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VOL XXXII.—NO. 44.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1882.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

# INFORMER CASE

THE " POST" LIBEL SUIT.

The Court of Oueen's Beuch. CRIMINAL

[Chief-Justice SIR A. A. DOBION presiding [

Present for the Crown-C. P. DAVIDSON, Q.C. and J. A. OUMET, Q. C.

M'HAMER V. WHELAN.

Wednesday, June 7. On the re-assembling of the Court this morning, Mr. Barry asked that he be allowed until Friday to fyle his reply to the plea entered by the defence yesterday.

Mr. Doherty opposed the application and stated that the defence was anxious that the trial should come off as soon as possible, and expressed his surprise that Mr. Barry, from his remarks in Court a few mornings ago, should make any application for delay. The application was granted.
It is now the general impression, judging

from what has taken place in Court, and the laches and delays and demurrres, by the plaintiff's attorneys that they do not want a trial this session, if at all. This opinion has prevailed for the past few months, and it now looks as if the opinion was correct. If Mr. McNamee is in earnest in demuring it is, it is said, a sure sign be does not want a trial, else Ritchie arrived, and the Court ordered the arwhy throw such obstacles in the way. Why demur at all? Why not be anxious to arrive at the truth? The detendant is anxious for atrial, he has gone to considerable expense to procure witnesses; he has tried to force the issue; the plaintiff has also expressed, by his counsel, a wish for a complete expose. Why, ther, these demurrers and laches and delays? These are the questions heard on the streets to-day on all sides by the general public, which has taken such an intense interest in this celebrated case. One gentle-man-a French Canadian-remarked this morning: "I am profoundly astonished at the course taken by the plaintiff. I have had my doubts, but they are dispelled.

FRIDAY, June 9.

THE PROSECUTION FYLE A DEMURRER TO THE PLEA OF JUSTIFICATION-THE CASE EVIDENTLY NOT TO BE FOUGHT ON ITS MERITS.

THE POST libel care came up again in Court this morning. This time the prosecutor plays another card, which will necessarily cause another delay before the merits of the case are gone into.

A few minutes after the Chief Justice had taken his seat on the bench Mr. T. W. Ritchie, O.C., one of the Counsel employed by the prosecutor, Mr. F. B. McNamee, fyled a demurrer to the plea of justification fyled last Tuesday by Mr. C. J. Doherty. The grounds of the demutrer are as follows, as specified in writing and presented to the Court :-

Canada: Province of Quebec. District of Montreal.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. (CROWN SIDE.) THE QUEEN

> rs. JOHN PATRICK WHELAN,

[Indictment for Libel.] And the Honorable L. O. Loranger, Attorney-General for the said Province of Quebec of Our Lady the Queen, who prosecutes for our said Lady the Queen in this behalf as to the plea secondly pleaded, and styled "a further plea" of the said John Patrick Whelan, by him above pleaded, saith that the same and the matters therein contained in manner and form as the same are above pleaded and set forth, are not sufficient in law to bar or preclude our said Lady the Queen from prosecuting the said indictment against him, the said John P. Whelan, and that our said Lady the Queen is not bound by the law of

as aforesaid, is ready to verify... Wherefore, the said Honorable L. O. Loranger prays judgment declaring the said ples, secondly pleaded by the said John Patrick Whalup, to be insufficient and that the same be rejected. Montreal, 9th June, 1882.

the land to answer the sams; and this he, the

said Honorable L. O. Loranger, who prosecutes

L. O. LORANGER, .... (Signed.)

Attorney General. J. A. OUMET, Q.O., C. P. DAVIDSON, QC.

The argument on this point was fixed for to-morrow. Messis. Carter, Q.C., Ritchie, Q.C., and D. Barry, appear for the prosecution, and Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., and Mr. C. J. Boherty for the defence.

The impression continues to gain ground that the prosecution does not went a bona fide trial in this case. When the proceedings of | this Court there had been rendered two judgthis morning were over the affair was discussed by knots of outsiders, who agreed that this question. The question to be decided the technicalities brought forward to pre-vent a trial were signs that the pre-presecutor did not want, the pre-duction of the details and particulars. duction of witnesses at all. One gentleman, himself a lawyer, said that if the plain- | the eminent counsel for the prosecution detiff was as eager for developments from the pended entirely on English authorities, and witness box as defendant, all would be plain not even the most recent English authorisailing, as also in a case of such vast importance no legal technicalities should be at | many of them over-ruled even in England. lowed to intervene. "If I were in the plaintiff's place," concluded the gentleman, "I

would be intensely anxious for a trial." "But suppose you were guilty," asked a

Post reporter. of justification," was the reply.

Saturday, June 10. The cause celebre of Francis B. McNames against John P. Whelan, Manager of The Post, for criminal libel was again before the Court of Queen's Bench this morning. His Honor Chief-Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, pre-

sided, Messrs. T. W. Bitchie, QC., Edward Carter, Q.C., and Denis Barry appearing for the private prosecution, and Messrs. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., and C. J. Doherty for the defence. Mr. A. Ouimet, Q.C., was present for the Crown.

The prosecutor in the case, Mr. F. B. McNamee, was not in Court, owing to his absence from the city. His presence, from present indications, will not in all probability be required, as the tactics now being adopted by his counsel show plainly enough that it is understood that the objections and legal technicalities now being raised are intended to put back the case until next term. It is altogether unlikely that the true merits will be gone into at this session of the Court owing to the delay caused by the objections to the plea of justification in the shape of the demurrer fyled by Mr.
Ritchie yesterday. The general impression
is that if Mr. McNamee was so anxious to
vindicate his character he would compel the defendant to prove the charges at once.

#### TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On the opening of the proceedings this morning Mr. Carter, in the absence of Mr. Ritchie, asked that the case be adjourned till Mr. Ritchie should arrive.

Mr. KERR for the defence insisted on proceeding at once. Mr. CARTER for the prosecution contended

that the case was fixed for 11 o'clock. The Hon. Judge said the case had been

fixed for ten o'clock. Mr. Carrer insisted on having the delay, and the defence continuing to resist, Mr. gument to proceed.

Mr. Ritches opened for the prosecution. He said this indictment is for a libel published in The Post on the 15th March last. The indictment is under section 2nd of 37 Vic., c 33. The defendant pleaded two pleas, one of "not guilty" and the other of justifica-

tion. The first charge in the article complained of is that Mr. McNamee was among the first to introduce fenianism into Montreal, and endeavored to graft it on the St. Patrick's Society.

2nd. That he betrayed his dupes to the Government for money. 3rd. That he was a crimp and a bounty

broker.
4th. That he offered money to a person to put daylight" through another. The learned Counsel spoke of the gravity give specific information of time and place in order that the prosecutor might know bow to rebutt the accusation or prove his innocence. The authorities were clear that in a libel where an indictable offence was charged, the same amount of precision should he used in preparing the plea of justification. as if it were the indictment upon which the person accused was to stand his trial. Under the present circumstances there was no other course to be pursued by the prosecution than to demurr to the plea Mr. Bitchie cited various English authorities to the effect that in cases similar to the one before the Court justification should be always specifically and specially pleaded. The prosecutor and not the defendant was on trial and that being virtually the case it could not be expected he was going to clear himself of charges, the character of which he was not fully aware. In the first place no names or time were given in the charge that he induced persons to join the Fenian organization. In the second place no names were given as to who were his dupes by his betrayal of their confidence in giving information to the Government. In the third place, in the charge that he was a crimp and a bounty broker, no names, time or place were mentioned, and lastly, that he had attempted to commission another to commit murder, the name of the party whom he wished to commission was omitted in the plea. On these grounds he contouded the plea to be insufficient. He also contended that even if frue they were merely individual acts, and were, therefore, not published for the benefit of the public. If they were, the de-fendant should show in what manner they were to benefit the public. Introducing Fenianism might effect public interests, but he failed to see how bounty-brokerage or offering money to a man to "put daylight through another" did. In the latter case he should, if guilty, be exposed in the legitimate way. Mr. CARTER then cited various authorities

from the English law on the subject. His Hoxon, however, said there was no difficulty on that particular point, as in the Dr. Newman case the plea had to be renewed

three times. Mr. Kenn, Q.C., for the defence, said: This case comes up on a demurrer, the judgment on which, it is hoped, will have the effect of settling the practice as to the proper method of pleading a plea of justification to an indictment for libel. This was peculiarly desirable, inasmuch as in the last two terms of ments which were considered contradictory on To sustain their objections to the plea as fyled, ties, the cases cited by them being But the learned counsel contended that under our statute the same particularity of pleading was not required as under the English statute, and consequently the authorities cited were inapplicable. He referred to the English Canada, 37 Vict., c. 38, sect. 6, to show the plead the truth of a libel, and therefore the foot of the falls, near Hall's dam,

difference between the two acts. He further provision made in the criminal Statute fixed cited numerous authorities to show that even in England no such particularity of pleading was required as contended for by the prosecution, and that the most that could be required would be the fyling in addition to the plea of a bill of particulars. The system of special pleading which once had reigned supreme before English. Courts had of late years come to be looked upon as a disgrace, and was no longer in vogue the tendency of the recent jurisprudence being towards allowing much greater latitude every case it was required to retain a special pleader to draft even the simplest ples, and it had often resulted in burking justice. In this country we had never fallen into that vicious practice. Our statute required merely that there should be alleged "the truth of the matters charged," whereas the English statute went further and required that the truth of such matters should be pleaded with the same particularity as required in pleading's justifi-cation to an action for defamation. Unless these latter words were to be taken as having no meaning at all, it was impossible to decide, as the counsel for the prosecution wished to have it decided, that under a statute which studiously avoided inserting them, the same particularity of pleading was to be required as under one where they had been inserted. The learned counsel referred to the cases of the Queen vs. Sills, and the Queen vs. Baxter, where general pleashad been fyled, and proof allowed and made there-under, and the case of the Queen vs. Cauvier, where it had been found impossible to compress into a special plea all the facts which the defendant wished to offer in support of needed to establish that if these charges were true, then it was of the greatest public interest that they should be made public. It this man McNamee had Parliament to refer to any standard of a plea been, as alleged, guilty of introducing of justification in civil cases, owing to the Feniazism, and then turning around and difference in laws upon that subject in the basely selling the members of that Society, various Provinces, as also to the fact that in would it be pretended that his not was one in

American war, he had violated a statute the public law of the land. The CHIEF-JUSTICE-Do you think the The learned Counsel spoke of the gravity of such charges and argued atrenuous? that according to the English law the defendant was obliged when pleading justification to a house of ill-fame, to have since reformed generally understood in this country. living respectably, do you consider it would be in the public intest omission in our act, but they do not apply est that the fact that she had kept such a to the second omission. However, the reason house thereby violating the law, should be; of it can easily be understood, having

ed to the cauterizing influence of public opinion. Again, if he had been guilty of

bounty-broking and conspiracy during the

Mr. KERR-No, but the case is hardly parallel. She may have been at one timeka "public woman," but cannot have changed and become a "public man." Here we have to deal with a man striving to figure in the latter capacity, posing as a leader of a class in the community, and surely the public interest requires that if such a man be guilty of the serious charges laid at his doors the public should be put on their guard against him. and that portion of the population whom he fain would lead taught what manner of man he is.

