritual knowledge and authority. to teach, advise and exhort the people of their flocks at those crises; and it was equally the duty of those people to hearken and be advised. Now, the mischief which, in my judgment, is to be feared from the doctrine impiled in the article is its tendency, by undernining the con-fidence of the laity in the teaching of the Hierarchy and Clergy, to weaken the force of the autionity of the Church in matters within her legitimate domain. For if the laity are edu-cated, as the article in question tends to educate them, to disregard the teaching and advice of the Hierarchy and Clergy, which is tho teaching of morality and religion, involved in a political contest, they are, as a resulting consequence, educated to disregard the teaching of the Church herself; and hierefore estrangement from the ("hurch and destruction of failt may ultimately result. The descent from even partial decay of confidence and faitu to scepticism is easy, and usually short. We have beheld in our duy the result of such teaching in Italy, France, and other countries of Europe; and we ought to hope that Ireland may be long, aye, for ever, spared from a like fate. However, I object to the article, not only with references to the ("atholic people of Ireland, but with reference also to the Irikh Catholics, and all Catholics, of this country, where within the scope of the paper's circulation the poison of the article may be presumed to produce its na-tural but insidous effect more immediately than elsewhere.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Yours truly, John O'Connor.

## (From our Own Correspondent.) LONDON, June 23.

several regiments and drawing pay for them all. Those are merely a few of the reasons Historians say that Rome's mighty empire fell through the enervation and luxury of her people. One portion of them were slaves and the other aristocrats, whose only object in life was self-gratification. Every device, however vile or ex; ensive, was adopted to please the mind or stomach, with the result that the patricians became effeminate and totally unable to make headway sgainst the fierce outsiders who broke in upon her sway. The poorer section of the citizens had no great object in maintaining a government which made them slaves, consequently the Goths and Huns found no difficulty in breaking in upon her domain. To a large extent a similar condition of affairs is now going on in England. She is probably the richest country in the world, yet within her borders he has the largest pauperism in Europe. On

PRICE FIVE CENTS

liberal to its honour and don't care a snap at what altar a man may worship, provided he does his duty in an enlightened way to God. to his fellow-creatures and his country. There is now sitting in Dablin

#### A ROYAL COMMISSION

throw it the French aristocracy assisted the to enquire into the cause of the agricultural foreigners to invade their country. We are told, in fact it is continually dinned into our depression. This is a responsible undertaking but an essential one, and if the commisears, that birth and descent are necessary to sion does its duty, it must be productive of enable men to become great leaders and sucgood. The condition of agriculture is entirely changing, and to make it pay we must adopt cessful rulers, but this theory, which is on a par with the divine right of kings, is shatter-ed to the winds by the establishment of the altogether different methods from those of the past. Modern science has revolutionized ocean transit, which enables the people of the first French Republic, because, from among the great unwashed, men then arose who had great new world, Canadian and American. to to face in arms the aristocratic power, not send us food much cheaper than we can at present grow it. We are a trading and con-quering nation, living on our money, and now only of France, but of Europe, and they did it successfully. To-day in England there are thousands of such men hid away among the that other countries are running us hard in the markets of the world, we are bound to musses of the people, and, although everything on the surface appears comparatively adapt ourselves to the new circumstances, smooth, there are numbers who are asking and to teed our population,

MUST MAKE THE MOST OF OUR LAND.

WHY SHOULD ONE MAN HAVE SO MUCH AND With parks and pleasure grounds in England, deer forests in Scotland, and aristocratic The one, because he is a descendant of a neglect in Ireland, is it to wondered at that we have to look to prosperous France, to conmercenary in the train of William the Contented Belgium, to industrious Holland, to queror, enjoys power and privilege; the other, because of being born to toil and a heritage of poverty, must remain so. A State Church vigorous Canada, to distant Australia, and to the great Republic, for our food supplies. vith an archbishop having a salary of from Land, under our agrarian system, is fifteen to twenty thousand pounds a year and carrying four heavy burthens, the landlord, two magnificent palaces to live in ; a landed the tenant, the laborer, and the State, and is aristocracy owning the soil in hugh blocks and drawing from it immense fortunes, which unable with our present modes of cultivation to bear the weight. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commission to give a truthful are spent in every kind of luxury and pleareport on the condition of affairs, to enable sure, not to say sin and vice-the poorer secour legislators to find a way out of the diffition of this aristocracy pensioned off on the public purse by sinecures and a plurality of culty. A conference of delegates and members offices at enormous suraries : a Hoyal family | of Parliament was recently held in London to bring before the world the wrotched condition with twelve large palaces in and around Lon-

#### THE IRISH FARM LABOURERS.

of

The chair was taken by the tallest man in the House of Commons, William Henry O'Sullivan, member for the county of Limerick, and there were present : Mr. Blake, member for Waterford; Mr. Villars Stuart, another of the Waterford members, and Mr. Corbett, member for Wicklow. Three resolutions were passed and six suggestions were adopted, and Mr. Peter O'Leary, who acted as secretary to the conference, was ordered to send copies to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. Mr. W. E. Forster, and to is a thorn in the side of the bigors ieu of and Oramore and Brown and the Evangelical Alliance. They are terribly incensed against Union instead of divisional poor law sating Union instead of divisional rating

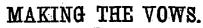
league to the Governor-Generalship of India. because the present plan of divisional rating has a tendency to drive the laborers off the To mark this disapproval they held a few days ago, in Exeter Hall, a meeting to which land into the small towns, inasmuch as each admission was by ticket bearing a likeness of division has to bear its own poor rates, and of that good Protestant saint, William the course it would be to the land proprietors' Third of awfully pious memory, and signed interest not to have any work-people living on his estates while he might have the benefit of their labor. To abolish the present sanitary powers of Boards of Guardians, and vest it in a National Sanitary Board. The Guardians are made up of men who are small proprietors, and for fear of expenses are afraid of making sanitary improvements, whereas an independent authority would do its work without fear or favour. To simplify the borrowing of a sum troin the surplus of the Irish Church Temporalities fund, to enable farmers and others to erect laborers' cottages in about the proportion of one to every fifty acres of land, which would cause the building of twenty thousand decent workmens' houses instead of the miserable hovels which now dot the surface of the country. The rent of those cottages could be converted into a kind of sinking fund to redeem the capital. To allot in the neighborhood of every small town a common field, upon which the cottlers of such towns could have garden patches at fair rents, instead of the exorbitant charges which they have now to pay on the conacre principle. To send through the country a few ecturers, as in England, to speak in the small towns and villages on cottage gardening, sanitation, social improvement, &c. The lectures to be free, and the lecturers to be paid from the Central Sanitary Board. To facilitate the reclamation of waste lands and the selling of them in small farms topeasant cultivators on the plan now pursuad by the Commissioners of the Irish Church. Temporalitics. The adoption by Government of the spirit of those suggestions would, no doubt, gradually improve the condition of the Irish farm laborer, who is at present the worst housed, the worst clad, and the worst fed man in Europe. Hitherto very little attention has been paid to him, but the agitation now created on his behalt, principally through Mr. O'Leary's efforts, will, no doubt, cause the royal commission to take the matter up. Forster, the Irish Secretary, is a very active man and means well to Ireland, and Gladstone making the Irish Secretaryship Cabinet office, will enable the Secretary to introduce Irish questions with something more than personal prestige, and with no subject can he deal with more credit to himself and advantage to Ireland than that of the poor neglected Farm, Labourers.

the Jesuit chapels, and have notices upon them.

PARIS, July 1 .-- A semi-official note respecting the execution of the anti-Jesuit decrees declares that the Government knows its duty and will perform it with firmness. The number of persons expelled from the Jesuit chapel yesterday was 13, including one Englishman and one Russian. The second Jesuit establishment, that of the German Jesuits, at present is not interfered with. At Laval several English Jesuits called on the crowd to witness their rights being violated, and said that they would appeal to the Eng-lish Ambassador. The crowd which witnessed the expulsion of the Jesuits from the establishment in the rue de Sevres were almost stupefied by the procedure. In Paris, where an individual is drowned in a mass, the thing is less serious, but in the provinces it will have far deeper effects. It is expected that the Jesuits will immediately apply to the Judges, complaining of the violation of their rights of property and domicile, and praying for an order of reinstatement. It is stated that the Government will contend that ordinary tribunals have no jurisdiction, and that Council of State can only determine the validity of the expulsion. The Government, however, is in manifest difficulty with other unrecognized orders, as it never calculated on

their refusing to apply for recognition. PARIS, July 1. — The total number of Jesuits establishments closed numbers 39 with 475 members.

LONDON, July 4. - A Paris despatch says :-It now begins to be apparent that the courts generally throughout the country will hold that the religious congregations, as citizens of France, had the same right to retain the property which they bought and paid for as other citizens have, and that the Government in expelling them without cause exceeded its constitutional authority. It is further be-lieved that as a result of the suits which are being brought in Paris and the provinces the Government will be compelled, both by law and public opinion, to restore the property and guarantee the religious societies against further molestation.



At the Hotel Dieu Convent, Kingston, Ont. on the 24th of June (Feast of St. John the Baptist), Miss Mary Agnes Moloney, niece of the Rev. M. Clune, of Smith's Falls, made the solemn vows of poverty, chastity, obedience, and of serving the poor. At an early hour the chapel was crowded with spectators, among whom were relatives of the novice. At seven o'clock the Sisters entered the chapel singing alternately the psalm, Lactatus Sum, the novice walking in front; all had lighted tapers. The officiating clergyman, Rev. J. Hogan, commenced Mass, and at the Gradual intoned the Veni Creator, which was continued by the Sisters. After the Oremus the celebrant questioned the novice as to the obligation she was going to contract. Having been assured that she desired to serve God in that house he returned to the altar to intone the Litany of Saints, during which time the novice was prostrate under a black pall, held over her by four professed sisters. After the usual Oremuses he blessed the vell. ring and crown. Blessing the Veil, he said :

pression.'

Judge Brennan of Iowa has been chosen Chairman. The convention held an executive session this morning. Two sessions will be held each day until the buisness in hand is completed. A very harmonious spirit 18 noticeable at the meetings. It is intended to establish branches in every part of the country and enlist the co-operation of every Irishman in the welfare of his countrymen. The de-legates unite in saying that practical results legates unite in saying that practical results is completed. A very harmonious spirit 18 acted contrary to such active and the boast of Catholic Ireland. that her people respected, esteemed, cherished and confided in their heroic self-sacificing Clergy, and received their instruc-plous submissions? And why should it not be so? The Clergy which will be effected by means of this convention.-N. Y. Star.

IRISH	RELIEF.				

#### ENNISTYMON, June 23rd, 1880.

Mr. William Wilson has received the following letter of acknowledgment :--

My Dear Mr. Wilson,-This morning's post rought me your letter, as also one from Mr. Whelan, enclosing P. O. orders for (£20-1-8). Mr. Whelan states that it was at your instance he sent me the above amount. Your kind recollection of Ennistymon, places myself and my poor people under lasting gratitude to you. May God ever bless you and the generous, big-hearted, sympathetic people of free and glorious America. I write to Mr. Whelan to thank him most sincerely.

Will you ever pay old Ireland a visit? If you do, don't forget Ennistymore or its Church, where in youth you knelt and prayed. You would find it vastly improved, a very nice church. The crops in Ireland looking very healthy and promising. I hope there are days of plenty and comfort in store for us yet.

Adieu, my dear friend, and may God bless you is the ardent prayer of yours gratefully and sincerely,

THOMAS NEWELL.

W. WILSON, Esq.

M. Doutre, of Montreal, who was employed as one of the counsel to conduct and argue the case of Canada before the Hallfax International Commission, claims for his service \$10,000 in addition to \$8,000 which was paid him by the Mackenzie Government. The evidence of some of the leading lawyers of Montreal was taken in order to show what amount is considered a proper fee in a very mportant case :----

Mr. Kerr, Q. C., stated that he had received fees of \$6,000 and \$4,000 in cases on which he had been employed. Hon. Mr. Laflamme, Q. C, testified that he had been paid fees of \$4,000 and \$5,000 by the Government in cases connected with the seignories in this Province. Mr. Robertson, Q. C., had received \$12,000 from the Government as fees in settling cases of land claims connected with the canals. Mr. Ritchie, Q.J., had frequently received \$1,000 to \$1,500 for services in which he was employed; he stated that the re-ceipt of fees of \$500 to \$1,000 were of ordinary occurrence by leading lawyers here. As Crown prosecutor against the St. Albans raiders his fee was \$1,000. All testified to Mr. Doutre's claim being moderate, to make

Probably not one of these same lawyers would retuse a Judgeship with a salary of only \$5,000 a year.-St. John's Freeman.

reap the benefits. What we want to do is to irg and practice of their religion were proscribed in every twenty-two of her entire people being and forbidden, and its ministers kunted like fed by the

and toroldden, and its ministers hunted like beasts of prey. Did our persecuted forefathers then despise and spurn the advice of their spiritual teachers? Did any one who was of then on their behalf ward off the imputation of being "priest-ridden" by boasting that they had treated the advice of those teachers with contempt, and had

plous submissions? And why should it not be so? The Clergy were, as they are, and have always been, of the people, with the people, for the people, having no interests to serve but the welfare, spiritual and temporal, of the people committed to their

and temporal, of the people committed to their charge. And great and noble were the results which flowed from that confidence which the laity had in their Clergy. It was the teaching of that Clergy and their advice, submissively received and confidently acted upon, which enabled the Catholics of Ireland to wring Catholic Emanci-pation from a hostile Government and a reluc-iant Parliament—so great was the moral power of a people united by the bonds of religion, and disciplined by its moral teachings and re-straints.

of a people united by the bonds of religion, and disciplined by its moral teachings and re-straints. Is it possible the pure and simple Faith, the love of religion, and confidence in the teachers thereof, have passed away from the Catholics of Ireland; and that they are now an improved and enlightened people, in the Scientist sense of the present day i Are they, indeed, ready to admit that their forefathers were a slavien set of "priest-ridden" doits, in the conlemptuous sense in which the term was arplied? Is it their boast that they have relieved themselves from that imputation, by having recently spurned and rejected the ad-vice of their Hierarchy and Giergy, and acted contrary thereto, in political affairs, involving great moral principles intimately connected with religion?

great moral principles intimately connected with religion 7 I, for one, am not prepared to believe that Irish Catholics in Ireland, or elsewhere, are willing to accept and adopt any such bosst as a defence against the false imputation of being " priest-ridden." If receiving with confidence those principles in which we are instructed by the ministers of that religion by whose laws the passions are re-strained within proper limits and regulated, and by which false philosophy, laise theories, and evil practices, in religion and politics, are con-demned, subjects us to the reproach of material-its, panthelsts, infidels and rocalists, let us bear it meekly and rejoice outely, rather than at-tempt to repel the reproach by naing the ignoble apology, that we have cast of the re-straints of religion and disregarded its teaching in matters political.

strains of religion and disregarded its teaching in matters political. Nor am I prepared to accept what took place in two or three instances, notably that which took place in Mayo, on the occasions alluded to in the article in question as cooclusive, or any, evidence that the Catholic propie of Ireland bave changed so much for the worse, as is claimed by the article Demagogiam was, indeed, for the time tri-umphant, especially at that place; but what about Mallow and other places, where the Par-nellites falled ? I therefore dispute the assumption on which the article is based. In involves the fallacy of inferring a general rule from a few isolated facts. As a distant proposition it may be ex-pressed thus: The Catholics of Mayo and one on two other places disregarded the advice of their Bishops and Clergy, and acted contrary thereto at recent elections; therefore, the Catholics of I reland and of the world are ready to do like-whe; therefore, Catholics are relieved from the reputation of heing " priest-ridden." I trut, nay I am confident, that Catholics, I mean real Catholics, prefer to be relieved from obnoxious. but faise, imputation by a different species of argument. Ind-ed, from what I know of your-self, after an acquaintance of a good many years, I venture to aver that the article does not express your own sentiments and desires on the subject.

subject. I think the Mayo escapada, as well as the others, may be fairly rewarded as solitary in-sumces, having nogener-lpolitical significance, resurrences of those anomalous events which happen unexpectedly from time to time in the

ia

COLD MAND OF STATE CHARITY.

The wealth is centralized into the hands of comparatively few people. The other evening I strolled into Hyde Park, and what a sight I saw; lines of pair horse carriages, each with either three or four liveried servants, and in the carriage perhaps a lady, old or young. In Rotten Row were hundreds of the aristocracy, men and women on horseback, cantering up and down, purposeless in life except to see and to be seen. The pomp and luxury of those people is something that must be seen to be understood. They don't know what on earth to do to spend their money. Many of them were Irish landowners wallowing in luxuries to which those of the ancient Romans were as nothing, yet in Ireland thousands of the piebians are starying. This is a condition of affairs incompatible with good government and the stability of an empire. In London there were last week on the rates 85,049 paupers, an increase of 4,557 over the corresponding week last year. Yet London is

THE WEALTHIEST CITY ON THE EARTH.

These enormous figures do not represent onefifth of the destitution that rankles in our midst. Sixty thousand women on the streets and at least twenty thousand more on the margin of sin and shame. This frightful social cancer is caused by extreme poverty and extreme wealth, the identical evils which sapped the foundations of Rome's mighty empire. Our aristocracy are not in any sense producers, they simply live by virtue of birth and privilege,-live in sensual pomp without in the least returning any equivalent to the

state. In Canada and the neighboring Republic you have rich men, but they are workers in some field of usefulness, whereas our wealthy men do nothing but hunt, waltz and attend royal levees. Of course the con-dition of affairs is much better than they were in the days of vassalage and the Curfew bell, but in comparison to modern progress, in science and education, feudalism, as an institution, gives way but very slowly. spoke of Hyde Park as a place where wealth of an evening was running riot, not knowing how to expend itself.

STREAMS OF MAGNIFICENT EQUIPAGES,

with servants in every conceivable livery driving round the endless ring just to air the occupants, and give them iresh vigour for the operas, balls or dinner parties of the ensuing night. Change the scene into one of the poor localities, say in the neighborhood of the docks, what is there to be found-misery, poverty and sin. Nearly fourteen hundred lodging houses, where a bed can be had for seven cents. In our social economy those places are a necessity, but the system that brings so many of them into existence is politically wrong. It is all very well to cry communists at men who try to remedy the evil, but unless a radical change is effected the Great British Empire will go the way other empires have gone before it, and through the very same causes-luxury on one hand, misery on the other. Tc-day there are in this country millions of man quietly asking themour working classes, and the only logical reply

by the secretary of the Evangelical Alliance. Notwithstanding alightis precaution, matters

THE CENTRALIZATION OF WEALTH.

governmental system the world has ever

seen. The Republic was formed, and to over-

the very complicated question,

ANOTHER MAN NONE AT ALL?

don, maintained at the public cost, and its

members receiving enormous grants, besides

holding lucrative posts in the army and navy,

the Prince of Wales himself being colonel of

why men are asking each other the very im-

portant question, why are we paupers? and the reply instinctively comes up, because society is organized on a wrong

basis and what is positively wrong cannot by any possible means be morally

LORD RIPON.

right.

were anything but unanimous at the meeting; indeed had it not been for a squad of police that was sent for in hot baste, it was questionable whether there would not be a good many damaged heads. The hall was crowded from floor to ceiling, and when the chairman, an ex-member of parliament, stood up to make his speech, there were loud cheers from all parts of the vast building. Matters went on all right until he said the Emancipation Act must be repealed, and then, all at once, I saw a stalwart figure rise in the body of the hall, and, with stentorian lungs, call for

#### THREE CHEERE FOR G'CONNELL,

which received a hearty response from a large section of the vast audience. A few ultras made a rush to eject him from the hall, but squaring up, he hit from the shoulder, left and right, and those that once felt his fist did not care about getting closer. The greatest excitement now prevailed, and free fighting was going on in every part of the hall, even on the platform they were going for each other with a will. This was brought about by a young Indian student studying law in the Temple. He wanted to move an amendment, but would not be permitted.

He insisted, with the result that he was struck and pitched over the bannisters. This rough treatment of the young Hindoo caused a good many, even of those who came to support the principles of the meeting, to cry shame. All at once a half-dozen well dressed young men made

#### A RUSH FOR THE PLATFORM

and the chairman, with main and might, shouted for the pelice. A man in one of the galleries called three cheers for Parnell, and again the walls rang with an Irish huzza, for undoubtedly Irish it was, as was evident by the fact that the grand old Irish war march of O'Donnell Aboo was sung in good style, to be immediately followed by "God Save Ireland" and "God Bless the Pope." Matters were now assuming a very serious aspect, but fortunately the police arrived in force, and thus prevented a collision between the contending factions, and then the resolutions were passed in a kind of dumb show, for hearing was out of the question. There were a large number of reporters present, but, as if by a unanimous consent, next morning the papers ignored the entire affair, one or two of them only having a few lines to say a riotous meeting was held last night in Exeter Hall. As curiosities of the literature of bigotry, I send you the one resolution, a copy of the petition to the Queen, and a platform order; it will be worth your while to frame them as relics of

#### THE COLLAPSE OF & MEETING

in Exeter Ball, London, England, called together in this nineteenth century, by bigots as morose and as dark as those of any former p-riod of the world's history. Bigoiry of any kind darkens the soul and narrows the understanding, but to think that in enlightened England, it would be so rank in this age of steamships and telegraphs, telephones and selves what is the cause of the pauperism of newspapers, is almost uvaccountable. I am happy to say the meeting had no weight whatever, for the great heart of the country is I guess I'll pay the bill."

CEBTO-CANADIAN.

#### THOUGHT BEST TO SETTLE.

John Williams, a merchant in Rutledge. Ga., sued a desperado. The felle, w entered the store in a furious passion, held out the summons in one hand, clutched a long knife in the other and said :

Williams, have you sued me ?"

Williams knew that an iromediate "Yes" would procure him a stab.

"Let me get my spectacles so that I can read the paper, he said.

He went behind the counter and returned. not with his spectacles, but with an axe across his shoulder.

"Yes," he said "I have sued you."

All right," remarked the desperado, " I

### WORK WHILE IT IS CALLED TO-DAY.

pang ang anna sa sa sa

2

The poem' "Work While it is Called To-Day," is just as applicable to Irish condition and Irish needs as it was when it first challenged the ad-miration and aroused the spirit of thoughtful men thirty years ago :-

"No man hath hired us"-strong hands droop-"No man hath hired us"-strong Bands droob-ing, Listless, falling in idleness down: • Men in the slient market-place grouping Round Christ's cross of slient stone. "No man hath hired us" pale hands twining, Etalwart forms bowed down to sue, "The red dawn is passed, the moon is shining, But no man hath given us work to do."

- Then a voice pealed down from the heights of

Heaven ; Men. it said. of the Irish soil !

men, it said, of the Irish soil ! I gave you a land as a Garden of Eden, Where you and your sons should till and toil ; I set your throne by the glorious waters, Where ocean flung round you her mighty bards

bands, That your sails, like those of your Tyrian fathers,

Might sweep the shores of a hundred lands.