Mr. Castes having said a few words in reply, citing authorities to support the pretencions already advanced by him, the Chief Justice announced that he would give judgment on Tuesday.

Tuesday, June 13.

The Court room was well filled this morning hy members of the legal fraternity and spectators to hear the decision of Ohioi-Justice Dorlon on the legal point or objection raised by the prosecution to the special plea fyled by the manager of THE POST. The Hon. Judge went into a lengthy review and discussion of the law of libel as far as the plea was concerned. He eventually inied that a plea of justification must be specific in regard to the charges made against the person alleged to be libelled. The following is the adgment on the demurror : -

The parties have been heard on a demurrer to a general plea of justification fyled in answer to an indictment for libel. The article complained of as libelious, was published in The Post newspaper of the date 15th March 1.st. It is headed "An Indictment," and contains a series of charges against the prosecutor. (The Judge bere rend the article) The plea offered to justify this libel, reiterates in identical words the charges themselves, and states that they are true, and that It was for the public benefit that they should be published. The demutrer is general in the form usually followed in England, with the exception that in its conclusions it does not pray for judgment and that a verdict be given in favor of the progecution as if no such plea had been fyled, so is the custom in England, but merely prays that the pion be declared insufficient and borr-

Formerly the defendant on an odensation of libel was not allowed to plead the truth of the charges made as a defence to such accusation, but by the Imperial Statute, 6 and 7 Victoria, known as Lord Campbell's Act, a party accused of libel was primitted to plead as a justification the truth of the charges alleged as libelious; also by that statute it was enacted that in such plea of justification the truth of the charges made should be pleaded in the manner then required in pleading justification, in a civil action for defamation, and further that reason of which it was for the public inter-

general distribution of the state of the squares of the state of

a precise method of pleading justification in a criminal action, inasmuch as the manner of so pleading in civil matters was well established and understood.

The act also required that the particular facts which made it for the public benefit that the charges should be published, should be specially set forth in the plea. The Queen vs. Newman is a striking instance of the precision required in pleading justification in England. In that case the plea of justification was fyled and demurred to and upon the in pleading. This system of special pleading demurrer was amended, and again bad in fact come to be an art, and in almost demurred to and again amended. There is no doubt that according to the Euglish practice all the facts relied upon must be specifically stated in the plea. The rule is laid down in several cases that in a ples of this nature the charges must be stated with the same precision as would be required in an indictment. This point was decided, among other cases, in that of Janson vs. Stewart. It was not tili 1874 that the law was amended in Canada so as to allow proof of the matters charged in a libel to be offered. This was done by the Act 37 Vict., ch. 38. In adopting this statute the Dominion Parliament followed almost exactly the English Act, but omitted the words "in manner were required in pleading justification to a civil action for defamation," and also the words "requiring that the par-ticular facts, by reason of which it was for the public benefit that the article was published, should be set forth." In this case the defendant contends that it is sufficient to follow the words of the Canadian statute, and states that the matters charged are true, that it was for the public benefit that they were published, and that it is not necessary to give particular facts. The prosecution, on the other hand, maintains that it is necesthe general charge made. An attempt had sary, us in England, to do so. It been made to represent that it was for the public benefit that the charges made should directly raised before our Courts. What is to be published. Surely no argument was be decided is whether the form of expression of our Statute makes the requirements of the plea different from those under the English Statute. It would have been difficult for our

some Provinces such a piea is unknown in which the public had no interest a barrier was of the most vital importance that such a deed should be made known, that to Lord Campbell's Act as fixing the requirements of such a plea, inasmuch as in England ments of such a plea, inasmuch as in England and mode of pleading since the enectment of Lord Campbell's Act. And to require under our Statute a plea in the form at that time required in English civil cases would have been going backward rather than forward in uese were the reasons omitted the words prescribing the manner of pleading the truth, had the Legislature irserted these words requiring the mentioning of the particular facts which made the publication neccessary for the public benefit, it would have led inevitably to the conclusion that it would not be necessary to state the particulars of the facts charged in the libel. consider our statute, utterly irrespective of land do not apply under our statute, but I am of opinion that the statute must be interpreted with reference to the several rules of pleading and evidence. It is a general rule of pleading in our courts that all facts pleaded in avoidance, must be so pleaded specifically, and that there must be given in the plea sufficient detail as to time, place and circumstances, to enable the party, to whom such facts are opposed, to meet the same. And it is also a rule of evidence that a party cannot prove any fact which has not been an pleaded. To allow the opposite course to be adopted would be unjust to a complainant. The defendant wishing to justify his conduct is bound to set forth precise facts which he intends to prove as such justification, not with all the technicalities of the English law, but with sufficient precision to enable the

opposite party to defend himself. I am, therefore, of opinion that the plea in the present case is insufficient and that the demurrer should be maintained. Rowever, as this is the first time this question has come up, and as it is one of great importance that jurisprudence should be settled, should the parties express a desire to amend the plea or put in a new one, I would be disposed to grant such application.

Mr. Knan Q. O., then rose and said that, in accordance with the Judge's decision, he would be ready to, tyle a plea as required in 48 koma.

Mr. CARTER, Q. C., followed and street that it was not restitution of the prosecution to create any delays, but that on the contrary they were quite ready and willing to proceed with the trial. Mr. Banky also asserted his unxiety to

have the case proposed with. Mr. Kenn Q.O. said he quite understood

their position and they would have every opportunity of baying a day fixed for the trillen the day after to-morrow. 

### FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Quarc, June 11 -- News his been received here of a frightful accident which occurred at Montmorer of Falls. A farmer named Laberge was driving home his daughter, a married women, who leaves seven children, when the horse became unmanageable near the bridge on the road which crosses the river. About 300 feet above the falls the vehicle struck the bridge with such violence as to treak away the guard, throwing Laberge out the party should allege the particular facts by upon the bridge, but pitching the woman, reason of which it was for the public inter- horse and cart into the boiling torrent, which ests that such charges should be published. immediately swept them over the terrible By the English law, the parties in a civil abyss, a fall of nearly 800 feet. The body of "Oh, in that case, I might demur to a plea Act (Lord Campbell's Act) and the Act of action for defamation were always allowed to Mrs. Richard was subsequently found at the

# OF PARLIAMENT

LONDON, June 7. —In the House of Commons, in the debate on the amendment to the Repression Bill offered by Mr. Russell, Liberal, defining intimidation as threats or acts of violence to person or property, or incitement thereto, Mr. Dillon defended the system of boycotting, which he advocated in public speeches as within the law. He de-clared that but for that system, "moonlight" outrages would have begun a year earlier than they did, and would not have begun at all if the Land League had been left at liberty. He admitted that the system of boycotting had been grossly abused for the gratification of private malice.

Sir William Harcourt said the Government were willing to accept any amendment consistent with the putting down of boycotting. Mr. Cowen, Radical, said he desired the same treatment for Irish tenants as for Eng-

lish trades unionists. Mr. Gladstone maintained that the bill secured such treatment.

London, June 7.—Davitt in a speech at Liverpool, last night, said he favoured the land becoming national property. He considered that the soil of Ireland could be purchased for the tenants for £140,000,000 in Government bonds, payable in 50 years. He denounced Dublin Castle rule as a monstrous failure.

London, June 8 .- The debate or the Repression bill was resumed in the House of Commons to-night.

Mr. Russell's amendments detining intimidation as threats or acts of violence to persons or property, or incitement thereto, was rejected. Before the vote Sir Wm, Harcourt under-

took to insert the words, "providing agts prescribed by this clause must, to be punishable, be done with animus." Mr. Parnell declared the so-called conces-

sion made the clause worse.

The amenument offered by Mr. Parnell, seeking to define intimidation, and limiting it to certain definite acts, was rejected. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, supporting the amend-

ment, accused the Ministry of imbecility. Objection was made, but the chairman ruled that the language was not unparliamentary.
The news of the murder of Bourke created

a sensation in the House of Commons to- bill in its most stringent form. Mr. Chamnight. Mr. Parnell and other Irish members expressed regret at the assassination. They stated that the Land League of Gort district ceased to exist six months ago.

landlord, was shot dead to-day. A soldier, his escort, was also killed. A volley was fired at Bourke and his escort from behind a wall as they were riding near Gort. Both fell dead. Bourke was a magistrate, and son of the late Crown solicitor. He was a barthe English law, and I am of opinion that the rister, and had amassed a fortune in India. cases cited as having been decided in Eng. He contested the seat in Parliament for Mayo against Nelson, had disputes with tenants, and recently left London to carry out evictions. A few month ago he entered the church at Carraro with a rifle while mass was being celebrated. The priest ordered him to leave. He escaped by the side door to avoid being mobbed.

Conk, June 9 .- Davitt, addressing a meeting this evening, explained that his object in going to America was to make an appeal toward the support of Anna Parnell and the | clai residence of Mr. Gladstone. In the Ladies' League, and contradict the lying rumor of a split in the League.

TROY, N.Y., June 8 .- Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, has cabled that he will be in Troy at the festival of the Amalgamated Land League on July 4th.

DUBLIN, June 9 .- Large rewards have been offered for the arrest of the murderers of Mr. Bourke and his escort, or information leading thereto. Mr. Bourke's watch and the soldier's rifls were taken by the assassins. Ourenstown, June 9. - Davitt, addressing a crowd before embarking for America to-day, said the Irish cause was to be won by a strong appeal to justice, not to the wild justice of revenge.

BALLINA, May 9, - The inquest in the case of Melady, shot during a disturbance between the people and the constabulary, has been concluded. Fifteen of the jury returned verdict of death caused by a gunshot wound inflicted by the Irisa Constabulary. The jury expressed sympathy with the relatives of Melady, and recommended the Government to compensate them.

Dunin, Jane 10 .- Reports concerning the agrarian origina have created a profound sensation in Dublin The Lore Lieutenant and permanent officials were at the Castle until late last night sending instructions to various parts of the country regarding the protestion of landlords and officials in danger. The feeling of despondency here was never greater, and the feeling is intensified by the fact that the agricultural prospect through the country is particularly bright. The attempt to assussinute Farmer Brown near Ballina was a work of during. Six men approached him in a field and asked him why he took the farm when warned not to. Six shots were fired at bim. Two bullets lodged in his trigh. Brown was found insensible. He is aged 60 and will probably cie. A police patrol passed the scene of the outrage ten minutes before. Four arrests have been made on suspicior. The attempt to murder East, an extensive farmer and mill owner in the County Roscommon was also daring. Three men with blackened faces, carrying heavy bludgeons, jumped over the wall of his barn yard

to flee. East's wife came but the assailants threatened to murder her. The assailants then shot East in the hip, knee and ankle. He is sinking rapidly. Four men were ar-rested, but he could not identify any.

Loudon, June 10.—Davitt is reported as denying that there is a split in the Land League and Parnell's followers are breaking

away from his guidance.

London, June 10.—Three hundred soldiers and police have been drafted into the district where Bourke was shot. The persons arrested have been released.