Power I gave to the lands of your leaders, Wisdom I gave to the lips of the wise, And your children grew as the stately cedars, That shadowed the rivers of Paradise. What have you done with my land of beauty-Has the soldier bereft her of robe and crown, Have my people failed in a people's duty? Has the wild hoar trampled my vineyard down?

True, they answered, faint in replying— Our vines are rent by the wild boar's tusks; The corn on our goldet, slopes is lying, But our children feed on the remnant husks, Our strong men lavish their blood for others; Our prophets and wise men are heard no

more ; Our young men give a last kiss to their mothers, Then sail away for a foreign shore.

From wooded valleys and mountain gorges, Emera d meadow and purple glen, Across the foam of the wild sea surges, They dee away like exiled mcn. Yet the chant we hear of the new Evangels, Rising like incense from earth's green sod; We-we alone-before worshipping Angels, Idly stand in the Garden of God.

Then the Lord came down from the heights of

Heaven, Came down and the garden fair to view, Where the weary men waited from morn till

For some one to give them work to do. Ye have sinced, He said, and the angel lustre Darkened slowly as summer clouds may; Weeds are growing where fruit should cluster, Yet ye stand idle all the day.

Have ye trod in the furrows, and worked as truly As men who knew they should reap as they

Have ye flung in the seed and watched it duly, Day and night, lest the tares should grow? Have ye tended the vine my hand bath planted, Pruned and guided its tendrils fair; Ready with life-blood, if it were wanted.

To strengthen the fruit its branches bear? Have ve striven in earnest, working solely

To guard my flock in their native fold? Are your hands as pure and your hearts as holy, As the saints who walk in the City of Gold? Go! work in my vineyard, let none deceive ye, Each for himself his work most do; And whatever his right shall my Angels give

ye. The work and the workmen shall have their due.

Who knoweth the times of the new dispense

tions? Go on, in faith, and the light will come; The last may be first in country's The last may be first amongst nations, Wait till the end for the final doom. The last may be first! Shall our Country's

giory Ever flash light on the path we have trod? Who knows ?--who knows ?--for our future

story Lies hid in the great scaled Book of God.

One Night's Mysterv

-LADY WILDE.

#### By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XXIII-CONTINUED. 'Eh? I beg your pardon, you know, drawls Freddy; 'but have I ever had the pleasure of-er-seeing you before, madam?" Miss Jones laughs.

You do it very well as well as she could herself. Give my best respects to Mrs. Carew-I don't think she good health, and is quite reconciled to the match. Good-day to you Mr. Carew.'

make it in all this pain and misery-she has not time to die. When she is better she will make it, she will send for a clergyman, she will read her Bible, she-she will try and prepare for death. She is not so very old, only fifty-five; why many men and women, not as strong as she is, live to seventy, eighty, ninety!' This is not death, she is only a little worse; next week, or week after, she will be better, and then-then she will amend her life and get ready to die. So she puts the thought fiercely from her,

wrath with all the world, for the wrong of one man; she will die an impenitent and most despairing death. Oh, vanitas vanitatem ! What preacher that ever preached can speak to the heart as does the death-bed of a hoarv sinner.

She takes her anodyne, falls back upon her pillow and sinks at once into dull stupor. Then, still with that jaded, worn face, Cyrilla gets up, leaves the room, descends the stairs and stands out in the lovely freshness of the sweet spring night.

The air is full of balm, of perfume, of balsamic odors ; it is warm and windless as June is to bring Donald McKelpin to claim his bride. Up in the blue sky shining stars look | thing I fear.' down; a faint, silver, baby moon is away 'The only thing.' Cyrilla langhs," and youder over her left shoulder, half-lost in the all in a moment her face grows old and hard : primrose lustre of the sky. Away in Montreal half-a-dozen bells clash musically out, calling the good French Canadians to the dewhite, fagged look gradually leaves the girl's made me your wite!" face, and her dark melancholy eyes lose a Again there is silen little of their sombre expression. But still by Fred Carew in a troubled voice. she is very grave, and-where has her youth gone to ? she looks ten years older than three weeks ago.

Will Aunt Dormer die without making her by night and by day, that robs her of appe- is a sufficient excuse for no preparation, no ite and sleep, that makes her bear imprisonment in that most miserable sick-room, that of which I cannot see my way." makes her endure the fierce impatience, the ceaseless complainings of the sick woman, with a patience that never fails. If Phillis Dormer dies without making her will, she and her father are heirs-at-law, and her father. even if alive, will never disturb her in her possession. Ail will be hers and her hus-If she only dies without making a band's. will! if she only dies before Donald McKelpin comes home.

Even to her own heart---selfish, mercenary, irreligious as Cyrilla is, she will not own dees; and the shadow of murder--- the murder of desire-rests upon her as she stands

here. With a horror none but those who fear death can know. Miss Dormer shrinks from the thought of making her will. She loves been to her husband, children, friends, re- go." ligion. To will it deliberately away to her This the girl knows; no will has been made, none is likely to be made; on that now all Cyrilla's life hangs. If Miss Dormer dies intestate, riches, happiness, this world and the glory thereof, will bo hers, with the hus-

band she passionately loves ; if she does not • My solemn Cyrilla !' says a voice drawing near, 'how was and unearthly you look standing here in the gloaming, gazing at the stars. If you had on a white dress, you might have been taken for the ghost of Dormer House. And Dormer house is just the sort of grue-

some place to have a ghost.' 'Freddy !' she exclaims, waking from her gloomy reverie and holding out her hand,

'I must have been far away, indeed, since I never heard you come.' 'And what were you thinking of, Beauty?

The husband who adores you, I trust?' 'No, sir; of a much less tender subject---

not written, but I have a conviction sho will

eyes.' 'Miss Jones has eyes exactly like a cat,' says Cyrilla. . Well, so that Aunt Dormer is comfortably in her grave, they may do their worst. Oh! Fred; how can oue help wishing she would die and have done with it, when so much is at stake!

'All the money in the world is not worth one such wish, 'Billa. What I want to say and no one dares tell her the truth. She has to you is this : if, through Miss Jones, it lived a most godless and unboly life, at should come to your aunt's knowledge that we were together in New York, don't deny our marriage. Mind Cyrilla, don't ! Neither Miss Jones, nor your aunt, nor any one else shall ever think you were with me there except as my wife.

'Nonsense, Fred! Even if Aunt Dormer does hear it-and I will take care she does not-she still thinks I was visiting Sydney; and I can prove our meeting was accidental.

'Miss Jones knows better: she knows we were at the hotel as husband and wife. For Heaven's sake, Cyrilla, don't tell that dying woman lies, it is too contemptible. Let us tell the truth if we must, and take the conse--the June that will be here next week, that quences. Nothing they can do can ever separate us, and our separation is the only

'The only thing.' Cyrilla langhs," and " you don't fear beggary, then, or squalor, or misery, either for yourself or for me? That is not love, as I understand it. Freddy, let votion of 'The Month of May.' It is all me tell you, once and for all, if Aunt Dormer sweetness, and peace, and heauty, and the disinherits me, I shall hate you for having Again there is allence; again it is broken

"When does Mr. McKelpin come home Cyrilla ?"

"Week after next : and if Miss Dormer is still alive, she proposes that the wedding will? That is the thought that haunts her | shall be the day after his arrival. Her illness expense. It is a tangled webb, Freddy, out

She passes her hand across her forehead with the same weary gesture as in the sickroom, and sighs heavily.

"I cannot advise you, Beauty; I'm not a good one at plotting and duplicity. Tell the truth; that is the cnly way out of it, that I can see. And you need not be so greatly afraid, things are not as black as you paint them. If the worst comes to the worst, tell the truth and trust in me."

"I must go in," Cyrilla answers coldly. "Aunt Dormer will awake, and be furious if that she wishes this sudden death. But she she misses me. I have watched with her two nights; I feel hardly able to stand."

" You are wearing yourself out, my darling," her husband says, looking at her with wist-ful tenderness. "Ab! Cyrilla, I never much wished for fortune before. I always seemed to have enough; but I wish I were rich for her money; all her dreary life long it has your sake. Good-bye, then, since you must

"Good-bye," she repeats, mechanically terer than the bitterness of death itself. steps, when he wheels suddenly and comes back

"Beauty," he says, "I want to warn you again. If our being together in New York comes to Miss Dormer's ears confess our marriage. It would take a good deal to make me angry with you-you know that; but if you let any one-any one-think you were with me there other than as my wife, I

couldn't forgive you. Promise me this." "I will promise you nothing. "Goodnight," she says, shortly, and disappears into the dark and dreary dwelling.

Fred Carew goes back to his quarters, his handsome, genial face, looking strangely anxious and troubled. And Fred Carew's wilful wife drags berself spiritlessly up to her aunt's room.

You may buy gold too dear, had said Fred. Surely she thought if every penny came to her, she was buying her gold at a fearful price.

Cyrilla raised the feeble old head, gave her

'I am very tired, aunt, I am going to my

'No. Go-you are only too glad to go.

Aunt Dormer disdains reply. Cyrilla goes.

that she flings herself on her bed, dressed as

she is, and in five minutes is soundly and

So soundly, so deeply, that when an hour

later Dr. Foster comes, she never hears his

loud knock. Two ladies are with him; two

ladies who take seats in the chill, vault-like

parlor, while he goes up to the sick-room. He

feels his patient's pulse, says there is less

accompanied me here on what one of them

says is a matter of life and death. Her name

is Miss Jones. The other is Mrs. Fogarty,

beg most earnestly to be admitted to see

·I never see ladies,' cries Miss Dormer,

Doctor Foster knows her. He expects to

send in a bill to her executors presently that

will make them open their eyes. He bears

this, therefore, like the urbane gentleman

that he is. Furthermore, Mrs. Fogarty, one of his best paying patients, has given him to

'My dear lady,' he blandly says, 'did you

observe when I told you it was a matter of almost life or death? I really think you had

(I knew it! I knew it) I always said so!

A moment more, and with a rustle of silk.

and a wait of periume, Mrs. Fogarty sweeps

Good-night, Aunt Dormer.'

dreamlessly asleep.

tell her that.

yourself, Foster.'

once.'

'Here, aunt.'

It was Joanna's night to watch, cruel face to the "You are prepared to repeat all this in my Joanna was already in the sick-room. The niece's presence, I suppose ?" "Whenever and wherever called upon," re-

great bound. The next moment she knew better; if anything like that had occurred, she would have been instantly summoned by the

Mrs. Fogarty has fluently and smilingly got deaf old domestic, she falt sure. She hurriedly arranged her clothes, made her hasty thus far when Miss Dormer, with a harsh cry, ablutions, smoothed her dark rippling bair and ran down to her aunt's room. She softly opened the door and entered. The close, cuts her short.

'I don't want any of your fine talk, ma'am, 1 know what fine talk is worth. Old Foster and my niece, Cyrilla, give me enough of that. It's about my niece, Cyrilla, you've come. Now what have you got to say?

First, I must really apologize for the hour side ; in the dim light, the skinny bloedless of our coming,' says Mrs. Fogarty; 'but this, also, is the fault of your niece. I have been face lay still upon its pillows ; the eyes, glitteringly bright, looked up at her with a weird here twice this week, and she refused me stare. admission. I don't call her Miss Hendrick, self. How was it Joanna did not call me as because Miss Hendrick has ceased to be her naual ?" name !'

A second barsh cry from Miss Dormer, her in succession, Niece Cyrilla. Young people sunken eyes are glaring in a ghastly way up at the speaker.

Not her name? Woman, what do you mean 1 Why is Cyrilla Hendrick not her name?

'Because,' answers Mrs. Fogarty, snapping her white teeth together like an angry little dog, 'it is Mrs. Frederic Carew!'

"Or ought to be !' in a solemn voice, puts in Miss Jones. At the sound of that name, that name un-

heard so long, Phillis Dormer gives a gasp and lies speechless. Frederic Carew ! Frederic Carew ! It is the

father the is thinking of, not the son.

'We have taken you by surprise,' Mrs. Fogarty goes on. 'You did not know, I presume, he was in Canada at all. Such is the fact, nevertheless. He came last October, and your niece has been holding continual intercourse with him ever since."

She knows now, the first shock is over. It is the son of Frederic Carew, whom Cyrilla knew years ago in England, they mean. A savage light comes into her eyes, a horrid

hungering eagerness comes into her face. 'Go on ! go on !' she pants. 'It is Miss Jones who has to tell the

story,' says Mrs. Fogarty. 'We have the strongest reason to believe your niece, Cyrilla, is Lieutenant Frederic Carew's wife." "Or ought to be!" croaks again Miss

Jones. "Or ought to be, exactly. Still I think

All things were in their places, no voice spoke to tell her that in this room her ruin she is. Three weeks ago your niece was in New York and living with Mr. Carew at a hotel as his wife. Tell her about it, Miss Jones. And then Miss Jones begins at the beginn-

ing and tells her all. All-all that occurred in Petite St. Jacques when Miss Hendrick was so nearly expelled the school, Cyrilla's revenge upon berself, and their accidental meeting three weeks ago in the streets of New York.

In stony, rigid silence the sick woman lies and listens fury and rage in her eyes.

"It may seem wicked to you," says Miss Jones, with grim truth ; " but I will own that I have taken the trouble and expense of this journey here, all the way from New York, to tell you this, because I owe your niece a in short jerks), "fine ladies. Silks and scents on one. Come with the doctor." grudge. I knew from Mademoiselle Stephanie Chateauroy, as I say, that you disliked this young man; I felt certain when 1 saw them together that you were being cheated and wronged. Still, it is for my own sake I have not apply. come. One good turn deserves another. By sharp, pale face, a long nose, a tight, wide papa. You do not believe me, perhaps. -mouth, pursed up like this-and a way of Oh! the infinite scorn and unbelloving of the merest accident I fell in with this lady upon my arrival in Montreal, through her I folding her hands in front of her-so?" found my way to you. Your niece, Cyrilla, and whether she is this man's wife or not, lived with him as such for a week in the

Clarendon Hotel." "I have known this long time they were lovers," interrupts Mrs. Fogarty. "I once witnessed a disgusting love scene between found me, O mine enemy?" While she slept, off guard, her foe had forced her way in and

them myselt." Still that stony, rigid silence, still the stricken woman glares up at them awfully from her hed.

"This is all ?" she hoarsely asks, at length. her hands. This, then, was what Miss "This is all; enough, I think," responds Mrs. Fogarty, with a short laugh. The burning, eager eyes glance away from

nner.

Dormer meant. "T'other one," began old Joanna, still in Aunt, I assure you that was the first and only jerks. "Tall, too White teeth. Silks and time-ob, well! with one exception." scents. Boses in her bonnet. Red spots on "And that exception. my dear

to the life."

last night-ladies ?' she asks, watching ber keeply.

Yes, aunt, and I have been wondering who they could be. Joanna doorn't teem to know.

"Don't you know Niece Cyrilla ?"

· I ?' Cyrilla elevates her eyebrows. . . . not a clairvoyant, Aunt Phil."

Aunt Phil laughs her elfish, uncanny, miss fotid atmosphere seemed to sicken her,--ill or well, Miss Dormer had an insuperable aversion to fresh air. She advanced to the bed-

"You have told me that so often Atag "don't you think you might stop boy Seeing two of the bed Hendricks are your nearest of kin, bad as they are, you migt spare them, I think."

"Dear sunt, I am sorry I overslept my-

"You have watched with me two nights

"How are you this morning, Aunt Phil?

At that question the old woman broke into

the strangest, widest laugh ; a laugh most dreadful to hes most ghastly to see.

"A good night, Niece Cyrilla? Yes, a

"Yes. I am dear to you, am I not? You

wouldn't deceive or trouble me in any way,

would you " I'm going to see a ghost to-day,

Niece Cyrilla-ghosts don't generally appear

in daylight either, do they ?- the ghost of a

man dead and buried five-and-twenty years.

Was the old woman going insane? Was

this the delirium that precedes death? Cyrilla

stood looking at her, and yet there was no

fever in her face, no wildness in her eyes, and

crazy as her talk was it did not sound like

delirium. The golden rays of the jubilant

morning sunshine tried to force a passage in,

and here and there succeeded. making lines

of amler glitter across the dull red carpet.

"Go down stairs, Niece Cyrills, and get

your breakfast. Fetch me up mine when you

come. I have something to say to you when

Something to say to her! Wondering un-

easily, the girl descended to the kitchen,

the only clean and cozy apartment in the

house, where Joanna, on a little, white-

draped stand, had her tes and toast set out.

her morning meal, " did anything more than

"Aye, miss, that there did. She had

visitors. Ladies," (Joanna spoke invariably

Ladies! Instantly Cyrilla's mind flew

Miss Jones. But "silks and scents"-that did

"Was one of them tall and thin, with a

"Aye, miss-that's her. Tall and thin.

Miss Jones then, at last. "Hast thou

all her secret was told. She turned for a mo-

"Tell the truth. All the money in the

world is not worth one such a lie as this.

It is too contemptible to deceive that poor

old dying lady," whispered her good angel

aunt's knowledge, don't deny our marriage.

Mind! I warn you. It would take a great

deal to make me angry with you, but I

could not iorgive that." The tender voice grows stern, the pleasant face grave and set

as he says it. 'Ob! tell the truth,' her own

heart pleads ; it is a revolting thing to tell de-

insults-endured months and months of im-

house and go out to beggary, to humiliation,

to pinching and poverty, scant dinners, and

scantier dress! Let your arch enemies,

Fogarty and Jones, triumph over you, throw up

the sponge to Fate at the first defeat, and re-

sign the fortune justly yours-yours by every

claim of blood and law-to Donald McKelpin!

She looks up, her eyes flash, her teeth set

her hands clench. Never! She will fight

to the last against them all-against

"I hope you have an appetite this morn-

ing, Aunt Phil?' she says pleasantly.

Everything is fresh and nice, and perfectly

She will die sooner than

liberate lies to the dying.'

Never !'

vield.

cooked?

Destiny itself.

The old woman nodded her deaf head.

customary happen here last night ?"

"Joanna !" shouted Cyrilla, sitting down to

last night had been wrought.

Five-and-twenty years! Oh, me, what a while

do you believe in ghosts ?"

" Dear aunt."

ago it seems!"

it is over.'

need rest."

night ?"

"You think so, do you? Well, I mean to spare one of them to-day if she gives me the chance. Take away this tray, Niece Cyrilla Eacier, I trust? Have you had a good Now put up that blind and let in the light. plonty of light. Now sit here on the side of the bed, and look me in the eyes-straight in the eyes. I want to see if I can read the lies you will tell, in that nincteen-year old face of vours."

good night, a good night, the like of which "I am not in the habit of telling lies. I've never had but once before, and that five-Aunt Dormer," says Cyrilla, in the same and-twenty years ago ! And I'm strong and well to-day; you'll be glad to hear, for I've a offended tone, obeying all the grim orders as great deal to do before night. Niece Cyrilla, given. "Are you not ?" Then you differ from all the Hendricks I ever knew. Your father

never told the truth in his life, and we don't gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles. we

are told. Your mother was a weak little for

-perhaps you take your truth-telling pro.

clivities from her. Let me see where I want

to begin ! Niece Cyrilla, is Frederic Carew

"Ab; you have found that out ! How crue!

"You own it, then? He is here. You have

met him ; have been meeting him constantly

Cyrill looks up-a flash of indignation in

ber eyes. "No, Aunt Dormer, I deny it. Whoere

tells you that, tells you a falsehood. I have

seen him-only a few times-and I did no:

speak of it to you. Why should I? I knew

it would vex you to know he was here at all,

and his presence made no difference to me.

"Aunt; I was a little girl when I knew

him in England. I never thought of such a

thing as lovers. . Here I have met him, but

a few times as I say, and always in the pre-

sence of others. We have had no opportunity, if we had the desire to be lovers."

"Always in the presence of others," Miss

Dormer repeats, her basilisk gaze never

leaving her niece's unflinching face. "Who

were the 'others' the night you stole out of

your bedroom window at school, to meet

him in darknes, and by stealth, in the grounds

Cyrilla, in confusion. "Aunt, dear aunt' do

not be angry. I did do that-a rash art. I

allow, and one for which I nearly suffered

severely, but I did it only to hear news of

Miss Dormer's face-" but I love my father.

from him a message for me. He tried to

deliver it at Mrs. Delamere's-where by

nurest accident we met-but an odious wo-

man, one of the teachers, gave him no chance. I was dving to hear it -- I know and regret my

The woman-a detestable spy-found me out,

and am always glad and eager to hear news

" They have told you that, then !" exclaims

one way or other." "None! Take care! Is henot your love!

to tell you-you hate the very sound or the

son in Canada ?"

since last October ?"

Niece Cyrilla?"

of your school ?"

name."

#### CHAPTER XXIV. VENDETTA !

'DRAW that curtain, Niece Cyrilla, and don't sit mooning there, out of nothing. You might know all that glare of light would hurt my eyes, if you ever thought of anybody but yourself.

The croaking, rasping old voice stops. With a tired sigh, Cyrilla arises and does as she is told.

Will that do, Aunt Phil?

There is no reply for a moment, then a dull, prolonged groan of misery from the old woman on the bed.

"Oh! my back. Oh! my side. Oh! this dreadful, racking pain. Niece Cyrilla, what are you sitting there like a stone for ! You have no more feeling than a stone. Get up

and do something for me.' The girl comes to the bedside, and looks pitifully down at the drawn, distorted face and writhing form. Aunt Dormer, what shall I do for you? I

do feel for you, indeed. Shall I fetch your hot plates?

Once again there is no reply. In the midst of her querulous cry, Miss Dormer has fallen into a fitful doze. Cyrilla goes back to her place; but she has hardly resumed her seat, when the harsh, complaining voice breaks out again-

'Isn't it time for my spoonful of morphine yet? You never know or care whether it is time for me to get my medicine or not. I wish you had this pain in your side and back, and all over your body, as I have; perhaps you would be as glad as I am to get morphine. Look at the clock, Niece Cyrilla, and don't sit gaping out of that window like a fool.'

For the third time the girl arises, almost like an automaton; it is only a specimen of what goes on all day now. Passing her hand wearily across her forehead, she looks at the clock; the morphine hour has not arrived. but she administers the drug in a tiny crystal cup-that, at least, will quiet her tyrant for the next hour.

The scene is still Miss Dormer's room, but the arm-chair has been exchanged for a bed -Miss Phillis Dormer will never sit in armchair or other chair agair. It is almost the close of May-asoft opal-tinted, exquisite May evening, but still a coal fire burns on the hearth, the windows are sealed, the doors are tightly closed by order of the invalid, the foul mephitic air is in itself sufficient to kill any one. Cyrilla has been breathing it since seven o'clock this morning; she has been breathing it for many weary days past. A fortnight ago Miss Dormer's incurable disease made one rapid :stride forward, and brought Miss Dormer to the door of death. At death's door she lies now. The dread and gloomy portal that will open for all flesh one day may open for her any moment now. She knows it too, only even to her own soul, she refuses vehemently, fiercely, to believe. It is but a temporary illness-she will recover-she must recover-her affairs are not arranged, her will is not made, she cannot

Aunt Dormer's will.