DUBLIN, June 11 .- The Irish bishops have issued an address to their flocks, promising the support of the clergy to the people in peacefully agitating for their rights, but condemring as the worst enemies to the country. the men who recommended illegal courses, particularly those belonging to secret societies. The bishops condemn the recent herrible murders, but belive they were due to evictions, which it is the duty of the Government to stop at all cost.

London, June 11 .- A Democratic meeting was held in Hyde Park this afternoon to protest against the Repression bill. Thirty thousand were present. Several English and Irish members of Parliament attended. Cowen, Badical member of Parliament, vigorously denounced coercion. The proceedings were orderly.

NEW YORK, June 10 .- The Herald's Londor special says:—"The Repression Act grinds its slow way through the Committee debates with dry discussions on law points which threaten to grow interminable. If ever the Government hoped to get the new Coercion Act passed in a hurry, that hope must now begin to vanish. Now and then the Irish members threaten to abandon all further opposition to the measure, but unless something very unforeseen should happen, Parnell and his friends will probably offer steady, relentless opposition to the progress of the bill. There are already over two hundred amendments down on the paper,

and as there is practically no limit, to the number of amendments and new clauses that may be proposed, the Government may well regard the future with something like dismay. So far there has been admirable temper shows, except in a short passage between Mr. Forster and O'Kelly. Still the temper on both sides is becoming sour, and probably before the end of next week there will be a direct conflict between the Parnellpublic opinion in England is growing very strong against the Prevention of Crime bill, as being far too despetic and wide-reaching. This makes it difficult for the Government to bring their heavy battalions to bear on the Irish party. Davitt's speeches cause a good deal of comment. London, Juno 12. - Serious dissensions in

the Cabinet are rumored. Sir W. Haccourt on carrying the berlain and Sir Charles Dilke take an opposite view. The relations of the members of the Cablact are becoming daily more strained, and a break up is regarded as among the Dunnin, June 8. - Walter Bourke, a Galway immediate probabilities. It is said Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke are contemplating resignation. Neither Mr. Cham-berlain nor Sir Charles Dilke has ever spoken in support of the Crime Prevention bill, and their silence causes curious comment. It is also noticed that both in the House and lobbies they maintain a sympathetic, even friendly, attitude toward Mr. Parnell.

Dublin, June 12.—In consequence of the statement of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons that he had received no remonstrance from the Irish judges against the provisions of the Repression bill, the judges held a private meeting and passed resolutions prolesting against trials being held by a commission of three judges without juries. In order to avoid further misapprehension, the judges forwarded the resolutions to the offievent of the bill passing with its obnoxious provisions, Baron Fitzgerald will resign. It is generally understood that when the bill passes, Mr. William Johnson, Attorney-General for Ireland, will be raised to the bench.

LONDON, June 12. - The number of suspects now imprisoned is 263.

Limerick, June 12.—The Corporation has conferred the freedom of the city on Davitt.

THE LORDS. LONDON, June 12.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, Earl Granville stated that

Admiral Seymour was empowed to land sailors at Alexandria if necessary. The House by 128 to 132, refused to order

the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, to a second reading. THE COMMONS. Mr. Trevelyan, replying to Mr. O'Kelly,

said John Gannon had been offered his release if he engaged to go to America. Having refused this condition he could not be released.

Consideration of the Repression bill was resumed.

Mr. Healy moved in amendment that exclusive dealing be not considered intimidation .- Rejected.

Clause four, dealing with and defining infinidation, was adopted. Clause five, concerning riots and other offences, was taken up, the section declaring that any person who tares part in any riot or unlawful assembly shall be guilty of an offence against this Act,

was adopted. Mr. Commberlain said he had referred the subject of spurious cheese from America, made from land, to the Departmental Committee. He thought the Administration act would deal

with the question of its sale.

The Home Rulers to-night decided not to offer any systematic obstruction to the Repression bill.

General Ignatieff, at his own request, has been released from the post of Russian Minister of Interior on the ground of ill-health. He retains the membership of the Council of in day time and attacked him savagely. His the Empire. Count Tolstain has been apson came to his assistance but was compelled pointed Minister of the Interior.

he Author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife,"
"A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad Marriage," "Redmond O'Donnell," etc.

PART II.

CHAPTER II .- CONTINUED.

There is a tap at the door It proves to be Miss Rice in persor, who wishes to know if Miss Leo will come and practise that duet and ashamed of what she has done, returns, she is going to sing to-night with Joanna. Bo Leo goes, and Mrs. Abbott takes another strand of pale gold silk, and looks at Susanna's flowing tresses with a very thoughtful

She thinks of Joanna and her husband. What Lee has discovered to-day for the first time is a very old story to Leo's mother. It surprised her at first, it puzzles her still, but she does not object to it—she has found it useful in more ways than one. Mr. Abbott, in words, has never, since that first day, objected in the least to the presence of Geoffrey's ward, as they call her, but in action he has objected to her, all these five years, as strongly as man can. He avoids her as he might a snake; if they meet by chance he beats a retreat; If she enters a room where he is, he leaves it; he breaks off whatever he is saying to listen to her when she speaks. If she stays for dinner, as she has on one or two occasions, he dines in soli-

This is all very remarkable, but more remarkable still is that look his face assumes at eight of her-that look is so extraordinarily like one of shrinking fear. Who is this girl? What is she to the Sleafords? What to her husband, that all this should be so? What secret binds him and this man Slesford together, in its dark tie?

For Joanna—she is evidently unconscious of her power. She sees that Mr. Abbott avoids and dislikes her, but she is used to that, and does not mind. She dislikes him in turn, so they are quits. That she has any further hold upon him she is unaware. Mrs. Abbott thinks of all this, but she has little desire to lift the veil; the screen that hides her husband's past life as a merciful one; she shrinks from ever knowing what lies behind. If she does not wish for the presence of Mr. Abbott, when her children's young friends assemble at Abbott Wood, she has but to keep Joanna by her side—he will not come. She takes advantage of this to see rather more company than was her wont. Joanna's presence is a guarantee that Mr. Abbott's uncultured remarks will not put her to the blusb.

Brightbrook has some very desirable residents now; very nice people, indeed, come there for the summer, and there is abundance of pleasant society for Leo. Mr. Abbott in- of course, but simple ones always. Joanna trudes not, for Joanna is always there to sing. Long ago, Mrs. Abbott, who really sees that galety would not accord with the not resolutely refused to give her up.

Those five years have not altered him in any way, except that he daily grows more besotted with drink and 'dry rot.' He lets Mr. Abbott comparatively alone; his pockets are always well filled, his girls and boys well the rendezvous of a very lively lot of young | hair." men and maidens. People have grown to accept Sleaford and his thriftless family, and pretty well ceased to wonder at his connection be to paint the lily, Mrs. Hill," she says, with Mr. Abbott. A billionaire is a privileged good-humouredly. Of personal vanity she pretty well ceased to wonder at his connection being. They are proud of Abbott Wood and has not a particle; her red hair does not its burly lord; he has in a great measure discompose her in the least. made the place; he is the seigneur of the soil. owns half the village, and the big white hotel that in summer is so well and fashionably filled. Hillside breezes, trout treams, gunning, boating, bathing, fishing, all are here, and city folks come with their wives and little ones, their maid servants and man ser-

vants (sometimes), and enjoy them.

Mrs. Abbott likes Joanna, and takes an interest in her welfare. Yes; but Joanna loves Mrs. Abbott, reveres her, admires her, thinks her the most beautiful, accomplished and perfect being on earth. Her worship to this great lady is, to a certain extent, her religion, her salvation. If she is tempted to do wrong, to give way to passion, the thought, "Mrs. Abbott will not like it," is Joanna's guerdon, her praise the girl's delight; to please her is the highest ambition of her life. The ledy has tried to teach her, to make a Christian of her, to give her yet a higher standard, but it is not so easy to evangelize this young heathen. The leopard does not change his spots. Joanna does not change her nature in spite of beautiful music, painted windows, embroidered altar cloths, and the flowery periods of the Rev. Ignatius Lamb. She listens, and chases inwardly, and yet as constant dropping will wear a stone, so five years of this have subdued the girl, and made her turn her thoughts, with a certain stricken awe, to these great truths she reads and hears. There is a heaven, and she may go to it-she, Sleaford's Joanna, quite as readily as fair Olga Ventnor herself. That fact she has grasped, and it does her good, increases her self-respect, and spurs her on to better things. She is far less fierce, she gives up bad language, she tries to listen in silence to the taunts and sneers at home, to rise superior to her surroundings. But oh! it is weary work—it is a never-ending struggle; she falls back again and again; the old bitterness; the old despair clutch hardly at times. Envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness devour her heart, and tear it to pieces between them. It is an abnormal life she leads—two lives, and she is supremely miserable. She strives to be content, to be thankful—it is impossible. She loves Mrs. Abbott, she reveres her, she would do anything in the world to win her praise-the best of this poor Joanna begins and ends there. To her she is passionately grateful; to the rest of the world her heart is like a stone. Even to Geoffrey, her first friend, she is almost apathetic-she likes Leo, that is all. There is, perhaps, one other exception, but this exception only adds to her unhappiness—it fills her with a gnawing, miserable unrest. She feels wicked and helpless, and all the time she longs to be good, to be noble, to be true. Her good and bad angels war atrongly for the soul of

Long ago she confessed her first sin-her attack upon Olga Ventnor. She goes to Mrs. Abbott and confesses it voluntarily, looking downcast and ashamed. The lady listens

very gravely. "I feared so," she says; "it is good of you to confess it, Joanna. To be sorry for a fault is to amend it. But I think you ought to

apologize to Miss Ventnor." Oh!" Joanna says, with a gasp. "That is quite another thing-to tell this kind, good, gentle lady, is easy.'

hink you ought. It nearly killed her here. I do not order you to do so I leave it to your own conscience. But I think you

ought. That is all. There is a struggle in the wild heart of Sleaford's Joanna—the first struggle between right and wrong, and right conquers. She goes lingeringly up to Olga Wenthor, standing for a moment alone, and stammers

out her confession.
"It was me," she says, composedly. didn't mean to hurt you—only to out off your bair. I'm very sorry. I hope you—you don't mind!"

"You!" Olga exclaim, horror in her eyes. All the terror of that terrible time returns to her. She looks at her with fear, with abhorrence, and turns and flies.

Joanna stands mute, motionless. Half an hour after, when Olga, her first panic over she finds her standing there still.

"I am sorry," Olga said, but her head is very erect as she says it-she does not look sorry. "I do not mind in the lesst-now. I did not think when I ran away. I hope you do not mind."

The black eyes look at her. They are so fierce, so full of hatred, that Olga recoils. "I will mind as long as I live!" Joanna says, and turns from her striking down the hand she has half held out.

So ends Joanna's first impulse to try to be good.' Alas! most of her impulses end in the same way.

There are lights, and flowers, and fair faces, and music, and feasting in silent, stately Abbott Wood to-night, for the little daughter of the house is fifteen, and ber friends and Olga's and Geoffrey's are down from the city in force to wish her many happy returns.

She has had her wish. It has snowed all day, and now the morn, a brilliant Christmas sickle, shines down on glistening snow; black, bare trees gaunt hedges and avenues but it is windless, and still mild. It is no green yule, and great fires blaze high in gleaming grates, for no abomination of pipes or registers desecrate winter at Abbott Wood. The "mistletos bough" bangs from the drawing room ceiling, though the custom of kissing under it is more honoured in the breach than the observance; holly, and arbutus, and winter berries adorn walls and windows, and there are flowers, flowers, flowers everywhere. A tolerably large company are coming—nearly all young people, for it is understood it is little more than a girl's party after all.

, Remember | come early, Joanna, is Mrs. Abbott's last injunction; and be in your best looks and voice to-night."

Joanna shrugs her shoulders. 'My looks do not matter in the least. My voice I will try and have to order," is her answer. It is for her voice she is here, she knows, not for herself.

She comes early, and dresses in a little room that is kept for her use. There is so much envy and bickering with Lora and Liz, that she keeps but few of her things at home. Mrs. Abbott provides her dresses, will have nothing else, and Mrs. Abbott likes the girl, would have taken her to Abbott Wood for good had Glies Sleaford of dark blue silk, but so plainly made that not resolutely refused to give her up.

fitness of things. She wears to-night a dress of dark blue silk, but so plainly made that not resolutely refused to give her up. and chain, her abundant reddish hair braided as tightly and compactly as possible about her small head, and she is ready. And she looks very well, "slim and genteel, and quite the lady," Mrs. Hill, the housekeeper, tells dressed, the old rude plenty reigns at the her, condescendingly, "only she ought to put farmstead, the old 'swarrys' still obtain, it is a bit of pink ribbon or blue flowers in her

> Joanna laughs. "To put pink ribbon in red hair would

She goes down, and Mrs. Abbott glances key. at her approvingly. Quite plain, severely simple, yet well dressed-it is as it should

be; Joanna does her no discredit. " If only you sing as well as you look, my dear, I shall be quite satisfied," she says,

kindly. Leo is there, all in white-a costly toilet, white lace over pearl-coloured silk, and strands of pearls in her dark perfumed hair. Her bronze eyes shine, her cheeks flush, her childish face is bright with excitement. She kisses Joanna in childinh glee. Mr. Abbott

reconnoitres once, sees Joanna, and flees. The company come early, and come rapidly it is in the country - city hours do not nor Villa, with Olga and Frank.

Olga is like a vision, like an Undine, like a water lily. She wears some pale, sheeny silk, half slivery, half green, with quantities of tulle, and bunches of pale pink roses. Even Joanna catches her breath as she looks at her. That gold hair, that clear, starlike face, that imperial poise of head and and shoulders, that exquisite water nymph

"Oh!" Joanna says, "how lovely! how lovely !"

"How lovely!" a voice cohoes. It is Gecificey Lamar, whose deep gray eyes glow as they look on this Peri. A second later, and he is by her side. Frank Livingeton, looking insonciant and handsome, comes over to present his felicitations to Miss Abbott. The rainbow throng meets, mingles, disperses Joanna, in the shade of a great jardiniere, watches it all. Frank engages Leo for the first dance; Geoffrey has Olga; others seek partners; dancing begins almost immediately. Colonel Ventnor seeks out Mr. Abbott in the library, and with two other papas enjoy a quiet game of whist,

& The band music rings merrily out, the young people merrily dance. Joanna does not dance. Young ladies are in the majority

—as it is in the nature of young ladies to be and no one notices her until it is time to sing. Then she glides to the piano at a signal from Mrs. Abbott, and her fine volce breaks through the chatter and hum, and talkers stop perforce to listen. She sings alone, then with Leo, then alone again, for his use. For it is not New Year's Day, and people crowd around her, and there is soft clapping of gloved hands and gentle murmurs

Sing us a Christmas carol," says Mrs. Ventnor; "to-morrow is Christmas Eve." She thinks a moment, and then in softened voice, a little tremulous, she sings a very old hymn:

"Earthly friends may change and faiter,
Earthly friends may vary;
He is born, who cannot alter,
Of the Virgin Mary."
"Ob, how sweet!" Mrs. Ventnor says, tears in her eys; "please-please sing another. Your voice goes to my heart." The girl lifts two dark, melancholy, grateful eyes to the lady, and sings again :

"He neither shall be born
In house nor in hall,
Nor in the place of paradise,
But in an ox's stall,
He neither shall be rocked
In silver nor in gold,
But in a wooden manger In silver nor in gold,
But in a wooden manger
That rocks upon the mould." As, she moves on, Frank Livingston meets and brought their friends back with them. her, and holds out his hand.

"It is the flist time I have had a glimpse of you to-night, Mile. Cantatrice," he says. You sing more and more like, an angel every day. You always make me want to go into a corner and cry whenever you open your month !"

Joanna laughs. The compliment is ambiguous, to say the lasst, but her sombre face lights into momentary brightness at his caress words. The next moment he is gone. He has espied Olga standing in a window recess alone. He bends over her, says something laughingly, encircles her slight walst with his arm. Only for a second—with with his arm. a most decided motion she frees herself and waives hin off. It is all in things she is inured; custom has blunted a moment, but in that moment every their edge; she hardly feels their pain. It is trace of gladness leaves Joanna's face. She turns angrily, frowningly away. She will not sing any more. She goes out of the ballroom, finds her shawl and hat, and sullenly quits the house. She glances back at the lighted windows with a darkening face. Music follows her, dancing is recommencing, she will not be missed. She does not care if she

She walks down under the black trees to the gate. There she stops, folds her arms on Mrs. Ventnor. The girl bad gone, the top of the low stone wall, and stands still. There is nothing more coldly melancholy than moonlight on snow; it suits her mood, this steel-cut landscape, all ebony and ivory. As she stands, a figure comes out of the shadow and approaches her. She stares at it, but in surprise or alarm.

"Oh!" she says, ungraciously enough; " it is you!"

"It is I. I thought you would come out, Joanna. You mostly do, you know. Are you going home?"

"What are you doing here?" Joanna demands, still ungraciously, and not moving. "Oh, you know," George Blake answers. "It is my off-night, and I could not keep Try and be civil to a fellow, Joanna. away. Are you going home? Let me go with

She stands silent. George Blake is in love with her—she is amazed, but not in the least flattered by the fact. Plain Sleaford's Joanna as she is, she has some nameless habit of going to the Sleaford's for years, without being in the least smitten by either of being overwhelmed by the gracious kind-of the fair Misses Sleaford. Suddenly ness of Mrs. Van Rensselaar, who has patronwithout knowing the why or wherefore. he is possessed of a passion for this girl Joanna that holds him as with bonds and fetters. and decidedly short. She turns her back this mother would not approve; Joanna deliberately upon her—her—Mrs. Van Renssnubs him unmercifully-all the same his infatuations deepens with every day.

"Are you coming?" young Blake asks, " or are you going back to the house?" She glances over her shoulder once more at

those lighted windows with a frown. "I will go home. Oh, yes, you may come. They will not miss me—they are too well engaged.

"I suppose all the cream of the cream are he says, gayly, drawing her arm there ?" through his, quite happy for the time-' the Van Rensselaars, the Ventnors, and the rest. Livingston is there, of course?" " Of course," she savs, shortly,

"And devoted to the lovely princess! Ab, what a match he will make!-beauty, riches, everything—must have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth, that fellow. She does not reply. She shivers, and draws

her shawl with impationce about her. "How cold it is !" she says, almost angrily. Do not talk. Let us hurry. It is nearly

two o'clock." But George does talk, gaily and fluently. He talks so much that he is unconscious she ling king, and his nurse. The old lady asks listens in silence. They reach the tarm, him, you know, to make her son a gentle-

"Good-night," she says, "and don't be so foolish waiting for me another time. What Joanna singer if you like, Lamar, but-your would your mother say?"

He laughs. " My mother thinks I am virtuously asleep in New York. We do not tell our mothers everything. It would not be good for 'em. Good-night, Joanna."

He goes off, whistling, through the white, still, frozen night. Joanna gets in, and reaches her room, but she does not go to bed. She sits there in the chill, ghostly moonlight a long time--so long that the moon wanes, and sets, and the stars fade out, and the deep darkness that precedes dawn falls on the earth. Far off at Abbott Wood, ber of youthful guests are staying in the house; nearly a dozen more come from Ventsky is not darker than the set race of Sleaford's Joanna.

## CHAPTER III.

IN WHICH JOANNA CAPS THE CLIMAX. It is the afternoon of New Year's Day-a windy and overcast afternoon. Fast drifting clouds are blown wildly over a leaden sky, "onding on snaw;" a gale surges with the roar of the sea through the pine woods; far off, the deep dispason of that mighty sea itself blends its hoarse roar in the elemental chorus. The marshes lie all flat and sodden with recent rain and melted snow. It is a desolate picture on which the girl looks who leans over the gate at Sleaford's, and gazes blankly before her, with eyes as dreary as the landscape itself. She looks flushed and weary, and with reason; the long soughing blast sweeps cool and kindly as a friend's hand over her hot forehead. Her wild hair blows about in its usual untidy fashion-her dress is a torn and soiled calico wrapper. No "neat-handed Phillis" this, no spotless dimity household divinity, but simply Sleaford's Joanna resting after the toils of the day.

The red farm-house behind her lies silent and sombre, the bark of one of the many dogs, now and then, alone breaking the silence. The household are away, except, the master, and he is sleeping off a heavy dinner, washed down by copious draughts of whiskey, in the upper chamber, sacred to have not Liz and Lora to receive their gentlemen friends? Neither the weather nor the roads being propitious, and Sleaford's being two or three miles out of the way, the young ladies have accepted the invitation of a couple of their friends, and have gone en grande tenue to Brightbrook to receive. Dan and Jud, in their Sunday best, are " calling;" Giles, Joanna and the dogs are keeping house.

It has been no holiday for the girl; she has never had a holiday in her life. There has been a dinner-party at the farm-house, and she has been cook. The office has been no sincoure. There has been a goose stuffed with sage and onions—a large, vulgar, savory bird to roast-a turkey with dressing to boil-s plum pudding ditto, sundry vegetables, and stewed fruits to go with these dainties. Yesterday a huge beetsteak and kidney pastry was concected, and a ham boiled. To these ylands a select company of her soul cries out in its bitterness. "Better, est of both sexes perform for the amusement

Then she rises, and they make way for her six young ladies and gentlamen, exclusive of sh. a thousand times better to druge in of the smokers, and drinkers and bummers of to pass with a certain deference and wonder." the tamily, have turned their hungry attention. Sleaford's kitchen, to cook dinners, and wash; the place. She note shortly with the tion. The Miss Sleaford, in band new silk ports and panagand know no higher, and here an out-and out good fellow is beautiful voice?" they ask in undertones, and they good to meeting in Brightbrook, I might live as an animal does then eat and wonder they are the later they are they are the later they are the later they are they are the later they are they are the later they are the l

have waited on themselves without much ning away!"

As she speaks and she speaks aloud— I'll drive you over and back every evenin',

The speaks are speaks and she speaks aloud— I'll drive you over and back every evenin',

The speaks are speaks are speaks and she speaks are s washed the dishes, and "redd up," and tired, man comes up the slushy roads, and stands flushed, heavy-hearted, she stands leaning near her, unseen. over the fence, looking with those great black, melancholy eyes of hers, at that lowlying, fast-drifting sky.