There is a pause. She takes his arm and walks with him up and down the grassy path. The high wooden wall shuts them from the view of outsiders; Miss Dormer's drugged the fresh cool air. Miss Dormer opened her knew me in the stage. I hope her aunt is in The high wooden wall shuts them from the sleep will last for another half-hour. Old eyes at the moment and peevishly cried out Joanna, deaf and stupid, never was guilty of for her wine and water. looking out of a window in her life. So Mr. Carew can come to see his wife this time every evening without fear of detection.

the drink, shook and adjusted the pillows and 'Beauty,' he begins, gravely, at the expira-tion of that pause, 'you think too much of Miss Dormer's will. Don't be offended at replaced her among them. room now. Joanna is here. Is there anything my saying so, but one may buy even gold more I can do for you before I go.' too dear. I'm not a preaching sort of fellow You hate to sit an hour with me after all I've as a rule,' Mr. Carew goes on apologetically, and I never interfere with any of your done for you. Ah! the Hendricks were a bad projects, because you've got twice the brains lot, a bad lot-how could you be anything I have, and in a general way you know what but bad, too? you're about. But, my dear child, there is something absolutely revolting in the way you look forward to that poor old lady's She is so dead tired, so utterly exhausted,

death.' Cvrilla looks at him a moment in whimsical surprise, then she laughs.

'Trust in Providence and my Uncle Dunraith, and live on my pay meantime,' responds

Freddy, promptly. "Where, Fred? In the back bed room of

a third-rate boarding house? And if Uncle Dunraith turns a deaf ear to the penniless cry of his starving nephew and niece, what then? 'I'll sell out and start a grocery, set up a

boarding-house, teach a school, sweep a crossing; anything, anything,' says Fred, with a vague wave of his hands, 'except wish poor Miss Dormer dead before her time.'

one of my patients and the wealthiest lady 'I don't wish her dead,' answers Cyrilla. in Montreal. They are down stairs and with asperity, 'but die she must, and that speedily; is there any harm, then, in my you hoping she may die without a will? If she does, all is well for you and me, Freddy; we shrilly; you know that. What did you bring will go back to England, dear old England, them here for? You ought to be ashamed of and when we tire of that we will run about the world together-that modern marvel, as the poet says:

'Two souls with but a single thought, That never disagree!'

'Aht Fred, we can be very happy together, with Aunt Dormer's money.'

'We can be very happy together without,' Mr. Carew answers. 'If I lived in a garret understand that if he does not procure her this interview, she will be under the painful and starved on a crust I could be happy, necessity of taking herself and her ailments 'Rilla, love, so that you were near. Don't hope elsewhere.

too much ; the disappointment when it comes will be all the harder to bear.'

'Don't talk of disappointment,' cries Cyrilla, angrily; 'I will not listen. There shall be no disappointment. She has no thought of making a will I know, no thought of dying; and Dr. Foster told me only this morning she would hardly live this week out '

Again there is silence. They walk slowly up and down under the scented, budding trees, with the pale, sweet shine of the little yellow moon sifting down on their grave faces. Prethese last words she utters a shrill cry. sently Fred speaks.

'You have heard nothing yet from Miss She comes of a bad race, and she's the worst Jones? of them all. Fetch them up here at once! do you go, Joanna! fetch them up, I say at

'Nothing; she has not written. Every letter that enters the house passes through my hands. No one has been here except Dr. Foster. Mrs. Fogarty, as I told you, called twice, and each time I refused to let her in. smilingly into the chamber. Upright, stiff. She looks as if she meant mischief, too.' angular, solemn Miss Jones comes after. And Miss Jones meant mischief, if ever I

plies Miss Jones. "Then you may go now; I'll send for you

both to-morrow. I'll pay you, ma'am, for your news. I'm a poor woman, but I'm able and willing to pay for that. Ring that bell for Joanna, and go.

Her hands clench in a fierce grasp on the bed-clothes, her eyes stare, blind with pain and rage, up at the ceiling. The bitterness, the fury of this hour is like nothing the wretched woman can ever remember before. Long ago she loved and trusted, and was betrayed; now she has neither loved nor trusted, and she has been betraved, once again, by the girl she has cherished and cared for, the only creature in whom her blood runs, and by the son of the man who wrecked her life.

Cyrilla Hendrick is the wife, or light of love, of Frederic Carew's son-to Frederic Carew's son will all her loved and hoarded wealth go, if she dies without a will. She shricks out like a mad woman at that, and beats the bed clothes with frantic hands. Go to Shelbourne Street-go to Lawyer

Pomíret's house. Joanna, do you hear? Go -go at once. Go, I tell ye u quick !'

Old Joanna, returning from bolting her fever : she is sinking rapidly, but he does not visitors out, stares blankly at her mistress. 'Miss Dormer,' he says, 'two ladies have

'Idiot! fool! what do you stand gaping there for? Don't you hear what I say?deaf old addle-head ! Go to Lawyer Pom. itret's house, and fetch him here. Tell him it's the rich Miss Dormer who wants him, and that it is a matter of life or death ! Gol

Joanna never disputes her mistress's will. She looks at the clock-only ten. Without a word she puts on her shawl and bonnet, locks the door after her, and starts at a jog-trot for the lawyer who is to make Miss Dormer's will.

The battle is over, the victory won, and In the lonely sick-room the dim lamp the tempter, whispering in her ear, in the archives below, 'records one lost soul glimmers, shadows thick in the corners of the large room. On her death-bed the more.' striken old sinner lies, body and soul full 'Joanna,' she says, rising, 'is Aunt Dormer's breakfast ready? I want to bring of pain and torture, hatred and revenge. And up-stairs, in her bare comfortless chamber. it nn.' Cyrilla sleeps deeply, while the retribution her own hand has wrought gathers above her 'But you've eat none yourself? Tea ain't drunk-toast ain't eat. Sick, are you ?' says head.

cisely, winter and summer, Joanna stood ather bedside, to summon her down stairs. At seven on the morning after her interview with Fred, Cyrilla expected to be routed out as usual. But when she opened her eyes, after the long unbroken sleep, it was

What was Aunt Dormer, what was may. Joanna about, to let her sleep like this? Had anything happened in the night? Was Aut Dormer, solemu Miss Jones comes after. Aut Dormer, she would not finish the My dear Miss Dormer, at last I have the question even to herself, but her heart gave a

her cheeks. Paint I think." Cyrilla ?"

With a long nose. And a wide mouth. And of him. Fred Carew was just from England,

her hands in front of her. That's her, miss- he had seen him shortly before, and brought

mentsick and faint-she turned away from folly, aunt-I did steal out and spend ten

her untasted breakfast and buried her face in | minutes with ' .m in the garden ; not more.

" Was in New York. Leaving Miss Owen-Mrs. Fogarty! There was no mistaking son's house one day, I encountered him in the description-the only two who hated her Madison Square. He rode down town with on earth. All was over-nothing remained me in the omnibus, and in that omnibus we but to "cover her face and die with dignity." met by chance, Miss Jones, the spying teacher. And then, in Joanna's little kitchen, all It is from her all this has come. I know how aglitter with its floods of May sunshine, a spiteful, and contemptible, and a filse wretch struggle began-a struggle for a soul. she is."

"And that is all, Niece Cyrilla—ali? You never met him at Mrs. Delamere's here in Montrea!, or at that othen woman's—what is her Irish name-Fogarty ?"

in the voice of Fred Carew. "Come with "Aunt Phil, I told you I had met him a tew me; I will care for you. Things will not be times, but always in the presence of others. as bad as you fear. Trust in Providence and my uncle Dunraith. Meantime we can I did not mention it to you at the time. was afraid you would forbid my accepting live on my pay." Fred's honest blue eyes shine upon her, Fred's tender, manly voice is in her cars. "If this does come to your any more invitations, and these parties were all the pleasure I had. Was it any such great crime to meet him by accident there?'

"No crime at all, only-what a pity you did not tell me. It would be so much easier to believe you now, if you had not deceived me then. And this is all, absolutely all ?'

"All, Aunt Dormer !" Unflinchingly still the black eyes above met the fiercely questioning eyes below.

'And lose all for which you have labored "He is not your lover ?" so hard-suffered so much-borne so many

"My lover! Nonsense! This is Miss Jones' or Mrs. Fogarty's doing. They are both in prisonment worse than death! Leave this love with him themselves."

"What a fas inating young Lovelace be must be | I should like to see him. He is not your husband then, Niece Cyrilla ?"

" My \_\_\_\_\_." But this joke is so stupendous that Cyrilla laughs aloud.

"You did not live with him as his wife for a week in New York ?" pursues Miss Dormer. Her eyes never seem to wink, never seem to go for a second from her niece's tace. Cyrilla starts up indignantly as if this was past hearing

"Aunt Dormer!" she exclaims haughtily, this is beyond a jest. Even you have no right to say to me such things as these. If you choose to believe my enemies, women who hate and are jealous of me-who will stop at no lie ie ruin me-then I have no more to say !"

She stands before her, her dark eyes flashing, her dark face eloquent with outraged pride. As a piece of acting, the pose, the look, were admirable. When she said she would have played Lady Teazle better than poor Dolly De Courcy, there can be no doubt she spoke the truth.

(To be Continued.)

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as She takes the tray and ascends to the the most nourishing and strengthening beveupper room. She places it before Miss Dor-mer, and assists her to sit up among her pil-an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be Surely nature intended this girl for an pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowactress. Every nerve is braced for the coming | root, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buyeve of Aunt Dormer can trace no change in ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake 11-G

'Has Joanna been telling you I had visitors | of larger profits.

'Am 1 ?' Cyrilla answers with a laugh. 'I am never very red, you know.' She seizes a coarse crash towel and rubs her cheeks and lips until a semblance of color returns. 'Now, quick, Joanna,' she says, with an-

other reckless laugh. 'I go to 'put it to the touch, to win or lose it all.' lows.

furnished little upper chamber, and the clock of a neighboring church tolling the hour of nine.

Nine! she sprang from her bed in disstruggle-for lie upon lie-yet even the hawk voice of face.

old Joanna, peering in her face. 'You're white as a sheet. CHAPTER XXV. "GOOD-BYE SWEETHEART."

hetter break through your excellent rule in this instance. They are ladies of the utmost CYRILLA, as a rule, was inclined to sleep late of mornings; Miss Dormer, as a rule, was inclined nor to let her. At seven, prerespectability, and one of them of great wealth. They have no sinister motive I assure you. It is concerning some extraordinary deception that is being practised upon you by your very charming niece. Miss Hendrick. Miss Dormer has been lying back on her pillows glaring at him, an awful object. At

to find the sunshine filling her scantlly-

# A STORMY SCENE

In the House of Commons.

(Abridged from the Daily News.) The House of Commons was last night the scene of a display which, in respect of dura-tion and of occasional manifestations of heat, tion and or occasional manifestations of heat, finds no parallel even in the more famous scenes of the last Parliament. It began, as usual, at question time. Mr. O'Donnell, in secondance with notice, saked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether M. Challemel Lacour, spoken of as future French Ambassador to England, is the citizen Challemel-Lacour who, as one of the Prefects of the Provisional Government of September 1 1870, ordered the massacre of Colonel Carayon Latour's battalion in the telegram "Fusilies moi cos gens-la," contained in the report of the Commission of the National Assembly on the subject, and who has since hen condemned by a court of justice in France to pay some three thousand pounds compensation for his share in the plunder of a convent during the same period; and whether the same person was not suggested as French Ambassador at Berlin last year, but was promptly withdrawn in deference to the opinion of the German Government. As he was about to put the question, Mr. Monk rose and

#### APPEALED TO THE SPEAKER

as to whether he was in order. The Speaker answered that Mr. O'Donnell had given notice of the question on his own responsibility. He would have been better advised had he consulted the chair before giving his notice: at the same time he was not prepared to say it was itregular. Sir Charles Dilke then answered that there never was any such massacre as that alluded to in the question; that M. Challemel-Lacour denies having sent any such telegram; that the action was brought scainst him, not personally, but as head of the department of the Rhone, and that an appeal was now pending before the Court of Cassation. So far from M. Challemel-Lacour having taken part in the plunder of a convent, he was at the time a prisoner. He was never accredited ambassador to Berlin. Mr. O'Donnell, rising, began by observing that "it was perfectly impossible to accept the explanation of the Government," and proceeded to enlarge upon the matter, meeting the objection that he was out of order by unjertaking to conclude with a motion. The Speaker, being again appealed to, said it would be

#### A GRAVE ABURE

of the privileges of the House that a question of this gravity should be brought forward without notice. Mr. O'Donnell, who had resumed his seat when the Speaker rose, again and presented himself, and proceeded amid cries "Notice! notice!" Mr. Gladstone, having held a hasty consultation with Sir Erskine May at the table, now interposed, and moved that Mr. O'Donnell be not heard, A storm of cheering burst forth at this motion, members on the Opposition side being especially distinguished by the entbusiasm with which they welcomed the Premier's interposition. Mr. Parnell, pale and trembling with sup-pressed excitement, moved the adjournment of the debate, explaining that he did so, not having the slightest sympathy with Mr. O'Donnell, but in vindication of the rules of the House and the freedom of debate. Mr. T. P. O'Connor seconded the motion with the same limitation of his object. Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the question was whether a member, having put an interrogation and received an answer, was to be permitted to rise and enter into argumentative matter. Mr. Sullivan, observing that Mr. O'Donnell was "accustomed to distinguish himself at his own peril," took the same ground that had

plied with dignity : "The right honorable THE BUIGRATION MOVEMENT. gentleman the Home Secretary is in possestion of the House. Thus authorized, Sir William Haroourt again attempted to speak, when Mr. Stanhope, Under-Secretary for India in the inte Government, jumped up and aaked whether Mr. O'Donnell was not in possession of the House Mr. Gladstone moved

side Sir John Lubbock rose to order-an example promiscuously followed in all quarters until at least a dozen members were on their position of affairs. All that he could suggest ter on the part of the Ministerialists. Mr. Forster pointed out that Sir Stafford Northally called to order by Mr. O'Donnell for observing that that gentleman had " made a AT BIX O'CLOCE THE ENIGRANTS ATTENDED MASS sneech contrary to the decencies of society." After some further conversation Lord Hartington spoke. After a lively speech from Lord John Manners, Sir John Muwbray and Mr. Hermon, speaking from behind the front Opposition bench, declared they would

#### VOTE WITH THE GOVERNMENT,

a course which Mr. Newdegate had already announced his intention to take. On the other side, Mr. Courtney went with Mr. Parnell, as did also Mr. Anderson, and about half-a-dozen members below the gangway. At eight o'clock the House divided on Mr. Parnell's motion for the adjournment, with the result that it was rejected by 245 votes against 139. Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Richard Cross, Lord John Manners, Sir Hardinge Giffard, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Sandon, and other ex-Ministers present voted in the minority. About a score of the older Conservative members walked out. The upshot was that the members of the late Cabinet found themselves leading into the lobby a body composed of one-half Irish members and the other half Conservative, animated by this newly born enthusiasm for ireedom of speech. On the numbers being announced, Major Nolan moved the adjournment of the House, disclaiming, as all speakers had done, any sympathy with Mr. O'Donnell, but fearful to encourage this "attack on minorities." The Prime Minister made an appeal to Mr. O'Donnell to relieve the House from its difficulty by declaring that he would content himself with giving notice of the terms of his proposed resolution, when Mr. Gladstone would cheerfully withdraw his motion. Sir Stafford Northcote joined in this recommendation, which after some bargaining came to nothing,

#### THE HOUSE AGAIN DIVIDED.

By this time Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues in the late Ministry, with the exception of Lord John Manners, deserted their newallies, who, under the command of Mr. Parnell, found themselves in a minority of 58 been adopted by Mr. Parnell, and supported select committee to " search for precedents. the amendment. Mr. Cowen warmly defend- A few minutes before one o'clock this more

#### Departure of Connemara Persona for America.

The Austrian, steamer, of the Allan Line, which called at Galway for the Connemara that he be no longer heard. On the other familles whose passages had been paid by Father Nugent's fund, sailed on Friday for Boston. The emigrants arrived on Thursday evening in Galway, each company escorted by feet, all righteously angry in the cause of its own pastor. The Rev. Father Greaby, order. Sir Wm. Harcourt, once more coming P.P., Carna, had ten families under his care, to the front, was greeted with renewed cries, which were only stilled by the Speaker per-emptorily calling "Order!" Comparative si-lence being restored, Sir Wm. Harcourt con-tinued his speech. Sir Stafford Northcote families, averaging ten. Five families aver-material the the met enterprise the stafford to the speaker per-tinued his speech. Sir Stafford Northcote families, averaging ten. Five families averprotested that he was not responsible for the sping eight came from Clifden, in charge of Mr. Tom Campbell, secretary of the League was that the matter should be allowed to drop—a suggestion received with loud laugh-by Father Nugent to accompany the emigrants to their new homes in Minnesota. Besides the families there was a large cote had not answered the question put to number-between fifty and sixty-of unhim by Sir Wm. Harcourt, and was incident- married young men and women. On Friday morning

at the pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas. The ltev. Father Dooley, who was to have preached, deferred his address until they were all on board the Austrian. The emigrants were taken aboard by the steam tug, and were acompanied by their clergymen and several priests of the town. Most of the people, especially the children, were poorly clad, but Father Nugent had several large packages of clothes which Mr. Campbell will distribute amongst them during the voyage. They all seemed very happy, but wept bitterly on leaving. Just before the sailing of the vessel the emigrants-men, women and childrenassembled on the deck, and the Rev. Father Dooly addressed them in a touching and eloquent speech in the Irish language. He said they were parting from their own old country for land and newhomes that had been prepared for them. Such a parting was akin to death, because, sterile as were the rocks and hills of Connemara, every spot was dear to ; them.

HE BEGGED THEM NEVER TO FORGET THE OLD COUNTRY,

and continue to speak the Irish language. They might never again be addressed by a nriest in their own language, and he hoped his words might not be forgotten. There was one thing which must be dearer to them than country and language, and that was the faith of their fathers. Let them practise the virtues inculcated by the Catholic religion. Let them be good practical Catholics and temperate, and their new homes would be happy, and they would reflect credit on the old country from which they came. The Rev. Father Dooley spoke for half an hour. The poor people were all moved to tears. Father Nugent gave them all a parting blessing, and took an affectionate leave of them. He said when he saw the work of charity in which he was engaged sanctioned and approved by the excellent clergymen who were co-operating with him, he could well afford to treat with silent contempt the wanton and silly attacks

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> hero de Chattauguay, Contre de Channoly. 24 Juin. 1880. After the ceremony of the unveiling the large assemblage, many of whom wore rosettes of red and blue, the colours of the Defalaberry family, were successinely addressed by Messrs. G. Amyot, Gagnon, M. P. F. C. Langeller, M. P., J. P. Rheume, Paul Tabourenche (in Huron), Alph. Pouliot, Chouinard, and others, and let-ters of excuse for their unavoidable absence were read from Mr. Premier Chapleau, Hon. Mr. Joly, Mr. Speaker Blanchet, A. P. Caron, M. P. P. Hon. D. A. Ross, and His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, who was obliged to re-sume his pastoral journey through his diocese, temporarily interrupted by the St. Jean Baptiste celebration. celebration. Before returning to the city after the ceremony the principal guests of the Chambly Committee on the occasion were most handsomely and generonsly entertained ats well spread lunch, in the Manor House, by Madame Gugy. NOTES OF THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRAto and no from the Conservative members above the gaugway to the Irish members be-low it, and Sir William Harcourt stood at the table whinly attempting to speak. Every time he opened his mouth his words (oven those which might possibly have conveyed the desired withdrawal) were drowned in a renewed shout. At length a new member (Mr. Price, from Davenport) rose, and abouted out at the top of his voice, "I more that the right hon, gentleman be not heard." This was hailed by tumiluous shouts from the Conservatives, amidat which the Home Secre-tary stood at the table, still vally attempt-ing to gain a hearing. Mr. Goret hastly rose and challenged the Speaker to put the motion. The Speaker re-

## Correspondence.

BELLEVILLE CONVENT SCHOOL EX-AMINATION. To the Editor of the THUE WITNESS.

Siz,-A good sound education, based on religion, is the great desideratum of the present day, and my desire that the Catholic public may know that Belleville enjoys the happy privilege will, I hope, plead my excuse for asking vou to republish the enclosed ar-ticle on the examination of our convent school here, which appeared in the Laily Intelligencer. The fact alone of this impartial paper writing, editorially, so favorably of the school is in itself a fair indication that the education imparted is of a high order of

The Loretto ladies require neither the writer's pen por the publisher's ink to convey to the public of Ontario the advanced stand ard to which their houses in this Province have attained. The training, morally and intellectually, of the young ladies entrusted to them is well known to give general satisfaction. But when gentlemen, not Catholic, occupying honorable and responsible positions in our community, are prepared to speak in such flattering terms of them, I think the matter should have the very widest circulation, particularly now that parents will be looking for establishments of superior claim, after the summer vacation, for their children.

The Messrs, Dickson & Robertson are leading lawyers of this city, and rank high in their profession-the latter gentleman is our worthy and deservedly popular M. P. P. These know of what they speak, for their children are being educated by the Sisters, and Mr. Shepard is not only Chairman of the Public Board of Education, but is also editor of the Intelligencer-a paper, I may say by the way, ably conducted. Does not this clearly indicate the high appreciation in which the Ladies are held here as teachers, and the confidence placed in them by parents, without distinction of creed.

The number of boarders and select day pupils has steadily increased since the Sisters came amongst us, some four or five years ago, notwithstanding that we have a high school well conducted, good common schools, and-yes-and a college for young ladies under the control of the Episcopal Methodists. Is not this a satisfactory showing? But this is not to mea cause of wonder. The Loretto Ladies have taken firm hold wherever established. Besides, Belleville is, not only in my estimation, but in that of all who visit it, the very prettlest little city in the Dominion, and, still better, is healthily situated on the lovely Bay of Quinte. EDUCATION.

Belleville, July 1st, 1880.

LADIES OF LORETTO.

#### EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PEIZES.

At the invitation of the Ladies of Loretto, of this city, a large number of the parents and friends of their pupils assembled on Friday to witness the half-yearly examination. Besides the very rev. pastor there were present Rev. Fathers Laroche, Casey, and D.

The grand totals at the three ranges were : Americans 1,285, Irish 1,277. The correct grand totals are :- Americans 1,292, Irish 1,280. At six o'clock the smoke

been fired became so dense, that firing was suspended a few minutes.

WIVES AND MOTHERS, DO NOT FORGET THAT MILK OF MAGNESIA remedies nausea more thoroughly than any thing else, that it tho-roughly gemedies infantile constipation, acidity of the stomach and colte, and that it is ex-tremely palatable, wholesome and inexpressive. In cases of indi, extion and dysepsia, from which so many suffer, Milk of Magnesia is the only positive relief and cure.

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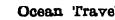
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# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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#### September 9th, 1880.

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the Marquis of Lorue. First Prize and Diploma awarded by the Cen tennial Commission at Philadelphia, 1876. First Prize at Sydney, New South Wales, First Prizes at Exhibitions in various pa Canada. 114 g mt

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ed the character of M. Challemel-Lacour, and | ing the affair suddenly collapsed, Mr. O'Donprotested against

A GROSS PERSONAL LIBEL being published behind Parliamentary forms at the expense of a distinguished man. Mr. O'Connor Power, amid interruption from Mr. O'Donnel, condemned that gentleman's procedure, whilst he equally objected to the motion of the Prime Minister. Hitherto the discussion, whilst sufficiently animated, had maintained a certain unvaried character. Mr. O'Donnell stood isolated in his position, the esprit de corps of his compatriots not sufficing to carry them beyond the lines marked down by Mr. Parnell's speech, and closely followed by other members from Ireland. The leader of the Opposition now rose and gave quite a new turn to the debate. He catechised the Speaker on two points of order. The first was whether Mr. Gladstone was in order in moving his motion while Mr. O'Donnell was in possession of the House; secondly, whether Mr. O'Donnell was out of order in making a speech at question time when he promised to conclude with a motion. It should be noted to the credit of Mr. Sclater-Booth that he first discovered these points of order, though no response was made when he, some half an bour earlier, had submitted them. Their adoption by the leader of the Opposition pave them a new gravity, and the Speaker, answer-ing them, dwelt upon the special impropriety of the course adopted by Mr. O'Donnell. As to the motion of the Prime Minister, he was bound to say that a motion of that kind had not been made for two hundred years. The Opposition, forgetful of

THE UPROABIOUS APPLAUSA with which they had but an hour earlier greeted the motion, loudly cheered. The cheers were answered from the other side, when the Speaker went on to add that neither

had occasion arisen. Sir Stafford Northcote. cheered on by the Opposition, pressed the Speaker for a more distinct ruling upon the question of the legality of Mr. Gladstone's motion, but the Speaker declined to vary his The Home Secretary now approached the table and began with the remarks : " The leader of the Opposition, who has rendered such powerful and influential aid to the member for Dungarvan"-This proved to be the last word audible from the right hon. gentleman for the space of nearly a quarter of an hour. The cheers of the Ministerialists were angrily answered by cries of "Oh, oh," from the Opposition. Some one called "Withdraw !" and instantly the cry was taken up till it grew to an incessant roar, which rolled to and tro from the Conservative members

the result was a complete nervous prostra-tion and his failure and subsequent sickness. Among those who know the inside of the two previous races (?) the story of the stitch in Hanlan's side at Providence does not go

SPECIAL NOTICE.

for much.

The Pianos manufactured by Weber & Co., of Kingston, Ont., are acknowledged to rival the best Imported Instruments in durability and elegance of finish, while in delicate even-

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

10 T

COLD HANDLE SAD IRON.

THOMAS DOYLE,

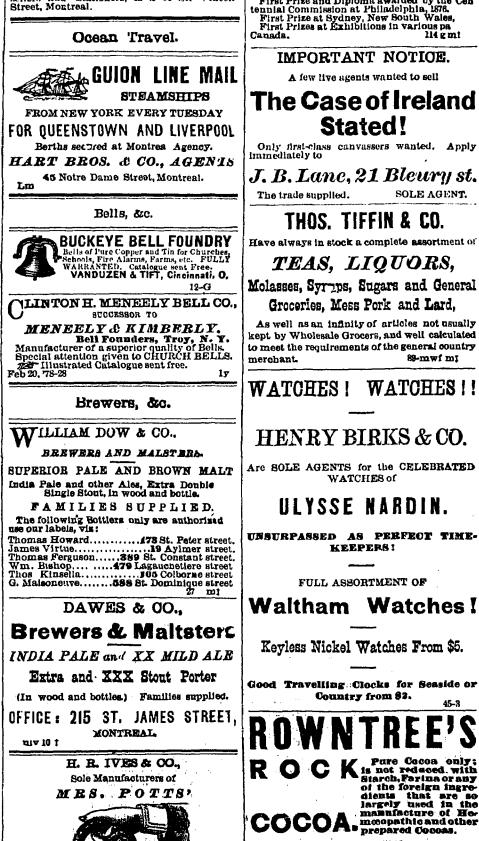
DONE TO ORDER.

DOLLYMOUNT, June 29. 11 a.m.-Cloudy but not threatening; the wind is straight on the targets, which is untavorable for high scoring; the air is tolerably clear and soft. There is a considerable display of American and Irish bunting on the way hither. Two hundred Royal Irish Constabulary have arrived to preserve order. At the 800 yards John Rigby's total score is 69, Clarke's 73, Scott's 75, Fisher's 71, Milner's 75, Wm. Rigby's 71. Total scores at the 800 yards-American, 436 out of a possible 450; Irish, 436, being a tie. The wind is still blowing straight cown the range, but not strong; the light is very good. The shooting at the first range finished +t

1:55. The firing at the second range began at 2:38. Offers to take 6 to 4 on the Americans are the best that are heard.

Bulletin-Total 900 yards-Americans 437, Irish 428. The scores were:-Americans-Clark 75, Scott 69, Fisher 73, Bathbon 75, Farrow 71, Brown 73-436. Irish-John Rigby 72, Wm Rigby 71, Milner 70, Fenton 70, Joynt 71, Young 74-Total 428. At the 1,000 yards range the Americans

made 420 and the Irish 417.



WHOLESALE BY Wm Johnson & Co., Montreal. REMOVED! MRS. CUMMINGS, QUEEN STREET ...... MONTREAL LICENTIATE MIDWIFE! Formerly of Colborne St., has removed to Life-size Portraits in Crayon Drawing. 2341 St. Joseph Street. Two doors west of Colborne. 102 Cmt Large collection on exhibition at 69 Duke st. also at Wm. Grace's 32 Ottawa street, 78 D\*

#### to see a Cardinal in the House of Lords! Frightful idea. The thing has already been prophesied by a Protestant

Bishop from his seat in the House of Lords. It seems that Lord Petre has been made a Monsignore by the Pope, and that the next step will be a Cardinal. The young man will naturally succeed his father in the Peerage, and sit in the House of Lords as a Peer, while being a Cardinal of the Catholic Church. Say, ye Anglo-Israelites, would it not be far better to have Bradlaugh there? It is sad, but it is certain, that the reformation and other fanatical societies must be prepared for strange events in the future, but we doubt if anything more terrible can afflict their souls than seeing a Cardinal in the House of Lords.

..... \$1.50 per line THE signs of the times lock ominous for Turkey. That unwieldly and effete despotism is in such a state of helpless anarchy memberment, which is only a question of Announcements under these headings will be charged 50c, for the first and 25c, for subse-quent insertions. time, perhaps of a few months. The Greeks are arming, so are the Albanians, Montenegrins. Bulgarians and Roumelians. Russian officers are passing everyday into Bulgaria bring-MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7. hing with them arms and money, while the المراجع المراجع المراجع المتراجع المراجع المراجع Turks are acting in the same manner by the Albanians although the European conference Subsoribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subsoribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authoritiescan hethe sconer notified, and the error, if there be any rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address. Sa Subscribers, when requesting their ad-dresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been re-ceiving their papers, as well as their new ad-press When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper. has decreed their territory be ceded to Greece. The oudying Turkish Provinces are in a state of anarchy, almost incredible, merely waiting to be seized by Europeans, or led to independence by native leaders. European fleets are hastening to Turkish waters, and all indications point to a crash, such as has not been heard round the shores of the Mediterranean since the fall of Carthage. There is scarcely an understanding among the European powers as to what will be done with the pieces, except that between France and England, which may be more or less sincere. Turkey at all events is docomed. That is one of the certainties.

Communications on all matters concerning Ca-tholic interests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions that may be expressed by cor-respondents. Correspondence communicating Catholic news will be stady precived. We solicit the stien-The Senate is at present a Conservative will be gladly received. We solicit the atten-tion of our friends in the Dominion to this

body because it was during the long Con-We cannot undertake to return rejected manu-scripts. servative reign the great majority of the senators were appointed. If Mr. Mackenzie had not been defeated on the 17th of September, 1878, he would no doubt so fill all vacancies with Liberals that his party would THURSDAY, S-St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, THURSDAY, S.-St. Elizabeth, Queen of Fortugar, Widow.
FRIDAY, 9-Feriz.
SATURDAY, 10-The Seven Brothers, Mariyrs.
SS. Rufina and Secunda, Mariyrs.
SUNDAY, 11-Elghih after Pentecost. Epist. Rom. vili. 12:17; Gosp. Luke xvi. 1-9.
MONDAY, 12-St. John Gualbert, Abbot. SS.
Nabor and Feix, Mariyrs. Bp. David, Louisville, died, 1841. Cons. Rps. McQuade, Hochester; Shanahan, Harrisburg; O'Hara, Seranton. 1863. have a majority after some years, and it would thus come to pass that, though the country might be Liberal, the Senate would remain Conservative, and rice a versa, and be in a position to thwart its wishes, as, indeed, it has done more than once. In the British Scranton, 1863. TCESDAY, 13-St. Aancletus, Pope and Martyr. WEDNFSDAY, 14-St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Con-fessor, and Doctor of the Church. House of Lords it is different. There peers are not appointed; they are born, so to speak, in the purple, and as Whigs die as well as Tories, which is perhaps a great pity, no one can tell NOTWITHSTANDING that the Rev. Isaac which party may have a majority in the House. Nelson, M. P. for Mayo, has stamped the It is true the Government of the day can alcalumny spread abroad about him by his ways create a batch in an emergency, but not enemies and the enemies of the Irish to such an extent as to swamp the opposition people, as a lie, the newspapers still circulate majority, unless the parties are nearly equal. it with great gusto. The falsehood was first Our Canadian Senate is, therefore, unique in manufactured in the Castle of Dublin, which its way, and except for absorbing a share of the revenue, is of little use. The American system of electing senators for six years would

It is every day becoming more apparent be a decided improvement.

# GOVERNMENT.

The French people, in their struggles against Bourbonism, Bouapartism and Communism, have had the sympathies of the lovers of freedom all the world over with them, and more particular those of the Irish race, who have been, and still are, oppressed themselves. People were not sorry when Louis Philipp was dethroned in 1848, nor did they grieve much over the fall of the second Empire, which arose on the ruins of the second Republic, for it was thought when France was free of dynasties and kings she would be really free. But now we come to see, with our eyes wide open, that a country may have a strong Republican Government and still be dominated over by a class or section not inferior in tyranny to the aristocracy of the Rue St. Germain or the marshals of Napoleon the Third. It was Madam Roland, herself that no power on earth can prevent its dis- an apostle of freedom according to the Girondi idea, who exclaimed : "Oh, liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name? France has not changed materially since her time, for there must, it seems, always be two classes in that great nation, the oppressors and the oppressed. The latest act of the French Government is the suppression and system would be brought to such perfection, expulsion of the Jesuits in the name of liberty, and the amnesty of the Communists, also in the name of liberty. The Communists took advantage of the presence of Bismarck's legions to complete the ruin he had begun. They murdered Archbishop Darboy and other innocent and illustrious men ; in their fury they attempted to destroy Paris and its monuments, and nearly succeeded in their designs. They would, in fact have succeeded to their heart's desire were it not that McMahon throttled the bloodthirety wretches in time and saved France thereby from German occupation and perhaps from dismemberment, for who could respect a country in the hands of a ferocious mob or what statesman would be mad enough to treat with them ?! France passed through the night of horror and waxed strong, for the French nation per se is frugal and law-abiding, caring not over much who rules, provided life and prosperity be safe. The Republicans obtained the mastery through the jealousy of their opponents as much as through their own union and energy, and they established a government which may be called strong or. weak until it is tried and weighed in the balance, for it must be remembered that the French people are as fickle in their votes as in their temperments, and shouted for the overthrow of Napoleon a few years after they had sustained the Empire by an overwhelming vote. The first body of Frenchmen to incur the hostility of the Government is the Jesuits, the most learned and useful ecclesiastics in the world, and the first to experience its favor are of all men the Communists. They receive the murderers of Archbishop Darboy with open arms and they expel the Jesuits from the soil of France. Startling political paradox! The world is now at a loss to know what crimes the Jesuits have committed to bring down upon them such a punishment. Have they conspired against

let us sincerely hope.

#### THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The National Club sat down to a dinner at July, to commemorate the thirteenth Anniversary of Confederation. Goldwin Smith its President, was present, as were also the Hon. Messrs Blake and Mackenzie, among principal speakers, and as a matter of course also they spoke well, as they always do on all occasions. They both expressed themselves to the effect that Confederation, although it had not answered their expectations, was still an improvement on the old disjointed system, and we cordially agree with them. Mr. Mackenzie, it he is reported correctly, said that while he had no animosity against the Republican Government as it existed in the States, thought there was room enough on this continent for two distinct forms of Government, and also that our free from the trammels of oligarchy or monarchy, as in the end to be superior to any form of constitutional rule in the world. He thought as Canadians were bound to support Great Britain in the hour of need, Canada should have a voice in the welfare of all. Mr. Mackenzie could not agree with Mr. Blake that one legislature could successfully make laws for all Canada, by which he probably intended to warn Mr. Biake against the abolition of the Senate. Mr. Blake fellowed by saying he never really believed that the act passed thirteen years ago was a final settlement for Canada, because "without our full share in the prosperity of the great empire of which we form a part, we can hardly be said to be truly connected." It seems, then, that after all the advice tendered Mr. Blake by his friends and admirers he will persist in bestriding his hobby called Confederation of the Empire. Confederation was good but Paulo Majora Canet, Mr. Blake takes a higher flight, he wants to confederate the Empire, and it would appear as if Mr. Mackenzie, like Barkus, is also willing. So that, in fact, the banquet was not such a national banquet after all, and must have disgusted Goldwin Smith, who thinks Confederation of the Empire what it actually is, a great humbug. Mr. Blake is fond of calling himself a "Home Ruler," let him think of Ireland and her Home Rule members in the Imperial Parliament, and what little good they are capable of in front of a hostile majority. The most sensible speech of the occasion was that of the Mayor, Mr. Beatty, who said he was a Canadian born and bred, and was in direct sympathy with Canadian Nationality, and could not agree with Mr. Blake as to closer connection with the mother country or the Imperial Government Col Dennison also struck a national note when he said officers in this country should be appointed by the

ferred placed, by chance, in possession of gentleman but never over popular with his power, and it seems to us France will witness | countrymen. But repeating our former another revolution before long, a peaceful one question, who is Mr. Daly of Halifax? Has as good Catholics as either he or the Bishon he ever in any shape identified himself with of Ossory voted for and supported the Irish the Irish people or with their interests? Never, certainly, that we have heard of. If Sir John wishes the son of his old colleague, Toronto, on Wednesday last, the First of for we believe that is his chief recommendation, to have a seat in the cabinet, let him give him that about to be vacated by the Hon. James McDonald, but let Mr. O'Connor be succeeded by an Irish Catholic who will men of lesser note. As a matter of course be acceptable to that great element. And we the two gentlemen just named were the can offer him a choice. There is M. P. Ryan of Montreal, a man of great administrative capacity, thorough knowledge of Canadian affairs, a good speaker, an old and tried Conservative and a man popular with the Irish Catholics of the Dominion, for the reason that he is one of them in act and sympathy. Then there is Mr. Bergin of Cornwall, an able man and eloquent, an honest man and capable, who would be accepted by the Irish Catholic element and by the country. There are others whom we could name if necessary but think either of the two gentlemen mentioned would be an acquisition to the cabinet.

> THE HON. JOHN O'CONNOR'S INDIG-NATION.

A long letter from the Honorable John O'Connor appears in the last issue of the Irish Canadian, the object of which is to prove that politics and religion are intimately connected, him also for speaking as he did from God's that the laity should exercise the suffrage ac- holy altar :-cording to the wishes of the clergy; that in some Irish constituencies this was not done : and that, therefore, the electors in those constituencies, in Mayo more particulariy, acted n a reprehensible manner and are accordingly condemned by the Church and by its self-elected mouth piece, the Honorable John O'Connor.

Why the writer has sprung the letter so suddenly on the world is what we are at a loss to discover. There is no general election close at hand, the seat of the member for Russell is not in danger, his friends are in power backed by a large majority, and the only question that agitates the mind of the public is a question of tariff. We shall, therefore, do Mr. O'Connor the justice of supposing that he has long brooded over affairs in Ireland and deplored the result of the late elections, and that now, when he is, in a measure, about being relieved from the cares of office, he takes an opportunity of letting the world know what a Canadian Cabinet Minister of Tory politics thinks of things in general and of religion mixed with politics in particular. This is nothing but what is his right, just as it is ours to criticize his opinions so as to enable the intelligent reader to draw his own conclusions. We do this because, in common with nine-tenths of Irish Canadian and Irish American journals the TRUE WIT-NESS exerted itself to the utmost of its humble capacity in advocacy of the views advanced by Mr. Parnell and the Irish National party for the amelioration of the condition of their unfortunate countrymen, among whom are, perhaps, included the poor relations of the Government of the country, especially as we Honorable John O'Connor, and up to this we the Republic or leagued with its enemies? | have a military college of our own. It is a have seen no act of theirs which makes us No one knows, for the present Government pity there should exist a race of beings called regret the position we assumed.

THE JESUITS AND THE FRENCH infidels whom the stress of circumstances re- John O'Connor, truly a most estimable the people to vote for the Parnell candidates. and though Mr. O'Connor may shake his head incredulously, we assure him there were just National candidates, and not only that, but cordially endorsed the views of the Land League. But suppose the Irish Catholics were in doubt, and looked to their natural leaders for advice as to how they should vote. were they not somewhat confused, Mr. O'Connor, when they saw distinguished prelates on one side and equally distinguished prelates on the other? It is clear, therefore. that if they all voted the way the Bishop of Ossory desired they would displease the Bishop of Meath, and vice versa. Mr. O'Connor must surely be aware that the political views of Archbishop McHale were as different from Cardinal Cullen as are those of Archbishou McCabe from those of Archbishop Croke, and yet those distinguished men are equally good Catholics. The Irish bishops did not agree among themselves on the veto; Irish pricets headed the insurgents in '98 while O'Connell enrolled himself in the volunteers to put them down; Irish priests took different sides in '48, and even to-day, while some of them condemn the Land League, there is not a meeting held that half a dozen of them are not among the speakers. Does the Hon. John O'Connor condemn the Land League ? Well then let him listen to the words of the illustrious Archbishop Croke, and condemn

"We have borne so much that now, when we are beginning to cast ourselves on a small scale into the attitude of self-defence, persons are found to call us ugly names, and words of ominous significance borrowed from the vicious vocabulary of the continent. There can be no sin in striving to live and wishing to die in Ireland. It is neither sin nor treason to say that where a man labors he has a right to be fed, and that it is cruel to punish a person for not paying a debt which nature has rendered impossible for him to satisfy."

Mr. O'Connor is one who calls ugly names. though why we cannot say, as the starving people of Ireland never did him any harm that we know of, nor their relations in Canada, except to vote for him. It may be certainly that he belongs to the O'Connor Don family and is grieved over his disaster. In that case allowance should be made him, but at the same time he should be cautious how he allows his political or family feelings to overcome him to such an extent as to cause him to call his poor countrymen hard names for exercising the suffrage so dearly won.

Mr. O'Connor lays particular stress on the Mayo election, and he evidently believes all the lies told about the Revd. Mr. Nelson, the Presbyterian clergyman elected by acclamation. Mr. Nelson is charged by the Orange papers in Ireland with having abused the Pope in a sermon he delivered immediately after his election by a Catholic constituency. This he emphatically denies, and as Mr. Nelson is just the kind of man to hold to his opinions we can easily believe him. Mr. Nelson is in possession of a backbone. It is rather extraordinary that Mr. Nelson should never have uttered a word against the Catholic religion until a Catholic people bestowed The piece de resistance of the writer's long It is evident the Catholics of Belfast, who presented the revd. gentleman with a purse of gold, do not believe the slanders propagated by his foes. It is doubtful if the Hon. John O'Connor's letter to the Irish Canadian will add anything to his reputation, either as a statesman or a writer, while it will certainly offend the great majority of his countrymen here in Canada.

hat the railway bridges in England are no safe. The Tay bridge is an instance. A committee of experts have announced that up with putty and cement. After an excursion | Ioan. it says :--train containing 800 people had crossed a bridge had a miraculous escape. Periodical inspection is now urgently demanded.

is saying quite enough.

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NOTICE.

Notice to Correspondents.

CALENDAR.

JULY.

matter

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Witness

VICTORY has once more perched on the American banner at Dollymount. Their rifle team defeated the Irish by twelve points, which is not much considering that each team fired three hundred rounds, the Americans scoring 1292 points and the Irish 1280. The cause for surprise, in fact, is that the Irish did so well. The use of arms is prohibited in Ireland except to a favored few; the sight of a rifle in the hands of an Irishman in Ireland is phenomenal enough to make a Government official gasp, while on the other hand the American can sling a Martini-Henry over his shoulder as soon after his birth as he can conveniently carry it. America is free and Ireland is not; and more still, America has 45,000,000 of a population to draw from, while Ireland has but five. Taking all these circumstances into account, the Irish team did well and deserve credit, but if the Irish people are sensible they will compete no more until the conditions are changed.

THE screaming of that sublime bird of freedom, the American eagle, is heard, just now rising discordantly over the noise of conventions and political uproar generally. Spanish cruisers have again searched an American vessel, suspected of smuggling arms and ammunition to the Cubans, and as bird of freedom is very insolent. The Americans take small-and sometimes great -insults from France, or England, or Gerbattalions, but when Spain exercises her right | New York Sun say :--the cry is Delenda est Havana. They forget that Spain rendered them material assistance in the hour of their distress, but then Repub\_ licans are always ungrateful. In the present state of the American navy even Spain might until just cause of offence is given.

THE English and Scotch Reformation Societies, who howled so lugubriously over the

Le Courier de Etats Unis prophecies great things in connection with the rapprochement the iron work, where defective, was covered | towards France brought about by the French

Within a few months, the Chapleau Ministry on the Herford, Hay and Brecon Bailroad last is going to do more for the progress of the week, it gave way with a crash. The people French element in Canada than our valiant 1760, have been able to do in 120 years. The

> millions upon excellent conditions; the establishment of a Credit Foncier with a Gambetta do? Teach them that there is no capital of twenty-five millions ; the establishment of a company to work its phosphate mines at the rate of 20,000 tons a year during 10 years : opening up of a cattle and grain trade by means of subsidized lines of steamers between France and Canada. This, too, will only be a beginning. Before long, France will learn to know the immense wealth of the sea and river fisheries, of the gold, copper and iron mines, of the wool, of the agriculture ernment could afford to smile at the Jesuits and forest products, and of the shipbuilding capacities of the Province of Quebec. Our capital will flow towards this new France. which the present Government has revealed to its ancient metropolis through the patriotic and enlightened, medium of our Consul General in Canada. An honest, serious and | we can account for the action of the Gambetta laborious current of emigration will set in | faction is their insane hatred of the Catholic between the mother country and Quebec. It | religion and their desire for its destruction. is only when this practical result shall have been attained that we can fully take into account the exalted role which the Quebec Government is just now playing in the interest of its country. Pending this, it has the support of all true lovers of French Canada and we congratulate it upon the fact.