But it is neither the weariness of labour, the dreariness of utter solitude, the loss of a holiday that all the rest of the world is enjoying, that weighs her down. To all these other life that is not connected with Sleaford's-that other life that seems to belong to another world.

The changes that have occurred since the Christmas birth-night party are these: The Ventnors have returned to town, their visitors with them. Before going they had given a party, to which Joanna was bidden, in kindliest, gentlest words, by kindly, gentle course; it was not optional with her to decline; she is asked to sing, and goes for that purpose. The Abbotts are there, all who were at Abbott's Wood the other night, and many more. Once more Olga, in palest rose silk, looks lovely as a dream; everything she wears seems to become her more than the last. Once more very young men flock around her as butterflies round a rosebud. And at this party something has occurred

that has stung this poor sensitive, morbid Jeanna to the very heart. Only Mrs. Abbott; and one other, have power enough over that heart to sting it to its core "it is that other who unwittingly has done it.

Joanna has been singing. Some passion-

ate pain at her heart makes the song-a despairing love-song-ring out with an intensity of power that thrills all who listen, Mrs. Van Bensselaar, the greatest of all great ladies, has taken the girl's hand in her grand duchers manner, and said some overpoweringly condescending things. It is one fascination for him. He has been in the of Joanna's innumerable faults that she hates patronage and all who patronize. Instead ness of Mrs. Van Rensselaar, who has patronized the greatest artists in her time, Joanna frees her band, and cuts the lady brusquely and decidedly short. She turns her back selanr!-and moves away. The lady stands petrified—the expression of her rigid amazement and dismay, her strong stare, are too much for Frank Livingston, who witnesses the performance. He retreats into a window recess to laugh. There he encounters Geof-

> also beheld the little scene. "By Jove!" Frank cries, throwing back his head, and laughing explosively, "it is the most delicious joke! the great Mrs. Van Rensselaar snubbed-snubbed by Sleaford's Joanna! Behold the glare of that Medusa face! On my word, I believe she will have a

frey Lamar, who, with knitting brows, has

"Mrs. Van Rensselaar deserves it!" Geoffrey says, flushing with anger. "Why cannot they let the girl alone? God has given ber an exquisite voice, and such women as that think to uplift her by their patronizing praise. She has served Mrs. Van Rensselaar right!"

"Bravo, Geoff! set lance in rest, and ride forth in defence of your protege. Do you know what it reminds one of?-that old story of James the First, the baronet-makwrapped in quiet and darkness, without meeting a soul. All are in bed, but Joanna has a like, Lucky," says the king, "but the deevil a month with the Ventners. The only difhimsel' wadna mak him a gentieman." The ference it will make to you, Joanna, is that cold, numb soul and body. A hurried step cases are similar. You may make Sleaford's mother herself cannot make her a gentle-

₩oman." He goes off laughing. A figure, standing motionless, hidden by a flower-wreathed pillar, has heard every word. And the white marble of the pillar is not whiter than her face. Livingston is quoting Shakespeare over his shoulder as he goes :

'Oh, when she's angry she is keen and shrewd; She was a vixen when she went to school And though she is but little, she is fierce!"

An hour after he comes up to her, as she stands a little spart, after singing again a sweet little Scotch ballad, that has touched

even him. "I foresee we are all roing to be proud of our Brightbrook nightingale," he eave, gaily. "When your biography is written, we will recall-and put on airs in consequence-that we knew and heard you first. By-the-bye, the honor of discovery lies with Lamar. How was it. I wonder, that I, knowing you so long before him, never found you out, or thought what a singing

bird you were ?" She looks at him. To this day he does not understand, perhaps, the flory wrath and scorn of her eves.

"You!" she says, and he winces and stares at her tone "You! Why, you never thought of any one but yourself in all your

life! "Upon my word," says Mr. Livingston, when he recovers a little, "here is a facer ! First she floors Mrs. Van Rensselaar—now me. What have I done, I wonder? I haven't been patronizing-have I, Olga?" Miss Ventnor's beautiful short upper lip

curls.

"She is never very civil, but to-night she is really quite too horrid. Mrs. Van Rensselsar is very angry." Then she remembers Joanna is her mother's guest, and stops. "1 suppose it is to be expected, poor creature; the better way is to say nothing to her at all. This wallz is yours, I think, Frank, if you wish to claim it."

If he wishes? Frank's blue, speaking eyes answer the question, but Olga only

"Keep your sentimental looks for Resa Brevoort, sir," she says, tossing back her sunshiny tresses; "she believes in them-I do not. No nor your pretty speeches, eitherso don't go quoting Tennyson at me! Young men who quote poetry and look as you do at every girl you dance with, ought to be howstrung or put in the pillory."

Miss Olga speaks with some irritation. She means what she says. She laughs at Livingston's love-making; she derides his tender glances; she declines being flirted with, but or some cause it annoys her. Perhaps she does not choose to make one in the long litany of Frank's flirters. Of that family compact, settled five years ago, she has not heard a word.

And this being New Year's Day, as she stands here alone, and untidy, and at the gate, Joanna is thinking of all this. Every day of her life she chafes more and more; either existence perhaps she could stand, but both

charm. Now they are gone again; she has much solitude has taught her the habit a "There!"

"Kill myself," she repeats in a low tense tone, "and why not? It is the shortest Joanna!" and waltz with Olga ten minutes after. Still, I swear, I have balf a mind to go down to Black's Dam and do it?"

At this moment she is bandsome: her sallow cheeks ifinshed, her black eyes shining with unboly fire. She strikes her clenched hand, in her desperate mood, on the bar, so as to bring blood. The strange fascination that has held George Blake from the first sweeps over him like a restless torrent now. He leans forward, his face flushing darkly

'Don't drown yourself, Joanna,' he says:

do better. Marry me!' She looks at him. She has not heard him he has overheard her, but he does not discompose her in the least. She looks at him a full minute without speaking. It is one of the traits of Joanna's curious character that she can stare any man or woman alive, out of countenance, without winking once.

"Do better!" she repeats. "Would that be doing better?" Her eyes never leave his face.
"Are you rich?" she demands.

No, poor -poor as a church mouse, a penniless beggar of a paragraphist, but it would be better than Black's Dam."

"Would it?" she says again. "I am not so sure of that. Black's Dam would end everything—going with you would not. It would be only exchanging one sort of hardship for another. And I don't want to marry-

"I am awfully fond of you, Joanna," the poor young fellow pleads. "I would work is a sharp hissing through the air, and it defor you. We could live in New York on my sends. It rises and falls again, quick as for you. We could live in New York on my pay. And you would have a good time. I light. Then, with a scream of passion, pain, get free passes to all the theatres, you know, and all the sights, and that. We could turns upon him. In that moment a mad board, you know. You would not have to power possesses her-she is stronger than he. And you would like New York. Do think of it, Joanna!"

"New Vork," she repeats, and her great eyes light. "Yes, I would like New York. I will think of it, George Blake."

She declines further courtship, does not summarily enough.

"I wish you would go. I don't want to task. I am tired to death—ob, so tired! so | flies. tired!" drawing a long, hard breath. I was up nearly all last night. I will go in and go to bed.'

" And you will think of it, Joanna?" "Ob, yes, I will think of it. I would like to go to New York. I cannot endure my life here much longer.

"And I may come soon again l' "Come whenever you like," she says, half impatiently, balfindifferently. "I suppose 1 ought to feel pleased-I have so few friends -but I don't. If I ever run away with you, you will be sorry for it all the rest of your

life." It is an ominous prediction, and he thinks of it with bitterness of spirit in after days. But the glamour is upon him now; he would, panic of horror and deepair at herself and not have his eyes open if he could.

'I will risk it,' he answers, fervently. will risk all things, to that you come'

Three days after this Mrs. Abbott an-

nounces a second change. 'The week after next,' she says, 'Leo, and lessons, instead of coming here.'

Joanna listens almost anathetically. Yes, the only difference. And yet she is unconscious of a pang in listening to the lady's what is this?' calmly kind words. She loves Mrs. Abbott, It is a friendly voice. She lifts her

and she loves so few-so few. She goes home that evening, home to Sleaford's, and no prescience tells her it is for the last time—the very last time for ever. She has no intention of running away with George Blake-she thinks as little of him as of the

very twigs that snap under her feet. She feels wearied and aimless; the feeling is growing upon her day by day; she sauntered listlessly along, after a fashion very unlike her naturally swift, strong, springy

What is the use of feeling sorry Mrs. Abbott is going away? What is the use of fee!ing sorry for anything—loving anything? It is only added pain.

It is a perfect January evening-cold, sparkling, clear. There is snow on the ground, white and undefiled, here in this woodland path-feathery snow on the black, bare boughs. A brilliant sky is above, pale blue, rich with sunset tints, pearl, ruby, orange, opal, paling slowly to silvery gray. There is no wind. It is a sparkling January gem, set in hezy mist. She reaches the house, takes one last wistful look at all that loveliness of sky and earth, and goes in. The family are assembled, all but old Giles. They are discussing some matter with considerable

eagerness. "She won't do it," Liz is remarking; " not if you offered her as much again. She has got all sorts of stuck-up notions since these people have took her in hand. She won't go a step-you'll see."

"I will see!" growls Dan Sleaford; "and what is more, I will make her feel if she refuses. Set a begger on horseback indeed! The old man ought to know'd better than right. I tell you it is only what you ever let her go." " If she hadn't gone, neither you nor Wat-

ien would want her now," remarks Jud. "Hush!" says Lora; "here she is!" and the conversation immediately stops. She glances at them carelessly, and

throws off her jacket and bat. There is siways plenty for her to do when she gets home, but for a wonder neither of the girls issue orders now. There is a pause-Dan breaks it. 1 " Look here, Jo," he begins, in a wheedling

tone, "I've got some good news for you. Here's a chance for you to turn an honest penny at last. You'd like to earn some pocket money, wouldn't you?"

She looks at him distrustfully, and does not

answer. Rough Dan Sleaford in this lamblike mood is a little more to be suspected than in his natural state. He is a younger copy of his father, coarseness, cruelty, drunkenness included. "You know Waljen's? You've heard of

Watjen's?" he says, in the came insinuating tone; "him as keeps the lager bler garden and concert hall up the village? He's lately come from New York, you know, and does as they do it there."

Yes, she has heard of Watjen's a low arc killing her.

drinking place, where the roughs of BrightWhy have I ever known these people? drinking place, where the roughs of Bright- do anything anything rash while I am gone

spits, have gone-to meeting in Brightbrook, and brought their friends back with them.

Joanna has cooked, but has refused to wait at to see their life, to mingle with it, to easy as wink, and play the planny like evertable.

There is your dinner, wait on yourselves, or go without, she has said, briefly, and they will either end in my killing myself or runhave waited on themselves without much ning away!"

As she sneaks and she sneaks sloud.

I might live as an adimal does them eat, and watjen, and he's heerd of your singin'—how you can tip 'em French and Dutch songs as wink, and play the planny like evertable.

Watjen, and he's heerd of your singin'—how you can tip 'em French and Dutch songs as wink, and play the planny like evertable.

But to knew them you can tip 'em French and Dutch songs as wink, and play the planny like evertable.

Leaf to mingle with it, to easy as wink, and play the planny like evertable.

Leaf to mingle with it, to easy as wink, and play the planny like evertable.

Leaf to mingle with it, to easy as wink, and play the planny like evertable.

Leaf to mingle with it, to easy as wink, and play the planny like evertable.

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Leaf to mingle with it, to easy as wink, and play the planny like evertable.

Leaf to mingle with it, to easy as wink, and play the play the planny like evertable.

Leaf to mingle with it, to easy as wink, and play the easy as wink, and play the play the play the easy as wink, and play the play the play the easy as wink, and play the play the easy as wink, an

Dan closes this brilliant offer with flourish. To do Herr Watjen justice, he has offered double that amount for each night with the promise of an increase, should Joanna find favor in the eyes of his patrons. solution to the difficulty. Perhaps even he Joanna find favor in the eyes of his patrons would care then! But no contemptuously, But Dan judges it is not well to dazzle her the would say "By Jove, you know-poor with the whole splendid truth. Joanna sits

mute as a fish. "Well," he cries, "don't ye hear. Tone fifty a night to do what you darn please with D'ye hear?"
"I hear."

"Why don't ye answer then ?" Dan's voice and temper are rising. The girls exchange aggravating I-told-you-so smiles. "I want an answer. Is it yes or no?" "It is no.

She says it so composedly, that for a mo.

ment he cannot take in the full force of the refusal. He gives a gasp, and sits with his mouth open. "Wh-a-t!"

"I say no. I wouldn't sing in Watjen's beer gardens for a thousand dollars a night... for ten thousand dollars a night! I wouldn't set foot in it to save his life and yours!" There is no mistaking this time. Her voice rings with scorn, and she turns to leave the kitchen. Dan Sleaford leaps to his feet

like a tiger, and seizes her by the arm. "Say that again, d- you!" he cries hoarse with possion-" say it again!" . She looks at him unflinchingly, her eyes

lashing fire—literally flashing fire. " I wouldn't go to save your neck from the gallows," she says, between her teetb, "where it is due!'

He waits for no more. The array of horsewhips from which Giles was wont to select for her benefit is still there. He seizes one, blind with fury and drink; there rage, that those who hear never forget, she She wrenches the whip out of his grasp, lifts it-the butt-end this time-and brings it down with all the force of fury across his head. It lays it open-the whip has a heavy handle; a rain of blood pours over his eyes, and blinds him. He relaxes his hold, stageven ask her adorer in, and dismisses him gers backwards blindly, and falls. There is a simultaneous shrick and rush. Joanna flings the whip into the midst of them, and

> She is beside herself-she knows not what she has done, or whither she is going. She rushes on like a mad thing, heedless of all obstacles, and falls prostrate at last on the edge of Black's Dam. As a huuted animal files instinctively to its lair, so her feet have carried her here, and here she falls, panting, spent, for the time being perfectly insane. Jud Sleaford has often predicted that she will murder some of them, and Jud's prediction seems to have come true at last.

#### CHAPTER IV. IN WHICH JOANNA RUNG AWAY.

How long she lies she cannot tell. A the deed she has done fills her. Has she murdered him? She has threatened often enough to kill some of them in her ungovernable bursts of temper if they will not let her alone—has she done it at last? It is not sorrow that stirs her, nor fear; it is a panic of darkest despair and misery such as in all you go to Miss Rice's cottage for your daily crunches over the frozen ground—there is an exclamation—a hand touches her shoulder, and strives to lift her head.

'Joanna!' a breathless voice says. Joanna stricken, despairing eyes to a friendly face. The sight breaks the torpor of agony, she

springs to her feet, and flings her arms about his neck. 'George Blake!' she cries, with a choking sob; 'George Blake! George Blake!' The young fellow holds her to him-pity,

terror, blank consternation in his face. "Joanna what is all this? What have you been doing? What has that that brute been doing to you? Do you know they say that you "-he chokes over the words-" that you have killed him ?" She gives a gasp, and still clings hold of

him. The whole world seems slipping away; she seems to stand in the wide universe alone in her desolation, with only this single friend. "I have been to the house," he goes on; "all is confusion there. Jud has gone for a doctor; there is blood on the floor, and on

the whip-handle they say you struck him with. He is lying, bleeding still, and stunned, on the settee in the kitchen. The girls 689 you have killed him. Oh! Joanna, speak and tell me what it is." She tries to do so. Her words are broken and incoherent, but he manages to get at the

story—the provocation, the attack, the re-prisal. His eyes flashed with honest indignation. "The brute! the cowardly scoundrel! You served him right, Joanna-you acted in selfdefence. Even if he is killed, which I don't believe, you served him right. But he will A beast like that stands a great not die. A beast like that stands a great deal of killing. Don't shake so, my dear; don't wear that haggard face—it will be sil

bear the mark of your blow till his dying da▼ !" She slips out of his arms, and sits down on a fallen log, her hands clasping her kners after her old fashion, that miserable, hunted

ought to have done long ago. The black, sullen dog! to take his horsewhip to

you! He grinds his teeth. 'I hope he will

look never leaving her eyes. "I knew you would come here," the young man goes on, seating himself beside her; "it is always your sanctuary in troubled times, my poor Joanna, Oh, my dear! my dear! my poor, ill-used, suffering girl! if I could only take your place, and endure all this for

She holds out her hand to him silently. He is so good, so leal, her one loyal friend and knight. Great slow tears well up, and soften the blank anguish of her hopeless eyes. 'I will tell you what I will do!' he says, after a pause. 'I feel sure the tellow will not die-these venomous reptiles are so tenacious of life-still we both feel anxious. It you will wait here I will go back to the house and find out. I will return and tell you the truth—the worst certainly is better than suspense. Only promise me'—he clasps the cold hand he holds hard-'you will-not

He looks toward the pond, lying dark and (Continued on Third Page.)

tay here till Liveturn & stadto ellilw grating b

he returns. The last opai-tinted gleam of ome thickly out, the night wind rises bleaky, the frogs croak dismally down in the fetidesee. They are not likely to sit up to night depths of their slimy pools. She does not with him, are they?" stir; apathy succeeds agony; she hardly cares nor fears longer

Presently, but it is a long time, too, the footsteps orunch once more over the frozen snow, and George Blake comes rapidly, forward. One look at his face tells his newsit is bright, eager, smiling; his step is alert and buoyant.

"All right, Joanna," he calle, gaily "" It he were a bullock, but it is bandaged up now. him," says George, laughing, with was the beat thing could have happened to him ; it had probably saved him a fit of apoplexy, and that he ought to keep you as a sort of family leech to break his head at intervals. It is very bad blood," says the doctor, "and you're the batter for losing a gallon or two of

George's laugh rings out boyishly; the relef is so unutterable.

peak, she does not smile. She sits quite ill, looking straight before her at the pale, now-lit, star-lit landscape. His face, too, grows grave as he regards

"And now, Jo," he says, resuming his seat

oride her. " what next?" He has to repeat the question before she ems to hear, then the blank gaze turns to

"You cannot go back there," he says, and e sees her shrink and shudder at the thought. You cannot stay here. Then what are you do ?"

She makes no reply. In all the wide world, he wonders, as he watches her, is there another creature so form, so homeless as this!

"Perhaps you will go to Abbott Wood?" cice, and breaks out with a great despairing

Oh, no, no, no! Never there! Never

weeps wildly aloud. He has never seen Joanna cry before—few ever have—and the the same height. Lora is a "fine girl" and tortured sobs shake him through and through, stout enough to make two of such a slip as cannot bear to hear you. Don't cry like

As well ask the tide not to flow. Repressed nature will have its revenge; she must weep or die. She sobs on and on, until the paroxysm spends itself, and she stops from sheer exhausion. A jealous pang me think !"

The hysterica bave done her good; her sense of her situation—to the importance of that question - what next?

She sits and thinks. Impossible to return to Sleaford's; horror fills her at the thought. | pride of Liz's soul. More impossible still to go to Abbott Wood after this terrible deed. Besides, even if she overlook her almost being a murderess, Giles Sleaford would never let her stay. would be breught back to the farm by force -then, what is to be done?

She looks up at last; her black eyes turn to the face of her companion, and fix there in such a long, searching store that he is disconcerted.

"What is it, Joanna?" he asks. "You know there is nothing in the world I would not do for you.'

"Nothing?" she tersely repeats. "Nothing that man can do."

"You asked me the other day to marry you. Will you marry me now?"

"Will I?" his face lights up with quick oy—he catches both her hands; "will I? Oh, Jeanna!"

Will you take me to New York to-night, and marry me to morrow?'

'Sharp work!' he says, 'but even that may e accomplished. I will take you to New York, and I will marry you! Joanna! Joanna! how happy you have made me!

'I!' she says mournfully. 'I make anyone happy! Oh! Georgo Blake, you will hate me one day for this! I ought not to ask it -I am a wretch-almost a murderess-not fit to be any good man's wife. And you are good. Oh! I ought not! I ought not !'-

You ought-you must! he exclaims, alarmed. 'What nonsense you are talking, Jo! Murderess indeed! The pity is you did not give the cur twice as much. Ah! what care I will take of you. Joanna, how happy I will make you. You will forget this wretched life and these miserable people. You shall have my whole heart and life.".

'And your mother.' she says in the same mournful voice what will she say? And your sunt good Miss Rice? On! you foolish fellow! Take me to New York, but do not marry me. Let me earn my own living -I am young, strong and willing, and used to hard work. I will be a kitchen-maid anything. No life can be so hard, so sordid,

as the life I lead here?'
'I will marry you,' he says. 'I refuse to release you. You said you would be my of invitations to a dinner to be given in honor wite, and you must—I cannot live without of M. de Mahy, Misister of Agriculture, some you. Oh! Joanna, the young fellow cries out in a burst of passion, 'you torture me! Cannot you see that I love you?'

She shakes her head. 'No, she says, 'I cannot see it, nor understand it. What is there in me-plain, red-haired, ill-tempered Joanna, to love? And I do not care for you.'

'That will come for you.'

'That will come in time, I will be so good to you, to fond of you, you will not be able to help it.' Say no more about it, Joanna. I claim you and will have you!"

"Very well," she answers, resignedly; "remember, whatever comes, I have warned you. Now settle all the rest yourself. I

trust you ... I am in your hands." And I will be true to your trust." he says fervently, "so help me Heaven!" He lifts one of her hands, the red, workhardened hands, to his lips. And then for a

little they sit in silence. It is a strange bethrothal—the hour of night, the gloomy scene, white snow, black woods, dead silence, starry sky, and Black's Dam, evil and ominous, at their feet. All George Blake's life long, that picture stands out, distinct from all others, in his memory—

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"Letime see,"-he saystraturing to the mean wollo: Him oldelly Hood sanger was

the grimy, well-worn old alpaca: "Let me

"Not in the least likely, I should say. (sels; she is benumbed, stupefied—she neither | He is all right; was snoring like a grampus when I left. Why?" "I must get into the house, and get some-

thing to wear. I cannot go to New York like this." He sees that she cannot, but still he looks

anxious and doubtful. ': "It is a risk," he says: ...