THE Republican papers, in utter despair at Spain is only a second rate power, the sublime | finding no stain on the character of General Hancock, cast about for something concerning his relations and found out something absolutely terrible, that Mrs. General Hanmany, because they have big ships and strong cock is a sincere Catholic. To which the

Now, we do not know whether this is true or not, nor do we care, though we have seen in another newspaper the positive affirmation that Mrs. Hancock, although educated in a Catholic school, is a Unitarian. One, or the other, or neither, of these statements may be not come out second best in a contest, but at | correct; and we have no intention of making all events the Americans should have shame | any inquiries upon that subject. We + now, enough in them to muzzle, the sublime bird however, that Mrs. Hancock is a high-minded lady, and we are sure that, whatever church she attends, she worships the Father in spirit and in truth.

There is no doubt the wives of a great many distinguished Americans are Catholics, appointments of Lords Ripon and Kenmare, which is so much the better for the rising will at no distant day, be in a state of mind to generation, as it is the only chance they have fit them for a lunatic asylum. They of escaping the dry rot of politics and irrelimust expect nothing more or less than gion which is destroying the republic.

. . . .

of France, the creatures of Gambetta, are very reticent. The Jesuits in most other countries are esteemed and loved; no one accuses them of conspiring against the State, for they adapt themselves to the laws of the country which gives them protection like good citizens. France is a Catholic nation, neighbors, left to their own resources since and the only offence charged against the French Jesuits is that they educate the Cathofollowing is its bill of fare: A loan of four | lic youth in the faith of their fathers. This

surely is no crime. What would Monsieur

A telegram from Quebec to the Gazettc God, or that their fathers were victims of says "It is rumored should Hon. Mr. superstition. But, supposing the Jesuits McDonald, Minister of Justice, and Hon. John instilled monarchical ideas into the heads of O'Connor, resign at the same time, Mr. Daly, their pupils, what then? Have they not as of Halifax, will enter the cabinet as the representative of the Irish Catholics." What much right to hold political opinions and teach them as Jules Simon and Louis Blanc must surprise a great many innocent people and Gambetta, they who were pronounced | is the persistency with which the Government Republicans under the Empire and were, and its organs deny the coming cabinet nevertheless, not expelled. A strong Govchanges until they are accomplished facts. They, time after time, strenuously and emphaif they were really bent on mischief, and the tically contradicted reports concerning the reaction of the party in power therefore proves tirement of the Hon. Mr. Masson, the Hon. they have not a consciousness of strength. It Mr. O'Connor and the Hon. Mr. McDonald, is well known that the Jesuits are until they could do so no longer and escape forbidden by the rules of their order from ridicule. Without troubling surselves to mixing in politics, and hence the only way enquire too curiously into the why and the wherefore of those denials of intended changes, we might be permitted to ask in astonishment, who is the Mr. Daly who is to They begin at its foremost champions and succeed the Hon. John O'Connor as will end most likely by being driven into obthe representative of the Irish Cathoscurity. The great heart of the French lics, and at the same time, to express nation is still Oatholic, as Freycinet and Gamour pleased surprise that we have a betta and Ferry and Simon will find it out a representative, for it our memory is not deto their cost when too late. Even now the fective, there have been times within the last people are awaking from their lethargy, and

ten years when there was no Irish Catholic upwards of fifty magistrates have refused to | in the cabinet under either liberal and conserexecute the decrees against the persecuted vative regimes. And here we may say, what religious order. To a good many people it we have often said before in speaking of this seems amazing how a band of conspirators subject, that we heartily and sincerely wish like Gambetta and his confreres, who are cer- this representation by nationalities, creeds tainly gifted with intelligence, can hope to and geographical sections were done away pursue their present course with impunity with lorever, and that the best men were by making war on the great bulk of a nation taken to form a Government, as they are in in possession of the franchise, but history England, France and America, simply because teaches that passion' blinds the greatest inthey are the best. If such a system prevailed tellects. Blind forces, resulting from stress

we are positive our element would not suffer of circumstances, often place a small minority in Canada, and that if Canadians were as free in a position to rule for a season, but under from prejudices of race and creed, as we hope present conditions in Franco this state of they soon will be, fortune would not confine things cannot last, and it is the unexpected us to one cabinet representative. As, how- the judgement of Mr. O'Connor if even he regulates the stomach and bowels, and during which sometimes comes to pass. If the Re- ever, the present system still obtains and if would think it advisable that our publicans dealt fairly with all classes the it be all the same to Sir John, we would like venerated Canadian bishops should come people would not be too inquisitive enquiring to have the Irish Catholic representative the forward and advise the faithful to vote for

into their right to govern, but when the most acceptable to the Irish Catholics. protection. They did not do any such thing minority persecute the majority they will Sir John himself laughed when he had in Canada at that time, and neither did the ask themselves if they might not as well have occasion to mention Mr. R. W. Scott Catholic hierarchy of Ireland in April last. the Bourbons back again. It would be mon- as an Irish Catholic in the cabinet, They, for the most part, held aloof from postrous if the Catholic nation of France per- but we leave it to himself if he made litics, but when they did exercise their unmitted itself to be oppressed by a few any improvement in the selection of the Hon. | douted right the majority of them advised | in the house.

politicians who are afraid to speak what they think lest they should lose a few votes, or stay away from national banquets. If Mr. Blake does not rid himself of hobbies and theories he will find that the young men of Canada, who are beginning to look to him as nationality and greatness.

drawn out syllogism is the argument that being politicians it is a pity they should not the laity should follow the hierarchy and clergy at elections, which, of course, presupposes that the leaders should take a prominent part in politics, and Mr. O'Connor states that the Syllabus implies, if it does not broadly their leader, will seek some other man to assert, that such is their duty. Now, while point them out the road to Canadian emphatically denying that the Syllabus asserts or implies any such arrant nonsense.

we are willing to admit that in matters where Catholic interests are involved the Catholic bierarchy and clergy are the natural leaders of the people of Ireland, and in such capacity can always command the enthusiastic and unanimous support of the Irish people. graduates are excited. When religious questions come uppermost in politics the Irish people turn instinctively to their bishops and clergy for advice, and when it is given they accept it with gratitude. In emancipation times, for instance, there was no dissent, O'Connell and the priests led the But in spite of that his Government believway and the people followed with remarkable unanimity. Again, in 1852, when Earl Russell's fanaticism created the furore which brought about the ridiculous ecclesiastical tithes bill, there was no Catholic in Ireland deserving the name who did not, in union with the hierarchy, indignantly denounce Mr. Forster at the Chief Secretary's Lodge the latest piece of English bigotry, and was is by no means delightfully anticipated by not prepared to sustain the Church at all hazards. But, dear Mr. O'Connor, the line

must be drawn somewhere, and you will excuse us for thinking that an old Tory politician is about the worst imaginable by the medical profession throughout the person to draw it. For, look you Mr. O'Connor, the politician, be he Liberal or HARVEY'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS Conservative, Tory or Radical, is liable to supply this want. have the fine religious edge of his soul blunted by contact with the rough corners of There is no need to send for the physician, or politics to such an extent that after awhile he use orris root, or other pungent substances. brings himself to believe that his church and but buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE his party are identical, and those who do not agree with him hold heterodox opinions.

Now, there was no more religion connected with the last general election in Ireland than there was in the elections of Canada which took place on the 17th September, 1878, and which resulted so satisfactorily to the Postmaster-General and his party. It was a question of tariff in Canada, and in Ireland it was a question of land, and we submit to relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic,

The Toronto Telegram strongly and temperately condemns Mr. Crooks' Auglophile policy in regard to Toronto University, and says if Mr. Warrant is made Vice-President, with the right of succession, as is intended, Professor Young and others will resign. University

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in his speech before the St. Jean Baptiste Convention in Quebec, alluded to Les Canadiens Francais as the missionaries appointed by divine authority to evangelize the United States, and did not believe that they should be induced to return. in repatriation, and spend money for it too,

-The new Irish Secretary is no special favourite with Irish officials. Mr. Forster, they say, is too inquisitive for a new man and pays too much attention to the "gentlemen from Ireland " in the House of Commons. . The prospects of a lengthened residence, all through the autumn and winter, of the gentlemen who control the Departments in Ireland.

RELIABLE .--- No remedy has been more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for world, than a reliable, efficient, and, at the same time, a safe and certain purgative. DR. apply this want. 47-2m‡ BAD BREATH OFTEN PROCEEDS from Worms which infest the human system.

COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet breath.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS. Fow are aware of the importance of cheeking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the lungs. 47-2mt THE MOTHER'S REMEDY FOR ALL

Diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period. 47-4m1

ANYONE IS LIABLE TO BE SCALDED. and everyone may find relief from the agony by simply binding on some of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. As the Liniment walks on the pain walks off. If anyone doubts, try it on and see how it works; but be sure to keep a bottle 47-4m1

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# Letter from Lachine.

ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN. · 🔂 -

Mr. Editor,-I refrained from servile work on the first of July, because it is the anniversary of Canada's semi-independence, and by sary of Callada a self-independence, and by so doing, I took your advice and lost a day's pay. No one enjoys a holiday more thoroughly than I, I would never work if I could and am not ashamed to say so. Why should I? Dukes don't work, and yet none dato call them loafers. For my part, I lay on a sofa the greater part of the first of July enjoying the dolce far niente, and wishing it might be considered hard work and carry with it a large salary. It, is all nonsense to say that work is good for the health. How is it thep you see so many venerable old loafers around who never handled anything in their lives heavier than a pewter mug of ale? At all events, I lay on the sofa watching the movements of the flies on the ceiling with lazy curiosity, and dreamily wondering if there were degrees and classes among those miserable pests. Was it possible, I mused, that much as they are alike in my eyes, there may be among those flies I saw on the ceiling those who are esteemed on account of their rank, wealth, intellect. blood and bravery. That fly there to the left, for instance, which marches so haughtily forward in a straight line, perbaps he is a duke, or even an emperor; and who knows but that little wretch getting out of his way and apparently bowing so sensibly, is a courtier, may be a Knight of the Garter. And it also may be that there are superior beings who look upon us (men) with about the same contempt as we do flies, and laugh until they are ready to cry at the ridiculous airs a Queen puts on when speaking to a washerwoman.

But although those ideas took a kind of hazy shape in my brain, they did not trouble me, for I did not seek to grasp or analyze them on account of the bother. They went as they came and I remained lying out my holiday. I can conceive no sensation on this earth more pleasant than the state between sleeping and waking, when one has the consojousness that there is no necessity for his minstrel has told. In this delightful state poses." you are just wakeful enough to taste the pleasures of sleep, and I imagine that is what the Buddists mean by nirvans. The Budda laid it down that after living in successive states of suffering for millions of years, sometimes as a man, sometimes an led a pure life, enter into the state of nirvana or annihilation. A nice reward, truly, for suffering and being good through the ages, except my theory be accepted, that nirvana means a consciousness of complete and perfect rest.

Have you ever remarked, Mr. Editor, what strange thoughts intrudo themselves when you are lying down in a helplessly mental state, that is to say, when you are giving your brains a rest as well as your limbs? Locke says ideas are caused either by sensation or reflection, and he may be right for aught I know or care, but sometimes singular ideas come unbidden into my head and fancies are awakened by whisperings in my car which come neither from sensation nor reflection. While lying on the sofa for instance, I said to myself, "why does not hair grow out of that ceiling as well as from your head. For sessed of such a brilliancy of shining baldness that his head served as a mirror to shave when looking-glasses were scarce. by, bald-headed man looks respectable; very few saloon-keepers could refuse him oredit, but if besides being bald he has a corporation, he is irresistible. I never yet came across a poor man with that

way is prevented the admission of loose fish who may have risen by their talents or the wealth transmitted to them by an industrious father or uncle. This set is so exclusive that no one belongs to it. The second is not so hard to enter. The candidate must not use the letter r in speaking, and it would be a negative kind of qualification if he were ignorant of everything but dancing and small talk in which double entendres and inuendoes abound. It is only the higher kinds of tradespeople who belong to set No. 2, and a good thing connected with it is that you need have had no parents. If, however, you have the misfortune of having them alive, they must never be spoken of, as it might hurt the feelings of the elite. It would never do to say, "Ah deaw, I wemembaw your honowed fawthaw, he sold me a cents worth of candy when I was a small shavaw." No, that would never do. But we have here other sets and circles, just one as exclusive as the other, and most of them composed of merchant princes. who have from time to time made money by taking advantage of the Insovent Act of 1875. The chief difficulty is to draw the line between the circles and prevent them touching. We have no king at arms in Lachine, and as there is no pedigree worth a cent it is not likely one will come here. Professor Macdonald, who teaches posturing and attitudinizing, is the nearest approach to the kind of thing which has visited us, and he cannot pronounce decisively whether a grocer or a dry goods man's wife should have the pas, though if my advice were accepted I would allow the lady grocer precedence because of her nearer connection to literature. I think I am the only individual in Lachine who does

not belong to a set. Yours obediently, Myles O'Regan,



A PARK AT THE POINT .- The Ottawa Citizen says :--- " Messrs. Ryar and Coursol, M. P.'s, Montreal, yesterday had an interview with the Minister of Justice in reference to the transfer of some Government land at Point St. getting up. 'Tis a bliss beyond all that the Charles to the city of Montreal for park pur-

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION will take its fifth annual trip to-morrow, and will this time go Berthier and return. The steamer will leave the Richelieu wharf at 1.30 sharp. To any one who has ever gone on one of these famous excursions we say noelephant, bird, pig, etc., the person who thing, but to him who has not we say, go and find out that "life is worth living.

THE Catholic Young Men's Society's annual pilgrímage to St. Anne de Beaupre will take place on the 31st day of July. The steamer Three Rivers will be engaged for that purpose, and it is expected the pilgrimage will be an unusually large and interesting one. Tickets can be obtained at D. & J. Sadlier's, 275 Notre Dame street : at Mr. O'Kelly's, fruit dealer, corner of Chaboillez Square and St. Joseph street, or from members of the committee.

THE CANAL. -- Through the untiring energy and all-sufficient ability of Superintendent Conway the repairing of the lock gates was completed in a remarkably short space of time, and during Monday and last night the heavily-laden or light barges were passing either way through the locks. The number aught you know the house may be alive as of vessels which had congregated either be-well as you." But at all events, is'nt hair a low or above the damaged gates was a source queer thing, and if possible, is nt a baid head-of some anoyance to the lock masters and superintendent, as the barge owners all appeared to consider themselves entitled to first place. Last night, between eight and nine o'clock, there were about thirty barges awaiting passage through the locks, and about the same number awaiting egress. The steamer Bohemian is still in the same position, and it is said she will not be raised un- dian National Club. til next week. She will then be brought to intant's above St. Gabriel locks, to p

a born gentleman, but your ancestry for three by any other picnic and excursion since the generations must have been the same, for in this way is prevented the admission of loose fish who the day there was not the slightest hitch apparent. There were committees to manage or arrange the dancing, the games and the refreshment booth, and their duties were so well performed that a disagreeable word was not heard during the day, and only the fullest satisfaction was expressed by all who attended. In every particular the affair was a pleasant and enjoyable one (a distinguishing feature, by the way, of every similar event prepared by the Y. I. L. & B. A.), and an approach to a contretemps was not apparent to mar the harmony of the proceedings or destroy the pleasure of those who attended. The clouded sky, although threatening a storm, served only to keep the air cool; and the rain considerately kept away until the excursionists were returning home. The Irish National Band was present, and during the afternoon played a selection of music. Those who desired to trip the "light fautastic" were attended to by Marcheterre's string band. The games excited a good deal of interest, for the prizes were numerous and valuable. The following is a list of the successful competitors in the various races and other contests :--

> Rupning long jump (4 entries)-J. Malcair, 1st, 18ft 01 in; J. Newton, 2nd, 18 ft 7 in Marlow, 3rd, 17 ft 4 in.

Putting 28 lbs weight (5 entries)-John Rughes, 1st, 28 ft; John Gallery, 2nd, 26 ft 61 in; Wm. Tyenan, 3rd, 26 ft 3 in.

Running hop, step and leap (4 entries)-J Newton, 1st, 41ft 8 in; A. Millar, 2nd, 39ft 51 in: John Platt, 3rd, 38it 7 in.

Putting 50 lbs weight (6 entries)-John Gallery, 1st, 15ft 8 in ; John Hughes, 2nd, 14 ft in ; John McCue, 3rd, 14 ft 3 in.

Throwing 14 lbs weight (6 entries)-Mulcair, 1st, 39 ft 9 in ; John Hughes, 2nd, 39 ft 6 in ; Jas. McCue, 3rd, 39 ft } in. Running high leap (4 entries)-J. Mulcair,

1st, 5 ft 6 in ; J. Newton, 2nd, 5 ft 5 in Throwing 56 lbs weight by the ring (5

entries)-J. McBride, 1st, 19 ft 6 in ; John Hughes, 2nd, 18 ft 11 in ; Wm. Tyenan, 3rd, 17 it 10 in.

Three quick leaps (5 entries)-E. Marlow, 1st, 35 ft 4 in; J. Muclair, 2nd, 35 ft 14 in. Standing long leap (4 entries)-E. Marlow. 1st, 12 ft 6 in; J. Mulcair, 2nd, 11 ft 9lin.

100 yards race in heats, open (4 entries)-Newton, 1st ; E. Corcoran, 2nd.

Half-mile race, open only to members of Y. I. L. & B. A. (4 entries)-T. Daly, 1st; T. Meehan, 2nd.

Quarter-mile race, open to members of National societies (4 entries) J. Newton, 1st; P. J. Murphy, 2nd.

100 yards race, open only to members of Y. I. L. & B. A. (4 entries)-T. Daly, 1st; J. J. O'Briev, 2nd

Half-mile race, open to members of amo teur lacrosse clubs (1 entries)-S. Bailey, 1st; H. Meehan, 2nd.

220 yards hurdle race (5 entries)-J. Mulcair, 1st: S. Tracey, 2nd.

#### PERSONAL.

-Gen. Hancock is 56 years of age.

-Mr. Tennyson and his son are in Venice. -Lord Beaconsfield is really a circumcised

Jew.

-Grant has not as yet congratulated Garfield.

-Thessaly and Epirus have been ceded to Grece.

-There are seven Rowards in the House of Lords.

-Mr. Renan intends writing a history of the Jews.

-Mr. Taillon has not yet assumed the Recorder's role.

-Goldwin Smith is President of the Cana-

- John Dillon, M. P., for Tipperary, leaves

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### SUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, July 1 .-- A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that at a meeting of the Cabinet Council the Minister of War spoke Commodore Baroneff's proposal to purchase to start out independently. At least 75 per three American cruisers and despatch them at | cent have gone West. once to the Pacific. The meeting was a secret proceedings from the public. London, July 1.-The House of Commo

this evening, by a vote of 303 against 20 accepted Mr. Gladstone's resolution permitting Mr. Bradlaugh to affirm. The House ther, divided upon Mr. Sullivan's amendment, personally excepting Mr. Bradlaugh from the right to affirm, which was rejected by a vote of 274 against 236.

Loxbox, July 1.-Mr. Feerick, the victim of the agragarian outrage in County Mayo, now lies in a hopeless condition in the Bal-linrobe Hospital. The assailants, whilst Feerick lay wounded, shot him five times, three bullets taking effect in his head and two in his body. Six persons have been arrested for participation in the assault.

DUBLIN, June 30 .- The Lord Mayor entertained 250 guests at the Mansion House this evening to meet the American and Irish rifle teams. In reply to the toast of the American team, Colonel Bodine complimented the Irishmen on their skill displayed under the many disadvantages that they labored under. In concluding he heartily invited the Lord Mayor and the Irish riflemen to visit America. Major Leech referred to the numerous disadvantages under which rifle shooting labored in Ireland, and hoped the Irish Volunteer bill would be passed by Parliament. Irishmen, he said, would make a bitter fight. The Lord Mayor, in a few words, also alluded to the Irish riflemen's legal difficulties, and mentioned the case of an organ-grinder who was once arrested in Dublin because he fired

off a toy cannon during its exhibition. The entire proceedings were very successful, and much enthusiasm prevailed. LONDON, July 4 ..- Europe awaits with anxiety the next step in the Graco-Turkish ques-

tion. Tout est perdu was the Napoleonic notification of a Turkish delegate to the Sultan at Constantinople, but it may be doubted if the Padishah intends to accept this view. Batteries of artillery and war materials are being shipped at Salonica : estimates for forts, batteries, and torpedoes at the Dardanelles are under consideration, and ammunition is being poured into Southern Albania ria Vlou. Advices from Bulgaria state that upprecededented activity prevails along the Danube. Russian officers and men, wearing their own uniforms, are incessantly crossing the riverinto Bulgaria and the Balkans into East Roumelia, while fleets of boats continually provide Rustchuk, Silistria, and Nicopolis with arms and amunition. Slav committees are agitating throughout the country by means of the clergy, gymnastic societies, and provincial agents. Sofia and Philippopolis merely await the word from St. Petersburg to take up arms for the union of Eastern Roumella with Bulyaria. The King of the Hellenes, notwithstanding rumours of a coming struggle for the extension of his new frontier, lingers in England, and will remain until after the conclusion of the Wimbledon ritle meeting, at which the Princess of Wales has promised to give the prizes on the last day, so if the Americans are victorious, they will receive their guerdon from the hands of one of the most charming women in

Europe. The Athenians, it is reported, are very much pleased with the attention King George is receiving in London. One of his wealthy subjects resident in England made him a birthday present of a cheque for ten thousand pounds, which is to be raised to

scheduled districts for outdoor relief, the

whole amount so advanced not to exceed £100,000. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for

Ireland, accepted the motion, and the amend-

a matter of pure business or of generosity. It

would be unfortunate, he said, if the notion

got abroad that the Government and the

people of England and Scotland intended to

rather than that this message of generosity

should be misunderstood. He asked the

House not to be generous with half a hand.

Mr. Bradlaugh spoke for about five minutes

His delivery was timid and hesitating-very

AMEBICAN NEWS.

jected by 184 to 53.

sionists in the United States.

88 points.

number, viz, 177,161, against 65,971 in the corresponding period last year. This year Germany has sent about one-quarter of the emigrants, and they came from other quarters in the following order as to numbers :-- Ireland, Scandinavia, England and Scotland, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, and all were of strongly in favor of calling a meeting of the Moscow Cruiser Committee on Sunday, for the sians, as a general thing, have been quite purpose of facilitating the naval war prepara- destitute, but all other nationalities were protions. The minister also argued in favor of vided with more or less money and prepared

landed at Castle Garden an excessively large

CHICAGO, June 30 .--- The Cochrane and Canone, and efforts are being made to keep the non herds of Shorthorns from Canada were sold at Dexter Park to-day. The attendance was large, and the prices were the highest obtained since the New York Mills sale. The 7th and 8th Duchess of Hillhurst sold for \$3,000 each, and the 7th Duke of Hillhurst brought \$3.900. Forty-three animals sold for \$39,400.

#### TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-The famine in Cashmere has ended.

-The Papal Nuncio has left Belgium. -Small-pox is epidemic in Christiania. -The Germans will protect their subjects in Svria.

-The Porte has replied to the latest note of the Powers.

-The present Lord Mayor of Dublin has been re-elected. -The Czar inspected the Pacific fleet at

Cronstadt yesterday.

-Turkey is taking steps for a partial mobilization of the army.

-The French Senste committee have reported against the amnesty.

-A severe shock of earthquake is reported from the Upper Rhine valley.

-A heavy immigration from Norway to the States is expected this season.

-The report of the assassination of the Governor of Novi-Bazar is confirmed.

-The editors of the Paris Justice and Union have fought a duel, both receiving wounds. -Bradlaugh was served with another writ

yesterday, for illegally voting in the House. --Independence Day was celebrated throughout the neighboring Republic yesterday.

-The Irish compensation disturbance bill passed its second reading last night by 295 to 217.

-The British Government has under consideration the renewal of relations with Burmah

-A Conservative has been elected for Buteshire, Scotland. in room of a Liberal, unseated.

-Sir Sydney Waterlow, Liberal Candidate for Gravesend, defeated Sir Robert Peel by 300 votes.

-Bradlaugh has been served with a writ for taking his seat in the Commons and voting illegally.

-Phillip Callan, M.P. for Louth, has been committed for criminal libel against A. M. Sullivan, M.P.

Heliday, at Paris, Ky., drew out a knife, and said: "I'd like to cut your throat." Heliday did not wait to let Kelly gratify his desire, but shot bins doub -The news of the capture of Tacna by the Chilians is contirmed, and it is believed that Arica has also fallen.

-The Liberal candidate for election to the Imperial House of Commons has been returned at Wallingford.

Histwin brother, Hilary Hancock, is a hawyer at Minneapolis, Minn. When young the brothers looked so much alike that they could scarsely -The identity of Ben d'Or, winner or the e distinguithel. Derby, is called in question, and the matter isfunder investigation.

were in secret session all day on Wednesday. They adopted a constitution which provides that overy known means shall be used to source ireland's freedom. -Forty-nine French magistrates have resigned so far rather than execute the decrees against the religious communities.

--Some of the residents of Le Sour, Minn., believing a spiritual medium's predic-tion of a tremendous tornado, ang holes is the ground for refuge, and spent the whole of an un-usually calm day bu them. -Two boys, named Patrick Cashen and Thomas Kennedy, were run over by a train near Cobourg on Saturday and killed. -The number of deaths in New Vo

shot him dead.

## ROUND THE WORLD.

-Parnell's Land League Fund reaches \$280,000.

-The war in Afghanistan is becoming serious once more.

-The Rev. Caré Tremblay isrees oring from his apopletic fit.

-The German army has now a war strength of 2,000,000 of men.

-- It is feared the army worm has arrived at St. Catherines, Ont.

-Haucock, McClennan and Grant were classmates at West Point.

-Deaths from cholera infantum and sun-stroke are alarming New York.

-The Governor of New York has signed the bill taxing foreign capital.

-The Belgian Government has been diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

-The Popo has sent a valuable work of art to Constantinople as a gift to the Bultas.

-It is reported the Russians have sustained two defeats at the hands of the Taren แบลแส.

-The pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent, London, Ont., have given theis premients for relief of Irish distress.

-Six stowaways, all young access or rived at Quebec in the S. S. Effective from England, on Wednesday.

-The gross revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ended June 390; is 052,000,000, against £83,250,000 last year.

-The Ottawa correspondent of the Glob- says the Government are trying to bring out an Irish Catholic for West Toronto.

-A civil way is expected in Turkey and speedy dismemberment. Arabia and Armenia are preparing for independence.

-The Mohammedan population of St. Petersburg is subscribing money for a large mosque, the first to be crected in that city

-The Empress Bugenie has passed a night on the spot where her son was slain, and supported the trial better than could have been expected.

-A Philadelphian made a fruities effort to sell worthless bars, at the Mint, for pure gold. The profit, if he had successed, would have been \$70,000.

-The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has demanded a decided answer as to the execution of Colone (Comaroff's morder sy. The Sultan hesitates,

-Lady Burdett-Coutts has now on joyed her huge fortune for forty-two years, during which time her benefactions have been over a million sterling.

-A woman at Newport bathas in a suit of oiled slik, worn under the usual fames suit. She says she enjoys the surf, but can't bear the touch of salt water.

-A bailiff who had been serving -The direct damage caused by the

Lachine Canal accident is set down at \$500,000, while the indirect damage can hardly see st-mated, but will likely exceed \$8,00,000

"In this shiftered nook I lay me down to die. When a man outlives his usefulness, I think he ought to retire. I have done so. Addate?"

-Letter found on a California spicide :

-Adam Kelly walked up to Thomas

-General Hancock is one of twins.

-The United Irishmen of America

combination and I am inclined to think the perfect man of the future will be spherical in shape, and as free from hair as the Provincial Treasury from money.

One cannot sleep all the time (I wish one could,) but the thing after sleep, which least calls upon your brains, is a trashy novel. When I issued from Nirvana I grasped hold of one of Ouida's novels lent me by a young poetess, who thinks Ouida the greatest writer in the world. I may inform you as I am on the subject that the young lady I refer to is our cook, Miss Adelwa Montgomery Bridge, whom you will perhaps remember as belonging to the Asthetic School. I observe that Ouida's heroes are universally aristocrats-chiefly guardsmen-with beautiful features, though effeminate, and blonde hair and golden moustache, (note the subtle distinction). The hero, as a rule, is a cynic, is wealthy beyond belief and chivalrous beyond Quixotism. He never does anything but lounge towards the opera, where all the girls fall madly in love with him. Through some chivalrous scruple he throws up his title, his wealth, and his name. In his new position, although he was only a lovely youth who never walked or took exercise, he knocks down a collossal blacksmith with one blow. Indeed I find that Ouida is not the only novelisf whose herces knock down gigantic blacksmiths, for, as a general rule, no romance is worth a continental curse wherein an Etonian boy of eighteen does not accomplish marvellous achievments in muscle. It is all blood you. know. Ouida's beroes are furthermore celebrated for their extreme physical beauty and at the same time for their moral filth and nastiness. Guida's heroes are never by any chance bald or rotund like my perfect man of the juture, evolved from the respectability of the present age.

Dear Mr. Editor, I once heard of an innocent theological student, who was so hard up that he could not pay for his board, and as the landlady loved filthy lucre better than theology she gave him the grand bounce (see fyles of the late City Life). In this emergency he advertised for a family who would board a virtuous young man in consideration of the benefits to be derived from the pious example of a theological student. History does not condescand to mention whether he obtained board or the named condition, but I, judging from experience, am inclined to think not. When I first entered myself as a hash candidate at my present boarding house I commenced by saying grace, and you never saw such a stare as. I received from my fellow-boarders. When the meal was over the landlady took measide and said, "Young man, you are evidently green and innocent, I do not object to grace myself, but the boarders do, they say it takes away their appetite. Now, if you cannot re-press your feelings, I shall be obliged to charge you a dollar a week extra."

We are a high-toned, people in Lachine. devil a doubt of it, and society is all the rage. The gradations of society are very numerous, and the dividing lines are sharply defined. Some of our sets are awfully exclusive, so much so that it is next to impossible to get admission. You must in the first place be a

repairs.

### ST. GABRIEL'S ACADEMY.

The commodious hall of the above school was thronged on last Wednesday evening, 30th Jone, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the English classes. amongst those present were noticed the Rev. James Brown, Brother Arnold, Dr. Seymor, Rev. Father Salmon and others. A number of beautiful volumes were awarded to the most deserving-special marks of distinction being reserved for Miss Nellie McAuley and Miss Mary Ann Lyons, who were each presented with handsome medals, the gifts of Dr. Seymour and Father Salmon, as equal in general proficiency and merit. A third medal was given to Master M. Healy in testimony of his good behavior during the year. Special prizes were likewise awarded for vocal and instrumental music to the following young ladies :--- Mary O'Byrne, Alice Herbert, Kate Herbert, Alixe Bourque, Kate Harrington, Annie Perkins, Maggie Phelan and Mary Ann Lyons, already mentioned as the recipient of a medal. But not the least pleasing feature in the evening's entertainment were the dialogues and operettas. A couple of scenes selected from "Pinafore" were especially noteworthy. Mr. John Shea as Captain Corcoran and Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., were very good indeed. Miss Alice Herbert's Buttercup was the piece de resistance of the evening. Miss A. Bourque's Hebe was also appreciated, as was the graceful deportment of Miss Lyons, who possesses a most pleasing voice. In Miss Mary O'Byrne and Miss Kate Harrington, in the operetta of Genevive, the audience were gratified to note vocal talents of no mean order. The dialogue, "No Cure No Pay," was very amusing, the acting of the Misses McAuley, Susan McMinanim and Maud Toomey provoking continual laughter and applause. Another dialogue called "The Thief of Time," was also very enjoy able, the "rig' and performance of Masters, Shea," B. O'Byrne, Edward Fanning and M. and J. Healy creating much merriment. We omitted to mention that the two last named young gentlemen carried off the highest honors in their respective classes for general proficiency. After a short address, delivered by Miss B. Clancy, a five-year old midget of most precocious talents, the seance was brought to a close by a few felicitious remarks from the Rev. Father Salmon, who complimented the head teacher, Miss Aumond, and her worthy assistants, the Misses Sheehan, Warren and

Stephens, on the creditable display made by the youthful pupils under their care. And certainly the compliment was well deserved, as the wisdom and intelligence of their train. ing were made manifest by the precision of their juvenile charge in vocal and instrumental music and their gracefulness of mien and gesture.

### THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S EXCURSION.

The fifth annual excursion and picnic of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Bene-volent Association was held on Dominion day, to St. Rose. Trains left Hochelaga at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. during the day, and the born lady or gentleman, you must in the cars were completely filled on the occasion. second place have a stainless character, and | It is estimated that over two thousand perin the third place you must not smoke'a clay | sons were upon the grounds. It may fairly

for 16 land this week.

-General Sherman thinks Hancock an officer and a gentleman.

-Sir Vernon Harcourt is one of the most unpopular men in England. -Sir Robert Peel was defeated by the

liberal candidate at Gravesend. -Sir John Arnoll, of Dublin, the proprietor

of the Irish Times, is a Scotchman. -Dr. Tanner who has undertaken to fast dom.

for forty days has got over his task. -King Theebau has executed a number of

men suspected of being British spies.

-An English critic asks why the Irish should love a cold queen.-N. F. Berald.

-Hon. Mr. Blake is yet astride of his hobby, "the confederation of the empire."

-Mr. O'Donnell, M.P. for Dungarvan, has become the pet of Beaconsfield and Northcote.

-Louis, King of Bavaria, never walks out but at night. He hates to be seen by his subjects.

-The Toronto Free thought Association have cabled their congratulation to Bradlaugh.

-Hon. Mr. Masson will return his position as President of the Council until he is relieved.

-The Duke of Manchester presided at the Press dinner in London. £1100 was realized for the fund.

-The Irish Revolutionary convention are pitching into the Land League, and so is the Hon. John O'Connor.

-Chemal is the name of a Chinaman twenty-five inches in height, who sings songs and exhibits himself.

-Tilden and Hancock dined together on the 30th of June, at the residence of the former in Grammarcy Park.

-The now famous James Redpath will sail for Ireland in a few days to resume his labors there on behalf of the peasantry.

-Mr. C. T. Suzn, of Quebec, was married last week to a Belleville girl worth \$100,000. But it is for love he sues her.

-The Princess of Wales sold boquets at a charitable bazaar, held in Baron Grant's late house, and realized a large sum of money.

-The Globe's Ottawa correspondent censures Mr. DeCelle's, the Parliamentary librarian, for closing the library on St. Peter and Paul's day.

-The Scotchyard family has had a reunion:at Wyton, which ninety of the name attended. They may be scotched but they are not killed.

-The Toronto Globe issues tokens for the purchase of the paper, whereupon the St. Oatherine's Times claims it is a convert to the soft money theory.

--So great "is the want of space in the British House of Commons, that on a late occasion Mr. Parnell walked bareheaded across the street to address a meeting, leaving his hat in his place.

-The ex-Khedive of Egypt has been granted leave to take his harem to Smyrna. It is now therefore out of harm's way, but at pipe on the streets. Not only must you be be said that the event has not been excelled is a harem-scarem sort of fellow.

fifty thousand pounds by Mauchester and past week has been 1,297, the largest for ten other towns where Greek merchants are colyears Two deaths from cholera are reported. onized. One weekly journal whose political forecasts have been very accurate asserts that an Anglo-French fleet will prevent the -The Pope has decided to accept the Prussian Church laws, and at the next-Consisbombardment of the Greek ports by Turkish tory will nominate Bishops to the vacant ironclads, even at the cost of another Navar-Sees. ino, and will maintain the decision of Europe

-The Siamese Embassy visited Windsor in favor of an extension of the Hellenic king-Castle on Thursday, and presented her Majesty with the Order of the White Ele-Losnos, July 3.- The House of Commons phant.

went into Committee of the Whole this after--The Italic denies the statement that noon on the Irish Relief Bill. Mr. Parnell Italian vessels have been ordered to cruise moved to authorize the Commissioners of with the English and French squadrons in Public Works to advance money within their the Levant. discretion to the Boards of Guardians in the

-The Berlin Kreiz Zeitung expresses the opinion that Turkish dominion is no longer possible, and that Greece ought to occupy an influential position on the Peninsula.

-There was seventy-nine fatal cases of ment was agreed to. E. J. Synan (Liberal), for Limerick county, moved that the rate of sunstroke and prostration from heat in New York during the twenty-four hours termiinterest for such loans shall not exceed one per cent. Mr. Parnell, in supporting the nating at noon on Thursday. motion, exclaimed against the shabby con-

-The Berlin Supplementary Conference duct of the Government, which, he said, had held its closing session on Thursday, signed the final protocol, and agreed upon the terms not granted a penny from the Imperial Exchequer for the relief of Irish distress. Mr. of the identical note to be addressed to the Bradlaugh made his maiden speech in sup-Porte. port of the motion, and said this was either

-- The Vedomosti says that all the troops in Eastern Siberia are being re-armed with the Berdan in place of the Krink rifle. The usual number of men transferred annually to the reserves will this year continue in active service until further orders.

be generous only as far as it involved no cost to themselves. On behalf of many working-men, for whom he was authorized to speak, -The celebration of the 200th anniversary he asked that some loss might fall on them of the discovery of St. Anthony's Falls by Father Hennepin took place at Minneapolis on Thursday. Fifteen thousand people at-tended, including General Sherman, Secretary Ramsay, E. B. Washburne, and many other notables.

different from that of his carefully prepared -The clerical papers vehemently consure speech at the bar of the House. The Governthe suppression of the Belgian Legation at ment opposed Synan's motion, which was rethe Holy See. Aurora says it is all the more blameable, as the Vatican was preparing to reply to the Belgian note of May 18, and the LONDON, July 1.-Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Callan, Liberal, said that in view of legation was suppressed without awaiting its what was happening in some parts of Ireland reception.

he did not consider the present a fitting time -Sixty-one lives are now set down as having been lost by the Seawanhaka collisto allow Condon, Clarke, Luby, O'Donovan Rossa, and other Fenian prisoners to return ion. Another collision ocurred in New York harbour on Thursday, by which a Coney Another collision ocurred in New from exile. Mr. Callan in his question pointed to the amnesty granted to the Communists in France, and the treatment of the Seces-Island steamer was injured, making the tenth steamer disabled by fire or collision lying in the port.

ALTCAR, July 2 .- The Canadian team ar--It is understood that the religious orders rived on Tuesday morning all well. Rifle which have not yet been expelled from practice was commenced at once. This morn-ing they participated in a match for the Alt-France have intimated to the Vatican their intention of complying with the obnoxious car Cup fired for with the the Snider rifle at decrees. Some of the foreign Jesuits who 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each have come under the operation of the law threaten to claim the protection of their rerange. All the crack shots of Liverpool and vicinity competed. It was won by one of pective embassies.

the Canadian team, Private Ogg, of the Wel--In the Imperial House of Commons on land Field Battery, with the fine score of 93 points; Private McIntyre, of the Winnipeg Thursday Mr. Gladstone moved his resolution recognizing the right of members to Infantry Company, tied for second place with; affirm. Sir Stafford 'Northcote moved an amendment rejecting it, which was defeated by 303 to 249, and Mr. Gladstone's motion carried. Mr. Parnell supported the Govern-NEW YORK, June 30 .-- About 25.000 emiment, contending the question was a poligrants arrived at Castle Gardon this week, ticial and not a religious one. He spoke of 1.804 of whom arrived to-day, Arrivals for his character as an Irish Protestant, declarthe same time it must be admitted the Khedive June foot up 42,026, against 15,330 for June, ing that, although his course might be un-1879. During the past six months there has | popular, he would be just and fear not.

-" I hear," writes Edmund Labou chere in the London Truth, "that Mr. Gordon Bennett has changed his mind on the sub-rot of racing, and has given up the rash thea of keep-ing a large stud at Newmarket."

-Wilkes said it took him just half an hoar to tuck away his ugly race. A lattery office keeper is said to have offered him by guineas not to pass his window while tickets, were drawing, for fear of his bringing H luck.

-A circus manager in the West is suspected of being in collosion with the swind-ling gamblers who follow his show, and at Decosah, lows, he restored \$2,30 to a guiled farmer rather than give ball to appear for trial.

-Lebouchere says he has head of two "incidents" at the recent State ball. (1) The smashing of a priceless piece of Sevres by g luckless diplomatist; (2" a holtercation" be-tween two official geptlemen connected with the Court.

-A man in Chicago makes a living as a searcher for lost things. He goes to places of public resort, such as parks where free con-certs have been given, before daylight every morning, looking for accidentally dropped articles.

-The Eton College Chronicle gives a list of all the old Etonians who hold seats in the present tarliament. They form a total of 126, and comprise fity-one Liberals, a single Home Ruler (Colonel Cotthurst), and seventy four Conrvatives.

-Mr. Brown, manager of the Gueipk Farm, does not want Catholics employed there. Ho was the means of having Mr. Mahon dismiss-after having first connived at the painting of the udder of his (Mahon's) cow green. It was not done brown.

-A protest has been forwarded to the Archbishop of York against the intended conse-cration of Canon Ryle as Bishop of Liverpool, on the ground that a Bishop must be "the husband of one wife." Canon Ryle has been married four times. four times.

-The Methodist ministers of Boston have formally requested the city authorities to cease giving free concerts on Sundary in the pub-lic parks, on the ground that such music is "promotive of Sabbath desectation and injurious o public morals."

-In the opinion of the London Rzuminer the present Liberal Cabinet is not so docile as the old one. Mr. Gladstone's personal ascendancy is gene and the Cabinet claims the right to separate itself from his political and ecclesiastical crotchets.

-A negro criminal was whipped by a mob at Jone's Crossing, Ohio, and, by way of retailation, the negroes resolved to serve a white offender in the same manner. The only avail-able person was: a woman, but that was not si-lowed to prove a hindrance.

-The Roman Catholics of England are building a magnificent cathedral at South Kensington, London. It will rank in size next after Rt. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Over \$1,000,000 have been raised for it, and money is still pouring in from all quarters. It will be in the florid Gothic style.

-Many people are under the impres-—Many people are under the impres-sion that England stands at the head of all the Continental nations as regards the number of its periodical publications. Such is not the case. Germany heads the list with 3,778; England follows with 2,509; and France comes next with 2,000. There is then a great falling off. America buasts 9,129, being more than the three nations above named put together.

-An English clergyman, the Rev. —An English clergyman, the isev. Thomas Ratolifie. Vicar of Stapleford, was charged before the Notlingham County magis-trates the other day with assaulting Sarah Johnson, a married woman. It appeared that the comblains, it went to the churchygrad on Friday hight for the purpose of cutling the grass growing on her child's grave. While so engaged the defendant appeared, and, charging her with trespassing, struck her and knocked her down. He was fined a guinea.

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# THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND. IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

#### ANTI-RULUTION DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Freeman reporter, writing from Newtown, Queen's County, on Sunday evening, 2179 :---

A pretty largely attended land meeting was held here to-day for the purpose of "protesting against recent and threatened evictions " in the locality. The Carlow Graigue brass band, carrying a bandsome silk flag, with the inscription underneath a harp "It will sound again," contributed the music. The proceedings took place at Newtown cross, where a platform was erected. Some fifty armed police, under command of a subinspector, were in attendance. The Government shorthand note-takers, two in number, were refused admission to the platform. Mr. Michael Boyton attended as the representative of the Irish National Land League. Amongst the others present were :---

Rev James M'Cres, C C, Dumane and Mayo; Rev. James Dempsey, C C, Carlow Graigue; Messrs P Cabill, LLD, hon secretary, Queen's County Independent Clus; Patrick Delany, Newtown; William Whelan, hon secretary, Queen's County Land League, Maryborough : John Reddington, Pallas; Patrick Meehan, Maryborough ; J Drummond, Carroll, Geraghty, M'Wey, James MacKnoid, Daid, Thomas Lalor, Aughadreen; Martin Carroll, Doonane; James Lalor, Slatt; John Koeffe, do; E Rourke, Thomas Bradley, Timakoe: Rardel M'Donnell, James Moore, &c., &c

On the motion of Mr. Delany, seconded by Mr. Cahill, the Rev. James M'Crea, C.C. Dupane and Mayo, was called to the chair about three o'clock p.m.

The rev. chairman, in the course of his remarks, said the reason which urged him to take the chair was in testimony to the profession that he represented, as showing that the Catholic people of Ireland always selected the priests for the place of honour (cheers). The second reason which moved him to take that place was that he himself wished as a priest ic show, not by words but by action, that the Catholic priests of Ireland were in thorough sympathy with the Catholic people of Ireland (cheers). Every good priest in Ireland would sacrifice all his energy and power to protect the just rights of the land-lords of Ireland (cheers). But no priest would go further. No priest would by his power, action, or influence ever contribute one jot to keep in existence the iniquitous and unjust land laws which were now pressing down the people of Ireland (cheers. They asked that in the future the people of Ireland should be fixed in their homesteads, not by a swift revolutionary action, but by the calm, deliberate action of wise men in Parliament; that they should become what was called a peasant proprietary-the owners of their own soil (cheers).

Mr. P. Cahill proposed the first resolution as fellows :---

"That we, the people of Newtown and vicinity, assemble to day to enter our solemn of the helpless state of the unfortunate peoprotest against the cruel and heartless evic- ple (cheers). tions that have taken place and that are contemplated, and that we condemn emphatically the inhuman policy of rack-renting the impoverished tenantry of properties in this dispeople from starvation.

Mr. Patrick Meehan (Maryborough) seconded the motion.