"Not at all, if they do not sit up. I can is as I said; the fellow is going to live to always got in, and once in bed I am not grace the gallows yet. It is an ugly gash, afraid of that family. They sleep as if for a and has let him a lot of blood—as much as if wager. It is a risk I must run. I must have a better dress, a shawl and hat. And I and he's ssleep. I heard the dector tell can wait indoors until it is time to start for the station."

"An hour will take us," Blake says, "Come, then, Joanna, let us be up and doing. I shall get into a fever waiting, if we stay here.

They go-starting on the first stage of that journey that is to lead—who can tell where? It is nearly midnight when they reached the Red Farm. No sign of the recent tragedy is there—quiet slumber evidently reigns. It But she does not look glad, she does not is better even than they had dared to hope. "Where will you wait?" the girl asks. "It will be cold for you."

"I will walk about," he answers. "The night is mild, and my overcoat is proof against frost-bite. Only do not be caught, Joanns, or change your mind, or fall asleep. will never forgive you if you fall me now!" "I will not fail," she says, firmly. " Before

four I will be with you again." She leaves him, and admits herself after her old fashion-bolts and bars are few and far between at Sleaford's. All is still. She takes off her shoes and creeps up stairs and listens.

All still. Now the question arises—what shall she wear? She does not want to disgrace George Blake. Nearly all the things Mrs. Abbott has given her are in her room at Abe suggests. And at that she finds her bott Wood-Liz and Lora immediately confiscating to their use anything attractive she brings to the farm. She has absolutely nothing of her own fit to put on. No-but there any more! Oh, what will Mrs. Abbott the other girls have! Joanna has not the say? Oh, me! oh, me!" slightest scruple in the matter. They take He sits in silent distress. Great sobs tear everything of here; it is a poor rule that and rend their way up from her heart. She will not work both ways. She will help herself from Lors's wardrobe! They are of "Don't, Joanna!" he says. "Oh, do not! Joanns, but fit does not signify. She soitly opens the wardrobe and begins operations. It is a small closet adjoining their bedroom, and dark as a pocket, but she has brought a candle end with her from the kitchen. She lights it now and sets to work.

As well take the best when she is about it! There hangs the new black silk suit, wrings George Blake's heart—how she loves gotten up expressly for New Year's Day, this Mrs. Abbott! But still the question is and worn on that occasion only. She takes manswered—what is to be done, and the it down from its peg. Here is Lora's Sunnight wears on. George's watch points to day hat, a black velvet beauty, with crimton. He holds it out to her in silent appeal. Son roses and snowy plume. To twist "Wait" she says. "Let me think. Let out this latter appendage is the work of a second—the red roses for the present must stand. Now she wants a wrap. Here is a apathy is swept away; she is fully aroused to cloth jacket, handsomely trimmed; she unhooks it. Then, as she is moving away, a last article catches her eye. It is a crimson wool shawl, a nich and glowing wrap, and the

Some faint spirit of diabelerie, more than with her spoils. She has already secured She one or two little gifts of Mrs. Abbott's and Leo's. A gold breastpin, a pearl and ruby ring, and her very last New Year's gift-a little gold watch and chain-the watch Mrs. Abbott's present, the chain Geoffrey's, the ring Leo's. And now in the warm kitchen she arrays herself deliberately in pilfered plumes, with a sort of wicked zest in the tremendous uproar there will be to-morrow. Dan's mishap will be nothing to this-Liz and Lors will go straight out of their senses.

"It is not stealing," the girl says to herself. "I have worked for them all my life; I have carned these things ten times over. And they have taken lots of mine-Mrs. Abbott's gifts. I have a right to take what I want."

Whether or no, they are taken, and will be kept. Once dressed she seats herself, and waits impatiently for the clock to strike four. She is eager to be off, to turn her back forever upon this hated house, these hated people, to begin the world anew. A new life is dawning for her; whatever it brings, it can bring nothing half so bad as the life she is leaving. New York! the thought of that great city and its possibilities dazzles her. Of George Blake she tainks little. He is perforce part of that new life, but she would rather he were not. She does not care for him; he tires her with his boyich fondness and insipid love-making. Still she cannot do without him-so Mrs. George Blake, willy nilly, it seems she must be.

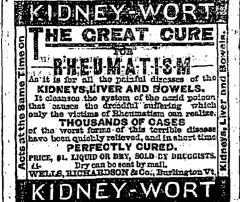
(To be Continued.)

No preparation of Hypophosphites I have used can compare with Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for restoring strength to the nervous system.

I think it the best medicine I over used. W. J. HOBNER, Buffalo, N.Y. 134-2-ws

The official world in the neighborhood of Avignon, in the south of France, was the victim of rather a cruel hoax a few days ago. The Prefect having sent out a limited number practical joker produced one of the cards, and, having had about 300 more printed to match, forwarded them to mayors, judges and other big-wigs with the utmost liberality. At the dinner hour troops of these innetionaries made their appearance at the Prefect's door, only to receive a civil apology from his secre-

tary and to return to their own tables.



Is faced by our naked Gallowglesses;
We lost the plains and our pleasant homes,
but we held the hills and passes; And still the "Beltane" fires at night,— If not a man were left to feed em: By widows, hands piled high and bright, Flashed far the flame of Freedom! Ay, stamp away can you stamp it out?
Or how have your brutal arts been

You have wielded the power of rope and kno Fire, dungeon, sword and scaffold; But still, as from each martyr's hand. The "Flery Cross" fell down in fighting.
A thousand prang to selze the brand; Our "Beltane" fires relighting:—
A ndonce again through Irish nights.
O'er every dark hill redly streaming.
And numerous as the heavenly lights, Our rebel fires were gleaming.
And, though again might fail that flame,—
Quenched in the blood of its devoted,—
Fresh chieftains rose, fresh clansmen came,
And again the Old Flag floated.

That fire will burn, that flag will float,—
By Virtue nursed, by Valor tended,—
Till, with one fierce clutch upon your throat,
Your Moloch reign is ended!
It may be now, or it may be then,
That the hour will come we have heped for

ages; --But failing and falling, we try again,

But falling and falling, we try again,
And again the conflict rages.
Our hate, though hot, is a patient hate,—
Desdiy and patient to catch you tripping.—
And your years are many, your crimes are
great,
And the scentre is from you slipping;—
But, stamp away with your brutal hoof,
While the fires to scorch you are upwards
cleaving.

cleaving. For, with mystic shuttles, the warp and woof Of your shroud the Fates are weaving!

## THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

To the Irish People of the Dominion of Canada.

Gentlemen,-The undersigned deem it to be their duty at this crisis to explain their position before their co religionists and tellow-

countrymen. In 1871 the Catholic League, composed of Irish Catholics of both shades of politics, was formed for the purpose of securing some measure of representation for the Irish Catholic people. Prior to that the Irish Catholics of Ontario had been, practically, unrepresented. Negotiations, honorable alike to all parties concerned, were opened with the party leaders of those days, the result being that our people cast their votes mainly for the Beform candidates.

One of us (Mr. O'Donohoe) declared from the first, that if the Liberal party with which he was then acting should prove recreant to pledges, he would be the first to avenge such a breach of faith by voting and working against it.

Time passed on, and the Irish Catholics of Ontario, relying upon the promises of the Reform leaders, gave those gentlemen their hearty support, when they were, apparently, in a hopeless minority in the Dominion Parliument as well as in the country.

But a change of Government ensued in the winter of 1873, and the Reform party having been returned with an overwhelming majority at the general election in January, 1874, and the opportunity, of which its leaders had expressed themselves desirous, of doing justion (and nothing but justice was asked) to to the Irish Catholic people.

You know in what a beggarly spirit they set about folfilling that honest covenant. Our people had been ignored before; now they were practically ostracised. In the Cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie there was, during actual need, makes her add this to the heap. his tenure of office, one Irish Catholic. That could, even if Mrs. Abbott would consent to She returns to the kitchen, her arms filled had been the rule in previous Governments, him upon that ground, had he not been pledged, as he was, to give to the Irish Catholic people that representation to which they were entitled, and of which, in the fierce conflict of parties, they had bitherto been denied. But party exigencies, and mainly the bitter hostility of those who boasted that they were Licerals, defeated his purpose. We have held, and now hold, him responsible, because, being the leader, he had or ought to have had such power over his followers as to have induced them, forced them if necessary, to carry out the conditions upon which they obtained Catholic support.

But about this time a graver issue even than our Parliamentary representation had preseated itself. The industries of the country had been paralyzed; our markets were being overrug by American traders, throwing their surplus and bankrupt stocks into competition with the labor of the Canadian mechanic: in a word, Cauada, in so far as her manufacturing and industrial life was concerned, had passed out of the hands of the Canadians.

The undersigned were resolved to stand by the country at that critical period of its his tory. Mr. O'Donohoe then especially felt it to be his duty, casting off old party affiliations, to join Messis. Smith and Costigan and support the National party, which was advocating a national fariff and fair play to every section of the community. We arrived at that determination not merely upon the abstract view that all countries which have become great have laid the foundation of their greatness by defending their capital and labor, as they detend their territory against foreign invasion; but because overy practical man, artisan as well as manufacturer, and all who had studied the peculiar circumstances in which-Canada was placed, were of opinion that a protective tariff had become absolutely necessary in the public interest.

We qualified our adhesion to the National party by declaring that if the Government of Bir John Macdonald did not carry out its pledges, our support should forthwith be withdrawn from it. But, as you are aware, Sir John Macdonald has not merely done what he promised, but excelled his promise. The tariff now in operation has given the Canadian manufacturer and the Canadian mechanic that protection without which the successful prosecution of their industries had become impossible. From 1974 until 1878 we had depression; now we have prosperity; then we had gloom and despondency, poor wages and poverty; row we can, crediting the Government with their due, thank Providence

that a better state of things has set in. In its treatment alike of Protestant and Catholic, the present Ministry has rondered fair and equal justice, and it is prepared to pursue a similar course in the future. Neither Mr. Costigan nor Mr. Smith would have agreed to assume the responsibilities of office, nor would, Mr. O'Donohoe have consented to re-enter political life, did they not believe that the invitation to them includes, not merely those for whom they may think themselves commissioned to speak, but equally, as they hope, their countrymen of another creed. It is their intention, as it is their duty, to represent not merely the Irish | ten minutes to think it over," he said, " and if Catholics, whose confidence they believe they you then want to die I'll let you do it." enjoy, but likewise, if they may be permitted When the time was up he released her, and to say so, the whole Irish race in the Do- she quietly went home.

1. 1. 1. 1 a

The state of the s

inguant conder the evening sky; then his he and this strange girl who isscinates him IOIVSTAMP NGIQUOHTA His difficult. The coupled ever seek her face sitting there, the only creatures it seems left by Gen. Chas. G. Parpine ("Private Miles vinced that religion: on either side vittlares our common love of the country of our birth

or makes us enemies in the country of our adoption. The undersigned appeal, therefore, to their fellow-countrymen, no matter what may be their creed, to judge them; and the Ministry which they have the honor to support not fairly only, but generously. We do not hositate, however, to declare to you that should the Ministry of which we are supporters, slight on neglect either our laish Protestant or our Irish Catholic countrymen, or prove untrue to the principles of the National Policy, we shall at once withdraw our support and uppeal to those to whose good and kindly offices we owe such influence as we may possess.