- The resolution was adopted. Mr. Breen moved :----

"That we solemnly pledge ourselves never to take the land from which our fellow-tenants have been evicted, and to discountenance by every legal means in our power the man so lost to public decency as to be found octhese holdings

from Oleremorris. The day was beautifully fine, and great crowds came from Ballindine, Olaremorris, Irishtown, Scurrdune, and Carramore. There was a striking absence of flags, banners, &c. There was, however, a large green flag with the representation of a crown-less harp enwreathed with shararocks, having underneath the words, "We've work to do, to yourselves be true," and "Yourselves alone must win." On the platform, which was erected in a large field adjacent to the highway, in the centre of the village, were Messrs. D. O'Connor, P.L.G.; John Gill and

James Daly, Castlebar (Connaught Telegraph). On the motion of Mr. John Gill, seconded by Mr. James Daly. Mr. D. O'CONNOR, P.L.G., took the chair.

Mr. O'Connor felt sure that if the people were true to themselves; the day was near at hand when they would have restored to them their rights to the soil created by God | away those who worked with him started this for their use-when every tenant farmer would be the sole owner of the farm he tilled (cheers).

Mr. John Gill proposed the following resolution :—

"Resolved-That in the face of the great depression prevailing, we condemn in the strongest language the action taken, and about being enacted, by relentless landlords, who have refused to reduce impossible rents, and have, in defiance to the entreaty of the Chief Secretary, applied civil bills and ejectments as a means of relieving starving bumanity in this down-trodden country." Mr. James Daly, Connaught Telegraph, seconded the resolution.

#### The resolution was passed.

Mr. James Daly, Irishtown, proposed the second resolution, calling upon the meeting and the tenant farmers of Ireland not to sell to, or buy from, or speak to the man who took a holding from which a farmer had been evicted or which had been surrendered on

the ground of excessive rents. Mr. M. J. Costello, Leadville, Colorado, U.S., seconded the motion, which was passed. Mr. J. W. Nally, Balla, proposed the next resolution. He said he proposed a resolution which in substance meant exactly the same as that which he had the honour of proposing on the present occasion, some fifteen months ago at Irishtown ; that it should be digested (cheers); and if in that time it failed to operate he thought an injection should be resorted to. A doctor should be found who would administer a pill and help the digestion, and if one failed a dozen ought to be administered (loud laughter and cheers). He thought it useless to propose resolutions of this kind, or hold meetings and have speeches made, so long as land sharks and land grabbers were to be found amongst the people themselves, who would only feel glad of having the chance of bidding for and taking postession of the land from which their fellowman had been evicted for the non-payment of an unjust rent, and through the caprice of some tyrant landlord (groans). There was only one means of putting an end to such conduct as that, and that means was by united action and by organisation on the part of the honest tenant-farmers of Ireland themselves, and by scouting from their midst and from society any low craven who might be found mean enough to take a shameless advantage

Mr. P. J. Gordon seconded the resolution. He said-The English Government strives at all times to perish the Irish people, and I say it lies in your hands not to let either land briet at a time when the charitable hand of the nation is generously extended to save our people from starvation." man says you must resist the robber by might, and I fail to see the difference between him and the land robber (cheers). The resolution was passed. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, The meeting separated.

> ANTI-EVICTION DEMONSTRATION. The Freeman reporter telegraphing from A monster indignation meeting was held to-day in Drumanor, parish of Killassor, Swinford, to protest against recent evictions. The assemblage comprised several thousand persons. A portion of the tenantry evicted were present. Their wretched appearance bespoke great want and privation. Several cession, wearing green sashes bearing the words "God save Ireland," surmounted with the harp and shamrock. The Achonry and Killasser fife and drum bands attended. Two Government reporters were allowed on the platform, Sub-Inspector M'Dermott having asked permission from the Rev. Mr. O'Hara, who acquiesced in his request, but they were subjected to severe criticism during a period of the meeting. Flags and banners had the following devices :-- " Restore the Evicted," "God Save Ireland," "Down with the Land Grabbers," "Give us our Parliament." bar; Mr J C Walshe, Balla; Mr P Mitchell, P J Coghlan, Mr F Keane, Killasser; Mr A Muffney, Ballina; Mr A Henry, Swinford; Mr J Herkan, Swinford; Mr J Macellin, Balla; Mr P J Nally, Balla; Mr J Keane, &c. At three o'clock, on the motion of Mr T A Kean, seconded by Mr O Davitt, the chair was taken by The Rev. Mr. O'Hara, P.P., the pastor of the parish. The rev. gentleman, after a few preliminary remarks, amidst enthusiastic and vociferous cheers, said-My first duty is to thank you for the respect and confidence you seem to place in the parish priest of this parish by selecting him as your chairman. These meetings have been going on the last twelve months or longer, and a great deal has been said now and again for and against them. The promoters of the movement had their country's welfare at heart, and I think many will agree with me that but for them we would have many more evictions, and that they have roused the people and created a spirit at home and abroad in favour of tenant-right that never had existed before (cheers).

cheered. He said, in seconding the resolution, it is not those who are hostile to us we have to dread-it is not the Tory Government or the Tory party we have to dread, nor the landlords we have to dread ; but we have to dread some politicians who have, I am so charitable as to say, mistaken ideas, and whenever a movement is progressing in this country oppose it by some other movement. My friends, you are all aware that when Fenianism broke out-

A Voice-Cheers for Fenianism (cheers). Mr. Louden-More than ten years agothe movement was opposed by Mr. P. J. Smyle, the member for Tipperary. You re-member, that when Isaac Butt introduced member that when Isaac Butt introduced upon the political platform of Ireland that which he termed " Home Rule," that Mr. P. J. Smyth said Home Rule would not do, but that repeal would. After Isaac Butt passed land movement, and have been met with Mr. Smyth's opposition. He was at the conference in Dublin, at which I had the honour of assisting, but upon that occasion he was Subsequently he attended a few silent. meetings in the South of Ireland, and said that it was his purpose to tell the people that a land movement was not a movement which the people of Ireland should support.

A Voice—to the d——l with him (cheers). Mr. Louden—And why? He said that the land movement was a social movement, that it had for its object the improving of the position of the people, that it had for its object to get the land for the people, that it had for its object the more equal distribution of wealth amongst the people, that it had for its object to prevent a few monopolists from taking away the wealth of the land and spending it, perhaps, upon race-horses or upon prostitutes.

A Voice-Down with them (cheers).

Mr. Louden-Yes, my friends, he said that it was not heroic to embark in any enterprise having for its object the improvement of your condition. He said what the people of Ireland should do was to dream, to dream on, and that if they confide in dreaming the will become a reality. Mr. Louden, in a lengthened address, explained his disagreement with this argument, and during a speech lasting for half an hour, condemnatory of the present working of the land system, and pointing out the action to be adopted towards those who had taken the land of an evicted person, he was loudly applauded.

## THE SEAWANHAKA DISASTER.

New YORK, June 29.-It appears that there were three hundred or more passengers on board the steamer Seawanhaka when she took fire last evening, and the number of dead by the disaster is variously estimated at from forty to one hundred. Several were burned to death, but the majority lost were drowned in the rapid current. Some passengers say there was an explosion which they distinctly lifting of the deck, as of a gentle pressure, followed by a hissing noise, as of steam sion, if there was one, it is certain that the the homes and habits of the poorer most of those in the fore part of the boat did Sunday closing of public-houses. The Recaptain of the boat, Charles P. Smith, did has any bearing on the excessive death rate. everything possible for the passengers and the boat, and did not leave the vessel until the upper part of his body was seriously burned. He is in the hospital, covered with oil-sosked bandages. He says there was a dull, heavy explosion. Sixteen bodies have been recovered near the scene of the calamity and

fourteen persons are missing.

## IRISH NEWS.

THE Pesce Preservation Act having re-cently expired, it is stated that a few, if not two of their number were used for some time on the Wall, in the neighborheod of Walker's Pillar, where several shots were dis harged, it is said, to mark the gratification felt in some quarters over the unseating of Mr. Dickson as member for the borough of Dungannon.-Derry Journal.

Tuz committee of the Irish Parliamentary party appointed to consider the provisions of the Irish Relief of Distress Bill, met on 16th June afternoon in the tea room of the Honse of Commons, and sat for two hours and a half just issued their report, showing "results of there were also present-Messrs. Synan, 2nd grade freehand, perspective practical Biggar, Blake, Molloy, Commins, O'Donoghue, geometry and model drawing From this O'Shaughnessy, and Finigan. Several amend-official document it appared that the departments were drafted, but until after the ad- ment examined in England 598 classes, in journed meeting it would be premature to Scotland 35, in Wales 23, and in Ireland 19. publish them.

At a meeting of the Parnell Reception and the committee cannot too strongly express its condemnation of such an unwarrantable proceeding on the part of Lord Charles Thynne."-London Correspondent.

LICENSED VICTUALERS AND THE IRISH TRA-DERS.-A conference of licensed victuallers was held on Tuesday in London, at which resolutions were passed acknowledging the spirit of co-operation in Irish trade, in defence of their threatened interests, and inviting further assistance from that country in a combined effort to resist encroachments about to be attempted during the present session. day will come when what he calls nationality | It was stated that most energetic endeavors were necessary to vavert the dangers menacing.

> Tuz charge of libel against Mr. Callan, M.P., again came before the Marylebone Police Court, June 17th. Mr. Wood, a Post Office official, produced the telegraph message sent on the third of May last from Haymar-ket, signed "One Who Knows," but on the the back were the words "Phil. Callan. 12, Claverton Street." The magistrate thought that Mr. Sullivan should have proceeded by information, but Mr. Sullivan's solicitor observed that his client did not think Mr. Callan worth that treatment. The magistrate said there was no doubt that this was a slanderous libel, and he granted the summons.

THE Recorder of Dublin has written a letter to the Lord Mayor calling attention to the state of Dublin with respect to clime. The last judicial statistics, he says, show the anfelt and heard; others say there was a strange nual indictable crimes through all Ireland to be less than seven thousand, of which more than three thousand five hundred are to the escaping. All agree, however, that a few account of Dublin city. He adds that these moments afterwards the flames were seen in figures are startling and intolerable, yet they the neighborhood of the engine room. What are chronic. The Recorder attributes the ever may have been the cause of the explo- great prevalence of crime to the misery of boilers remained intact, for the wheels kept people, usually the only joy of their life moving. The captain was at the wheel, and being strong drink, bought at the cost which ran the boat upon a low marshy island called should make nome habitable. He suggests Sunken Meadows. The passengers aft had the carrying out of the Artisans' Dwellings been driven by the flames into the water, but Act of 1875, and early Saturday and entire not get off until the boat grounded. The corder asks whether the excessive crime rate

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

was assisted by Rov. Father Charoux, General Superintendent of the Society of Jesus, and Bev. Father Antoine, Provincial Superior of Oblat Fathers. During the Benediction, and

The Pesce Preservation Act naving re-cently expired, it is stated that a few, if not the whole, of the cannon belonging to the Apprentice Boy party have been brought back to this city, and en Thursday evening two of their number were used for some time Bacred Heart of Jenus. Among the clergy present were Rev. Fathers Bonegal, Lauson Drouin, Frogar, Oblat Fathers from the Colloge at Ottawa; and Rev. Fathers Martineau, Maille, Archambault and Sentenne, Sulpiclans. Among the laymen present were Judges Jette and Paplneau, and Mr. C. S. Cherrier, Dr. Trudel, De Bellefeuille, Alphonse Leclair and V. Hudon.

THE Government Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, London, have in consultation. Mr. Parnell presided, and their examination of art classes for 1879" in These 668 classes represent 27,000 students "under instruction in drawing," of whom the Committee it has been resolved --- That this report says only 4,191, or 155 per cent. of the committee has heard with indignation of the total number under instruction passed the act of Lord Charles Thynne in taking forcible examination successfully. One class, howpossession of a number of handbills on Sun- ever, that of St. Joseph's Commercial College, day last from the gentleman who was Dumfries, numbering 32 students, passed 21 distributing them at a short distance from the of these, or 65.6 per cent of those under in-church of the Servite Fathers in Fulham, struction, and this is the highest percentage of passes in the British Islands. We have reason to believe that the commercial education imparted in this college is producing equally creditable results, very many of its former students being now successfully engaged in commercial pursuits, and, though it is only recently established, more than one of those who studied there are already pursuing a distinguished university career. This establishment, conducted by the Mariet Brothers, is essentially Catholic in tone and teaching, and the facts above recorded are sufficient to show that our Catholic youth can find in their own school the means of any other denomination. THE closing exercises at the Ursuline

Academy, Chatham, Ont., on the 29th June, were, as usual, of a very interesting character. There was a number of the clergy present, among them Bishop Walsh, of London, besides a select audience. The first part of the exercises was a fine programme of music, in which the pupils took part with rare spirit and skill. Then followed the conferring of the prizes, Bishop Walsh presenting the gold medal for Christian doctrine to Miss T Mayforth, and the silver medal to Miss M Corrigan, and a prize to Miss E Caron. The medals for Domestic Economy were presented to Misses Collins and Rinn, and the exercises closed with additional presentations and music and recitations. The work, fancy and plain, of the young ladies was exhibited, and surpassed any collection of ladies' work at any bazaar or fair. A tabernacle veil, on white moire antique, in gold and chenille, by Miss Colins. for Father Onilette, of Maidstone; a magnificent stole for Dr. O'Reilly, by Miss Sullivan, a liborium cover and purser, by Miss Langlois, for her pastor, and a purse for Father MacManus, of Scranton, Penn., by Miss Young, were among the wonders. In rendering this long programme each performer did her part so well that special mention is almost unnecessary. The French and German songs and dialogues were given so distinctly, and with so much natural grace, that it was a rare treat to hear them. In " The Sister Arts," the recitation of "Margaret of France," by Miss Lillie Quinn, and the song "The Exile of Erin," by all the young ladies, were par-ticularly delightful. A list of prizes won by each lady was read, but the price of the handsome volumes usually distributed had, at the request of the young ladies, been sent to the

#### FEELS YOUNG AGAIN.

" My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prestration, and was almost helpless. No prostruction, and was almost neipiess. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months age she begun to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Provid. ence, R.L.





Here), A8 tenant-farmer he would not take a perch of land that a man had been evicted from (cheers).

Mr. Michael Boyton, who was warmly received, delivered a lengthened speech in support of the resolution, in the course of which he sold that the worthy and esteemed parish priest of Stradbally, who entertained him the hundred stalwart peasantry walked in proprevious evening, expressed his regret that he could not be there that day to stand on that platform (cheers). The moment he left the altar steps that morning at Timahoe he had an assemblage of evicted tenantry to assist them by his counsel and advice, and he had st his back the Irish National Land League with £30,000 (loud cheers). Holding up a number of ejectment processes, he said the Chief Secretary for Ireland had appealed to what the landlords of Ireland never had any more than the British Government-a conscience (laughter and cheers). He appealed to the landlords of Ireland to stay their hand, to hold pack from their devilish work of pauperisation and depopulation. What was their answer? Last week the Irish National Land League had at their desk in Dublin one thousand ejectment processes (groans). Simple Quaker Chief Secretary Forster had come over here to try to pour oil on the troubled waters. Now they had their answer. The organization now on foot, and that was spreading all over Ireland, had in view a set of objects, and if they enabled them to carry out these objects they would make the property of Irish landlords so worthless that they would leave it with them (cheers). Their friends beyond the wide Atlantic recognized the fact that they lived in a practical age, and that measures and movements should be carefully taken with the view of going to work this time in the right way (cheers). They could not send them arms, but they could sand them that which created arms-money. He condemned the practice of apolegetic explanations with respect to what the agitators were, or offering excuses for landlords. He trusted that they would band together and agitate and organize for the total extinction of landlords. He mentioned three of the cases of eviction that occurred in the neighbourhood-namely, Mrs. Marie Beilly (Government valuation, £10; rent, £23 15s), owing one and a half years' rent; Catherine Reilly (Government valuation, £5 15s; rent, £10 12), owing one and a half years' rent; and Catherine Brennan, a widow, sixty years of age, with two daughters. He concluded by strongly urging them to stand firmly together in defence of their rights. The resolution was carried.

On the motion Mr. J. Keeffe, seconded by Mr. Patrick Comerford, a resolution was passed pledging the meeting to the immediate formation of a branch of the Land League, to be salled the Newtown branch.

A cordial vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Meshan and seconded by Mr. Boytown, having been conveyed to the cheirman, The proceedings terminated.

THE MEETING AT BALLYGLASS. The Freeman reporter, telegraphing from

Charemorris on Sunday evening says :-A numerously attended meeting in furtherzuce of land reform denunciatory of some handlords whose rents are rack rents was

It was proposed by Rev. Mr. Bowler, C.C., and seconded by Mr. F. Keane :--

"That we protest against the recent heartless evictions, and hereby pledge ourselves not to take those or any other farms from which a tenant may have been evicted capriciously or for the non-payment of a rack rent."

Mr. J. B. Walshe spoke to the resolution in an eloquent and able speech. The motion was carried.

Mr. White, Strane, proposed the following resolution :---

"That, pending the passing of a bill for the settlement of the land question, we hereby. largely exercised, would likely lead to much crime and agragarian disturbance." Mr. John J. Louden, B. L., Westport, was next introduced by the rev. chairman, and on Acht to-day at Bauygiass, awout beven miles | coming forward was most enthusinstically it. A Worsingman."

steamer, afraid to leap into the water, and than the remaining portion, which will confloating in the water were rescued, and everything known to human skill was applied by doctors of the Island hospitals to resuscitate those lethargic or alleviate the suffering of those burned. Nurses of the hospitals and employes on the Island opened their wardrobes and gave freely their clothing.

CHAS. A. DANA,

editor of the Sun, who was on board the Seawanhaka, makes the following statement : is known to boatmen as Hell Gate. The captain did the best he could. He is a most captain did the best he could. He is a most three score years and ten. The Countess her-heroic fellow, and stood bravely to his post. self died in 1852, and her surviving children The large loss of life was due altogether, I | are Baron Wentworth and the lady whose conthink, to the people themselves. Those who retained their presence of mind, and obtained life-preservers for themselves, were saved, but many jumped off too soon, and were drowned, and some jumping off forward, were sucked in right, and it will pass to his sister, Lady under the wheels, and so met with their Anne, should she outlive him, and should he death. Others remained, on board and were burhed. Benjamin W. Hitchcock was with me and jumped off when I did. One man was completely burned to a cinder. He was Catholics .- Catholic Times. afraid to jump off. He was the man, who was so much charred that nothing much more remained than his false teeth. I cannot give any estimate of the loss of life. There were, I think, 250 passengers on board. Some of the women threw their children into the water so great was the panio shore the Thursday, July 1, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, water so great was the panic among them. I swam about 100 or 125 feet before I felt shore. At that hour it was completely covered with water about a foot deep over the highest part of the meadow. Hitchcock says he only swam about 30 feet, but I at first swam away from the boat, which I thought might blow up at any moment. The vessel was burned to the water's edge.

#### ANOTHER DISASTER.

East River this morning before the full horrors of the Seawanhaka calamity of last night sermon was preached by the Right Rev. have yet been learned. This morning the Francis Silas Chatard, D. D., Vincennes. A steamer Long Branch left Brooklyn pier at large number of the rev. clergy and a very 9 o'clock for an excursion trip, having on full representation of the parochial school board two thousand people, members and children, under the guidance of the triends of the Hansom Place Baptist Church Brothers, were in attendance. Sunday School, Brooklyn, When the vessel had reached mid stream, she was run into by a tug boat with terrific force. The Long Branch was run in to Catherine slip, on the New York side, and the passengers safely landed, no lives being lost.

#### **POVERTY AND SUFFERING**.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family declare it to be the duty of the Government, and large bills for doctoring, which did them to preserve peace and social order in Ireland no good. I was completely discouraged, un-by suspending the power of ejectment for the til one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, non-payment of rent now vested in the pro-sent owners of the land a pro-ner were also be the duty of the dollar and large bills for doctoring, which did them to preserve peace and social order in Ireland no good. I was completely discouraged, un-by suspending the power of ejectment for the til one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, non-payment of rent now vested in the pro-sent owners of the land a prover which is no conditioned the pro-sent owners of the land a prover which is no conditioned to be advice of the land a prover difference of the land a prover which is the land the dollar advice of the land a prover which is the dollar advice of the land a prover which is the dollar advice of the land the dolla sent owners of the land-a power which, if use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost; I know

Those who went to the rescue describe the and it is to be 300 feet long by about 45 feet costumes. The hall was simply but beautiscene as horrifying. The half burned and in depth, except the middle portion, which scorched human beings running about the | will be 75 feet in depth and one flat higher apparently too crazed to save themselves; sist of five stories and a mansard. The buildhalf burned and insensible persons found ing is to be somewhat after the form and about the size of the Laval University, but will face the river, and is to cost about \$150,-000. It is the intention of the authorities of the Seminary to pull down and rebuild at an early day their old building, in conformity with the new structure.

WE have much pleasure in announcing the conversion to Catholicism of Lady Anne Isabella Blunt, the only grand-daughter of Lord Byron. The poet's child, "Ada, sole daugh-Fire broke out when the steamer had reached | for of my house and heart," maried the first the church. Some people, one of them a the nead of Ward's Island, and was in what Earl of Lovelace, who is still living, having policeman, entered, and saw the figures. Soon exceeded by five years the alloted span of version has recently occurred. Baron Wentworth holds the title of Lord Ockham by the church become, and so excited were the courtesy as the son of the Earl of Lovelace, but the Barony of Wentworth is his own by be childless, as he now is, at the time of his | communicated, offering up their prayers that

THE two hundreth anniversary of the foundation of the Congregation of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, or as they are generally known, the Christian Brothers, in New York. His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, participated in the ceremonies. Right Rev. Dr. McNierny, of Albany, was also present. The panegyric of the Venerable de La Salle was delivered by the Right Rev. William H. Gross, D. D., C. SS. B., Bishop of Savannah. In Baltimore the Christian Brothers celebrated this event on Thursday, June 24. Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated in the Another steamboat disaster occurred in the | cathedral by the Right Rev. John Joseph Keane, D. D., Bishop of Richmond, and the children, under the guidance of the Christian

INNEDIATELY after Vespers at the Jesuit Church, on the 29th inst., a special ceremony took place whereby a protest was made againstthe decrees recently promulgated by the French Government for the expulsion of the Jesuit Fathers from France. About halfpast four o'clock large representations from all the congregations of the different churches in and around the city assembled in the Ohurch of the Gesu. The various Irish societies were also present, carrying, with them their banners and wearing their regalia, A sermon in French was preached by the Rev.

fully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The proceedings throughout were of the most enjoyable description.

THE latest apparition is reported from Galway. The Franciscan Church in the city of Galway is the scene of the alleged vision. The account given in the Irish Lance is as follows :- On the atternoon of Thursday, 3rd inst., some girls were in the church, and over the altar of St. Joseph they saw a luminous appearance. It seemed that there were three figures clearly defined on the wall in a prismatic sort of color, the centre one a tall female, having her head wrapped about with a coif. They were frightoned, and ran out of they faded away, and the rumor spread. In a few moments thousands of people poured into the church to gaze on the spot where the figures were said to have been seen, but nothing was then apparent. So crowded did people, that the place had to be cleared and the gates locked. In fact the police had to keep the gates. Next morning hundreds of the people of Galway went to confession, and same feeling of excitement and belief prevailed. The Franciscans will not pronounce upon the matter, saying themselves that they do not know what to think of it ; but on Sunday the subject was mentioned from the altar in one of the other churches of Galway. The place where the apparition is alleged to have been seen is over St. Joseph's altar, at the head of one of the side aisles. It is quite in the shade, and the light of none of the church windows could possibly fall upon the place, nor is there any stained glass window. that could lend itself to the creation of the apparition. The wall is painted of a whiteydrab color, and quite darkened by the fact that it is an alcove. About three feet to the side of where the apparition was is all large damp marks or, stain, striking like the silhouette, of a kneeling woman, but the people, on being questioned, say that this has appeared since Thursday, and that it could not have influenced the minds of the people who are helieved to have seen the apparition.

Epres's Cocoa-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. —"By 'a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected coccos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a pro-perly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-" JAMES EPPS '& Co Homeopathic Chemists, London, England; EPPS'S COOR-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

resenting the Irish, also delivered a sermon. The ceremony was brought to a close by the Bishop of Three Rivers, Monseigneur La-fieche, who pronounced the Benediction, be-ing assisted by Rev. Fathers Lonergan and Gibin. During the service Bishop Lafleche



marks had annoyed his partner in a ballroom, among other empty things asked whether she ever had her ears pierced. "No," was the reply, "but I've often had them bored."

breast

thin ice.

inch heels.

second suit.

example.

of the family.

and hot water.

A young man who held a loaded pistol to his head and threatened to blow his brains out unless the girl who had refused him would consent to have him, was coolly told by her that he would have to blow some brains into his head first. He didn't blow.

"Will you be so kind, my little friend, as to tell your grandmother that the man who is taking the census would like to see her?' said a census taker to a young miss of seven summers. The little one hesitated an in-stant and then replied: "Yes, sir; I'll tell her, but I don't believe she has any .- Troy Times.

A gentleman hard pressed by his tailor was recently at Brighton, when he suddenly met his creditor escorting a lady, who evidently supposed her escort to be a person of distinc-tion. "How are you?" exclaimed the debtor, taking the tailor's band: "Of course I shall see you to-morrow at Lady B.'s. The gentleman has not since heard from his creditor, which shows that gratitude is not utterly extinct."

A market girl sold a gentleman a fine fat goose, warranting it to be young. It turned out, when roasted, to be unmanageably tough. The next day the gentleman said to the market girl : "That goose which you sold me for a young one was very old." " Certainly not," said the girl; don't you call me young?" "Yes." "Well, I am but 19, and heard mother say often that that goose was six years younger than I."

## QUALIFICATIONS OF BRITISH ARMY RECRUITS.

A general order has recently been published showing the height, age, and chest measurement required to qualify a man for a recruit in the several branches of the Regular Army and Militia. A man is eligible to enlist into the Cavalry from 18 to 25 years, of age; in the Heavy Cavairy (that is to say, in the Household Brigade, 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, and 1st and 2nd Dragoons) his height must be from 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 11 inches; in Medium Cavalry (Dragoons, Dragoon Guards, and Lancers) from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 9 inches; and inlight Cavalry (Hussars) from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 8 inches. In the Royal Artillery, artificers and tailors may be enlisted as early as 17 years of age, and drivers not till they have reached 19 years; gunners follow the some limits of age as the Cavalry. Any height above 5 feet 6 inches will qualify a man as a gunner, provided he measures 35 inches or more round the chest. Artificers are taken at 5 feet 5 inches, and drivers must not be less than 5 feet 4, or more than 5 feet 6. The Royal Engineers follow the same conditions as the Artillery. The Foot Guards take no man under 5 feet 8 in height ; while the Line despise nothing over 5 feet 5, the Rifle Regiments not admitting any man taller than 5 feet 7

8

whant, onts, barley, etc., should be begun be-fore the grain is fully ripe, as it is less liable to shrink and is therefore heavier and of better quality. The straw is worth more if the crop is cut before the grain is tuly rips, an important consideration on every farm where straw is used for fodder. There is also ions waste for the shelling of the grain in the gain from seeing the operations of others. process of harvesting; while the work can be Another matter should receive early atte periarmed without that hurry and rush which ment be experienced if the grain is left until fair season will begin in a little over two inter. A delay from unfavorable weather does months, and it is none too early to consider not involve a serious loss when the work is the matter. The local fair, whether county begun early, and in season.

Corn -The cultivator should be kept going, to both kill the weeds and pulverize the soil and keep it damp and mellow. When the corn gets large the horse should be manied that he may not be nibbling at the corn and forget his work among the abundant green fodder. It should be kept in mind that the work of cultivating the corn crop has a work done in the corn fields are not all in when the corn is gathered, a point that should always he borne in mind.

Summer Fallow.-A summer fallow was formerly considered the proper preparation for a wheat crop. Where need crops are introduced into a regular rotation of crops, the desired cleaning of the land and pulverization of the soil may be affected without resorting to the more expensive method of fallowing. This being the case, the increase in the amount of roots grown will diminish the acreage devoted to summer fallow.

Wheat.---When wheat follows oats in the rotation, the stubble may be stirred with a cultivator to give the scattered oats's chance to sprout before plowing for the wheat crop. If the oat crop is harvested before the grain is fully ripe, as it should be, there is less need of this precaution.

Turnips.-Flat turnips may be sown this month for early feeding. Although not so profitable for the main crop as Swedes or mangels, they have their place in a tarm system that economizes labor by its uniform distribution throughout the season. Flat turnips are not to be recommended as feed for cows giving milk, but they are valuable for sheep, especially in making a gradual change from grass to the dry feed of winter.

Fodder Corn may be sown in succession 🗫 directed in June, as late as the middle of this month. The small quick growing varieties are to be preferred. The latter part of July and through the month of August, in our northern climate, the pastures get dry in average seasons, so that a modified soiling system is desirable to secure a full supply of feed for the cows and horses.

Fodder Crops in the shape of Millet or Hungarlan grass may be sown during the early part of this month, and as the hay crop is very light in many places, a fodder crop of some kind will be more than usually important this year. The soil for a fodder crop should sither be naturally rich or made so by manuring, or it will not pay to prepare it for any of these quick growing grains which have but little time in which to make their growth, and must get to a good size in order to be profitable.

Meadows.-As soon as may be after the hay is gathered give the meadows a good top dressing of fine manure. This will produce a thick bottom growth to shade the ground and prevent the soil from drying up and injuring the roots of the grasses.

Water Supply .- An abundant supply of pure water is essential to keep animals in a thy and thriving condition. The impor

(American Agriculture) Harvesting.—The work of harvesting the heat, oats, barley, etc., should be begun be-the where he will find the largest nurseries in the country. Other cultivators can readily flud centers where special attention is given to the things in which they are interested, and a visit to these will not only afford recreation, but will be very sure to pay in the instruction that an intelligent observer can always

> Another matter should receive early atten-tion-preparation for the autumn fairs. The or other, should receive the attention of every cultivator, whether he belongs to the class "amateur," or to the "professionals," as those who cuitivate plants of any kind as a business

are called. A lively competition for the prizes, no matter how small these in themselves may be, is the only way in which a fair, large or small, can be made useful to the great influence upon the growth of the crops it a point to show his best products, and if that are to follow. The full returns for the any one exhibits better ones than his own he may be sure that there is something about varieties, or their cultivation, that he should learn. Besides these smaller fairs, those engaged in any branch of horticulture as a business, should show their products at the State or other large Fair, if only for the sake of making himself and his business known. It is none too soon to decide what shall be exhibited at the coming fairs, and what prizes upon the schedule are to be competed for, and to give the articles early attention in order that the exhibit may be a creditable one. If one competes for varieties of pears, as an example, the half dozen or dozen to

make the "plate" should be selected before hand, and all smaller and poorer fruit near them on the tree be removed in order to secure the greatest possible development of those selected. So with other fruits, and a like course is to pursued with vegetables, flowers, etc.-American Agriculturist.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Budding .--- So soon as the bark of the stock will "run," that is, when it raises readily, and the buds are well formed, the budding may be done.

Thinning.—It will pay to thin the fruit from overloaded trees, even though it is get-ing late. The fruit that remains will be of better size and quality, and the benefit to the tree, especially if it is young, will make it pay for the labor of thinning.

Grafts will need to be looked to ; they must not be interfered with by surrounding branches, some of which may need to be cut away. All grafts growing too vigorously should be pinched.

Pruning can be done during this month. An open head to the tree should be kept in mind, that the air and sunlight may readily reach the interior.

Marketing .--- The early fruit will be largely marketed this month. Too much care can not be exercised in having it put up with neatness. Tidy packages neatly marked and filled with selected fruit, always bring a good price, even when the market is full of inferior fruit. Get and hold a reputation for uniformly good fruit--as it pays.

Tent Caterpillar .--- The nests that have escaped the earlier rounds should be destroyed or these greedy "worms" will rapidly strip the trees of their leaves, and thus greatly retard their growth.

Commercial.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

FARM AND GARDEN EXCELLENT USE THE MONTH OF JULY. (American Agriculture) cient to accommodate all the stock that came in, and the business has suffered no interruption whatever The supply has included almost everything in the way of cattle, there being 210 loads of common stock among the arrivals. The offerings of native cattle have not, perhaps, averaged as heavy in weight as for several weeks past, the sales for the most part covering bunches ranging from 1,140 to 1,300 lbs and of fair to good quality. Much of the large supply of the weak has come for-ward in the hands of shippers, or for disposal at the scaboard to those angaged in the export trade. The main range on fair to good natives has been from 4 jc to 5 ]c per lb, the latter being the outside price of the market, except on lots for exports, and several bunches

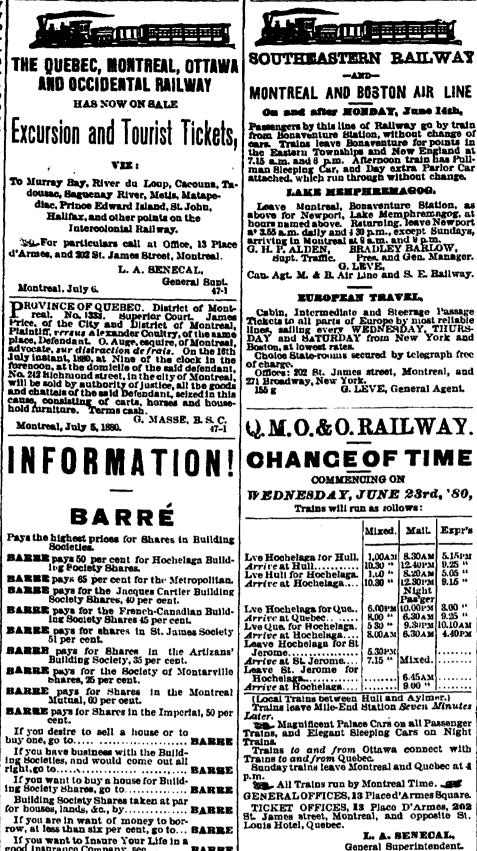
finding sale at that figure. THE HORSE MARKET.

#### MONTREAL, July 5.

We have to report a further decrease in the horse trade of this city during the past week, the shipments to the United States amounting to only 65 horses, costing \$6,179, against 84 horses costing \$7,213, the week previous. The average price paid per head during the week was \$95. The following were the principal shippers :- A. Malbeuf, Chicago; W. T. Hicks, Gardner, Mass.; J. F. Baker, Boston ; M. Hicks, Holyoak, Mass ; V. Standley, Worcester, Mass.; Geo. J. Leonard, Can-ton, Mass.; Chas. Clapp, Lowell, Mass.; S. J. Benoit, Springfield, Mass. The following were the shipments of horses from Montreal to the United States for week ending July 5th :--June 28th, 1 horse, \$87; 8 do, \$757; June 29th, 14 horses, \$1,285; 6 do, \$551; 9 do, \$876.50; 3 do, \$267.50; 8 do, \$737.50; 7 do, \$727.50; 6 do, \$540.50; 1 do, \$100; July 2nd, 1 horse, \$90; July 3rd, 1 do, \$160.80. Saturday's Albany market is re-ported as follows:--"The supply is liberal and the demand moderate, P. L. Eastman sold during the week one heavy worker at \$200; one worker at \$125; one do at \$160; one do at \$150; one do at \$175, and two drivers at \$225 each.

TORONTO STUCK MARKET.

TORONTO, July 5.- The stock market to-day was more active than usual, and prices as a rule firm. Montreal was wanted at an advance of ], without sellers, while the bid for Toronto was 1 lower than the previous quotation. 10 shares of Ontarlo sold at 761, with the closing bid of 76, a decline of 4, and Com-merce was firm, with a sale of 20 shares at Loan and Saving of Canada Permi 132], and closin and for the latte ], while that fo clined 1, Britisn ex-dividend. Debentures were firm, the only change being an advance of 1 for Dominion



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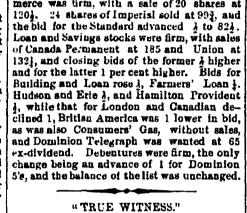
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LIST OF CITY AGENTS.

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Name. Address 

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage Tickets to all parts of Europe by nest reliable lines, sailing every WEDNENDAY, THURS-DAL and SATURDAY from New York and

Ballroads.

**CHANCEOF TIME** 

Trains will run as follows:

Mixed. Mail Expr Lve Hochelaga for Hull. 1.00AM 8.30AM Arrire at Hull. 10.30 " 12.30 M 9.25 Lve Hull for Hochelaga. 1.0 " 8.20 M 9.25 Arrire at Hochelaga... 10.30 " 12.30 M 9.15 Lve Hochelaga for Que., Arrive at Quebee., Arrive at Quebee., Arrive at Hochelaga., Logve Hochelaga for St Jerome., Logve Arrive at St. Your 5.30 MM (Local Trains between Huit and Aylmer.) Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minut Later. Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenge Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Nigh Trains. Trains to and from Ottawa connect wit Trains to and from Quebec. Sanday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at All Trains run by Montreal Time. GENERALOFFICES, 13 Placed'Armes Squar TICKET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 20 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St Louis Hotel, Quebec. L. A. SENECAL, General Superintendent. Barance Company, see...... BAREE BARBI INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

# SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS



Continencing 14th June, 1880.

	a jou desire to som a nouse of to
s of Imperial sold at 993, and	buy one, go to
Standard advanced 1 to 821.	If you have business with the Build-
gs stocks were firm, with sales	ing Societies, and would come out all
anent at 185 and Union at	right, go to
	If you want to buy a house for Build-
ig bids of the former 4 higher	ing Society Shares, go to
r 1 per cent higher. Bids for	Building Society Shares taken at par
oan rose l, Farmers' Loan ].	for houses, lands, &c., by
e ], and Hamilton Provident	If you are in want of money to bor-
r London and Canadian de-	row, at less than six per cent, go to
America was 1 lower in bid.	If you want to Insure Your Life in a
	good Insurance Company, see
sumers' Gas, without sales,	If you have houses to sell do not fail
elevranh was wanted at 65	

tance of pure water for animals is too often overlooked. Impure water is a fruitful source of disease to animals as well as man, and the quality of milk is impaired when cows are compelled to drink at stagnant pools.

Cows giving milk should not be allowed to fall off in quantity from insufficient feed. It is more difficult to increase the flow of milk after a shrinkage from lack of full feed than to keep up a high activity of the secretion by artificial feed. When the habit of diminished milk secretion at a particular time of year is established, as it will be by repetition, it is act always easy to prevent it entirely by liberal feeding. The habit will also be trans-mitted to the offspring as a family characteristic that will diminish the value of the animal as a producer of milk. Give the cows extra feed so soon as the pasture begins to get short.

Horses need good care in these hot days of mid-summer. They should be kept clean by frequent currying and occasional washing of the legs and feet. The flies will cause the most inconvenience, and while working in she field some protection from them in the shape of nets or thin blankets (sheets) is a great comfort to the animals. Keep the stables clean that they may not harbor the flies or develop any bad odors. Horses that are at regular farm work need good foodbetter than grass alone will give. Oats or ground feed of some kind must supplement the pasture at night.

Sheep can care for themselves if they have a shady pasture supplied with good water. The matter of a ram to be used later in the season should be considered now and secured in time, if not already on band. A full-blood will often improve the flock.

Pigs.-A run in a good clover stubble will be beneficial. The yards should be kept as clean as possible. A quantity of copperas sprinkled about the pens will deodorize and disintect the place very satisfactorily and cheaply. Young pigs should be pushed now if they are for early market. A rapid growth secured now is of the greatest importance. If the stock is not what is described begin to improve it at once by securing a pure-blood boar of some good breed to use in the herd.

Poultry .- Chickens hatched this month will, if well cared for, be large enough to get through the winter safely. It is not best to set any hens after Jaly. Vermin breed very fast in hot weather and great cleanliness is Bocessary.

Late Potatoes will need constant watching for the beetle, which should not be allowed to do any damage; kill the insects at their first appearance by an ap .lication of poison.

Backwheat, as a late crop to fill out with, when another has been removed or failed to grow, can be sown up to the middle of the month. A bushel of seed per acre is an abundance to sow.

#### NOTES ON ORCHARD AND GARDEN WORK,

BELLEVILLE, July 8.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6 to \$6 60; fall wheat, \$1 25 to \$1 30; spring wheat, \$1 25 to \$1 80; barley, 50c; peas. 60c; oats, \$5c to 40c; mutton, \$5 to \$5; nides, \$5 to 15c; eggs, \$c to 11c; cheese, 10c to 11c; bay, \$5 to \$10; potatoes, 75c to \$1 per bag; rye, 65c to 70c. \$50 to 10 and 1

to \$10; pointoes, 75c to \$1 per bag; rye, 65c to 70c. KINGSTON, 'July 8.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$2 80 to \$0 00; fall wheat, \$1 10 to \$0 00; spring wheat, \$1 10 to \$1 15; barley, 60c to 00c; peas, 65c to 63c; oats, 37Åc to 410c; cattle (live weight) \$0 00 to \$0 00; heef, \$5 00 to \$7 00; mutton, \$5 00 to \$7 00; dressed hogs, \$0 00 to \$0 00; hides, \$6 0 to \$8 00; sheepskins, 25c to 40c; wool 25c to 28c; butter, 15c to 00c; eggs, 15c to 00; cheese, 10c to 00c; hay, \$7 00 to \$9 00; pointoes, 50c to 00c per bush; corn, 55c to 58c.

\$7 00 to \$9 00; potatoes, 50c to 00c per bush; corn, 55c to 58c. GUELPHI, July 3.—Flour, No 1 super, \$2 75 to \$3 00; fall wheat, 97c to \$1.00; spring wheat, 97c to \$1.00; barley, 4'c to 50c; peas, 60c to 55c; oats, 3 to to 30c; cattle (live weight), 4 co 55c; beef, 5c to 7c; mutton. 6c to 7c; hides, \$7.00 to \$8.00; sheepskins, \$1 to \$2.00; wool, 25c to 27c; butter, 14c to 15c; eggs, 11c to 12c; hay, \$5 to \$7; potatoes, 25c to 80c.

potatoes, 250 to 300. HALIFAX, N. S., July 3-Flour dull; choice pastry, \$810 to \$000; superior extra choice, \$440 to \$600; superior extra, \$620 to \$650; extra superfine, \$810 to \$820; pring extra, \$685 to \$600; strong bakers, \$825 to \$650; super-fine, \$560 to \$580; extra State, \$515 to \$525; yellow k. d. cornmeal, \$310 to \$325; fresh ground cornmeal, \$315 to \$320; Canada oat-meal, \$525 to \$540.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 5.

About eight carloads of cattle were received at St. Gabriel Market this morning, most of which were grass-fed, and were taken to the Viger Market, where a fair demand was experienced from butchers at 3c to 4c per lb, live weight, as to quality, some inferior beasts selling at lower figures. Good shipping cattle sold at 5c to 54c per 1b. N. Kennedv bought 9 good beasts for export from Mr. Cornell, of the Townships, at 54c per 1b, and several other lots from different dealers at 41c to 5c per lb. Jno Stagg, of Brockville, sold 19 small grass cattle to R J Hopper for \$547.50, or at about \$29 each, and five good cattle to butchers at \$45 each, or at 34c to 4c per lb. He also sold to Mr. T. Craw-ford, for shipment, 350 fine sheep for next Monday's delivery on p.t., but believed to be at about 5c per lb. Napoleon Taillefer sold to Howard Benallack 3 choice cattle at \$55 each, or at 41c per lb. Hogs were in limited supply at 5c to 54c per 1b. For last week total receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles were 126 carloads of cattle, 30 du of sheep, 5 do of hogs, and a few head of horses. Of these 103 carloads of cattle and 30 cars of sheep were for shipment. Calves are in very small supply, and prices remain firm. Several lots of lambs changed hands to-day at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, and sheep brought from \$4 to \$6.50 each as to size and quality. Deslers having cattle for sale were :- J W Starg, Brockville, 2 carloads; Samuei Waddell, from Toronto, 1 car do ; James Eskins, Port Hop+, l car do; E Devlin, Ottawa, 1 car do; Wm Roberts, Lennoxville, 1 car do; Michael Boland, from Ailsa Craig, 1 car; Geo Patterson, Guelph, 1 car.

A report of the Albany market dated Saturday, July 3rd, says :- The market for the week closing to day presents at least one feature of more than usual importance, inasmuch as the arrivals of cattle have been by The cultivator, whether of the orchard or far the largest ever known to the oldest graden, should make it a part of his pro-gramme to take a vacation, and this from opening day of the market, 305 loads came mecessity must come in mid-summer. This in, and on each succeeding day the rush has can be devoted merely to recreation-a most continued until to day rectipts brought the

POINT ST. CHARLES.



MCCREA.—At Springtown, County of Ren-frew, Ont., on the 29th ult., James McCrea, sr., aged 64 years. He was born in Pettigo, County Fermanagh, Ireland. After immigrating to this country he lived a number of years in Montreal, from whence he moved to this section. Decrated was highly esteemed by his neigh-bors, and by all who had the pleasure of know-ing him. He was a true Irishman and a staunch supporter of this journal. May his Soul rest in pearc.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FOURTHANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE Irish Catholics of Montreal, TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, Under the Auspices of the above Society, Returday, Sist July, 1880.

Steamer Three Rivers will leave Jacques Cartier what at 2.80 P.M. Tickets may be ob-tained from Messrs. D & J. Sadiier & Co., No. 275 Notre Dame Street; M. Kelly, Fruit Dealer, cor. Chaboillez Square and SL Joseph Street, and from members of the Committee. REV. P. DOWD, Spiritual Director. P. J. MCCAFFREY, Rec-Secretary. 47

# SPECIAL NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHARE HOLDERS of the POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY that the calls due, as per account rendered and notice given, are payable at the office of the Com-pany, 761 Craig street. JOHN P. WHELAN,

Managing Director. May 25th, 1880.