We, therefore, appeal to you to cast your votes for the supporters of the Government which we, your kith and kin, are pledged to support. We put it to our Irish fellowcountrymen, regardless of creed, that their interests are safer in our hands than in those of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzle. Our penple have long struggled to secure fair representation in the Government and in Parliament. They have secured it now; and it is for your, at this juncture, to sustain by your votes the policy, and to express your approval of the Government of Sir John Macdonald.

JOHN COSTIGAN, Јони О'Доконов.

STATISTICS OF LUNATIO ASYLUMS show that nine-tenths of their patients are brought to their condition by abuses of the generative organs. A great Brain and Nerve food, known as Mack's Magnatic Medicine, is sold by our druggists, and comes highly recommended as an unfailing cure in all these diseases. See the advertisement in another column.

#### IBELAND IN AMERICA.

(From the Toronto World.)

Not long ago the New York Tribune said that a large number of men calling themselves American citizens, appeared to look upon Ireland as a state of the union. From the prominence given to lrish questions in Canada it appears as if Ireland were considered also to be one of the provinces of the Dominion. Especially is this the case at times like the present, when a general election is Candidates may declare themselves as on. they please on the subject of the N. P., of the boundary award, and what not else, but all will be of no avail if they fail to satisfy a numerous section of their constituents as to their views on the land question in Ireland. Nobody seems to take any trouble to secure the Scotch vote, the English vote, or the Canadian vote, simply as such. But the Irish vote—that is a very different matter-and rival candidates all but break their necks trying to obtain it. The current talk about Irishmen not being sufficiently represented in public life is utterly misleading. Why, leaving aside the French in Lower Canada, there is no vote in the Dominion so powerful as the Irish vote. Public men are to a large extent, "cowed" by the fear of it both in Canada and in the States. They actually dare not speak their honest opinious on the Irish question, just because in almost every constituency the Irish vote is large enough to elect a candidate or defeat him. Man for man, Irish voters have more political power in the country than those of any other nationality, the French excepted. Nowhere does any candidate trouble himself much as whether the Scotch or English or Canadian vote is going to be for or against him. But in every constituency the great question is-who will get the Orange vote and the Roman Catholic vote respectively. It seems a strange statement to make, but it is a true merits of the land question and the religious

teuds of Ireland. The extraordinary prominence given to the Irish vote and to Irish questions generally at Canadian elections, contrasts strangely with the alleged lack of Irish representation in is not in proportion to the number of Irishmen in the country. But what the children of the green isle lack in number of members, is far more than made up by their greater influence over public men generally. Public men and candidates everywhere are more affeld of offending the Irish than of offending people of any other origin, the French only excepted. You may abuse the Scotch, or the English, if you like; but if you abuse the Irish in almost any constituency your "cake will be dough." No other vote whatever is so powerful in Ontario as the Irish vote. In the lace of facts which are plain as the nose on a man's face, it is absurd to make believe that Irishmen have not their due share of political power in Canada. And it seems to us that Irishmen would have to treatment for a long period, to have worms acknowledge this if they would but look at the tacts aforesatd.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, BC, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the test medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Effectric Oll. It has worked wouders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c.":

THE O'DONOHOE AFFAIR.

BIGOTRY AND PASSION RAMPANT IN TORONTO BE-CAUSE OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S LIBER-ALITY-THE DIFFICULTIES OF A MAN WILL-ING TO DO JUSTICE.

Nothing has created a bigger stir in political circles than the reported appointment of John O'Donohoe to the Senute and to a position in the Cabinet. The only citizen found to approve of the step is Mr. Boyle, of the Irish Canadian. The Otangemen are opposed to it, as, they say, more on Mr. O'Donohoe's record than because he is a Catholic. Conssrvatives can not be got to justify the proposal. James Buty, the elder, said, " to think that Sir John would appoint to the Senate the man whom I fought for ten Vents." The Orangemen waited on Sir John Macdonald and protested against it; he promised to give them an answer to-day. Mr. Hay is reported by the Telegram to have said he would resign his candidature sooner than the appointment should take place, and Mr. Small in the west end used similar language. Ald. John Irwin, a prominent Orangeman, advised Mr. Hay to resign.

Just as a girl was about to drown herself at Athens, Ala, a man caught her. She struggled, but he held her fast. " I'll give you

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The Medizia Neuigk avers that "the chemist ecognizes no such thing as dirt; it is only matter out of place."

The French Conseil d'Hygiene has bee called upon to report upon a new wine said to be made from common best root. An illinois woman of 80 has brought suit

for divorce against her husband of 25. She thinks he married her for money, and not for love. The London World asserts that it is an open

secret that Mr. Parnell cannot go to Ireland, and is virtually concealing himself except in the Commons. Mr. John Davis, who died in England in 1788, considerately beque thed \$1.25 to his

widow, to enable her to get drunk once more

at his expense. The London Speciator says wit is a strange answer to our chatter about race and creed (in Irish affairs) that Mr. Burke was Catholic Milesian and Mr. Parnell is Protestant Anglo-American'."

The wife of a Milwaukee physician is going to jail for fitteen days rather than pay a fine of \$5, which was imposed on her for persistently keeping an unlicensed dog. She wishes to be a martyr for principle. "Long" John Wentworth, who claims to be

the direct descendant of Benning Wentworth (from whom Bennington, Vt., was named), Colonial Governor of New Hampshire, bas published in Uhicago his genealogy, in three octavo volumes. Mr. F. C. Mathleson, of Bartholomew

House, London, has issued a complete list of the electric light companies that have been floated in England to date. They number just thirty-three, and have an issued capital of about £6,600,000.

On May 13 the Forty-second Highlanders escorted the heralds and pursulvants of Scotland to the Cross of Edinburgh, where royal proclamation was made authorizing the circulation of British coins as current money in Cyprus. The connection seems somewhat remote to outsiders.

Bishop Halsey said to the Conference of he African Methodist Church: "We have little respect for grammar, but great respect for the gospel. To succeed with us, one must have a loud voice, almost enough to raise the dead. We sing loud and shout, but get true religion."

Card playing is practised in no country to so great an extent as in Russia. All ages and like a dog. For their joint amusement be both sexes are passionately fond of it. The manufacture of playing cards is a Government monopoly, and there is only one factory, from which 24,000 packs are turned out daily, or 7,000,000 a year.

At a Connecticut memorial day celebration, according to the local newspaper, "a brisk zephyr sung its symphony through arborean harps, and shook the green banners of the stately elms." But following this outburst comes the information that the name of the procession's marshal was Tubbs.

A Cincinnati woman was swinging in hammock in the seclusion of her back yard, and her feet hung down. A neighbor looked through the fence and cried, "Shoot them feet!" He was prosecuted, and, though he protested that he meant no adverse criticism of the feet, nor disrespect of the owner, was

Recent sensations of a certain sort have in many instances connected themselves with brothers of a family. Thus we have had the James boys, the Earp boys, the Younger boys, the Ford boys, and the Malley boys, while the other day occurred at the West the instant killing of the Matthews boys by their enemies, who lay in ambush.

Banjo playing is becoming a fashlonable accomplishment in Connecticut, and some of the prettiest young ladies and matrons of proaching on felicide intent, the cat would one none the less, that on the twentieth day Hartford display much proficiency in perdiction of June there will be many thousands of votes forming on the despised instrument hereto- and mewing and rubbing itself against his cast in Canada, not so much on the merits of fore monopolized by the negro minstrel any Canadian question whatever, as on the troupes. It is in special demand for summer evenings, out of doors, with vocal accompani-

While preaching fervidly at Lafayette Ind., the Rev H A Buchtol suddenly dropped out of sight behind the desk. The congregation thought he had been stricken by heart public life. It may be true enough that disease or paralysis, and there was a great the number of Irishmen in Parliament hubbub. But the pastor slowly arose, and hubbub. But the pastor slowly arose, and explained that he had inadvertently thrown his weight on a weak knee, which was distocated by the strain.

Prince Bismarck is somewhat better, but continues to suffer much from gout, a waning appetite, and indigestion. Acute pain has of late kept him from sleeping. If he is able to do so he will stay a few weeks in Berlin, in order to be present at the second reading of the Tobacco Monopoly bill. If he cannot do this, he will immediately proceed to a watering place. In spite of his illness the Chancellor continues daily to work as much as possible with his second son, Count William

A Berlin newspaper mentions the case of a boy who fell sick and was found, after futile in one of his lungs that had unquestionably come from a pet dog which he had been accustomed to fondle. Two dangerous surgical operations were necessary for the removal of the parasite, and the lad barely survived them. The journal advises parents generally to take note of this case, and not to allow their children to kiss their pet animals or fondle them too freely.

Justice Mayes of West Alexander, Pa., re cently married his two thousandth couple. For scaling these happy bonds he has received the sum of \$6,262.14, or an average of \$3.12} per couple. The regular fee was originally \$2, and after 1865 it was \$3, although some couples paid nothing and others from \$5 to \$20. The lowest sum paid was 90 cents. Thirty couples have been colored, fifty of the men were named Smith, ane fourteen women did not change their name. Business ranged from six couples a day to

none. The Rav. Father Cuddiby forbade the Grad Army post at Milford, Mass., to enter the Roman Catholic cemetery on Decoration Day. He wrote as follows :- " I entirely disapprove and differ from your mode of honor. ing our Catholic dead by putting a renny's worth of cotton bunting on the graves. You get a \$100 a year from the town. Why not then, have solemn mass and service, according to Catholic usage, for the Catholic soldier who has 'fought his last fight' and has passed from your jurisdiction to that of the Church that prays for his soul ?"

A Portland military company was about to visit Hartford. The Boston and Maine Rail road agent offered to carry them at half the regular rate. The Eastern Bailroad agent invited them to ride for nothing, and the other promptly agreed to pay them 25 per cent. of the ordinary fare if they would ride with him. The latter terms were accepted. At the last moment a despatch was received from the Boston and Maine President repudiating the bargain. The company, therefore, made the trip, over the Eastern on full ence, revocable from time to time. Their fares, and will sue the Boston and Maine for primary, but by no means their only work, is breach of contract. breach of coutract.

DAVITT'S PRISON LIFE.

A BLACKBIRD AND A CAT HIS COMPANIONS. The following is from the pen of Heary

George:-But your readers will want to know something more of Michael Davitt than they have heard by telegraph,

In the first place, Davitt is in much netter health than when a rested. The crudities which be suffered in his first imprisonment have permanently affected his health, and he will never be the strong man that he was when first sent to prison as a Fenian. But this time he was well treated for the inmate of a convict jail, and the rest has done him good. The Government had, at least, the grace to acknowledge in their treatment that, though sent back ostensibly as a convict, he was really a political prisoner. He was obliged to wear the convict dress, and his cell was locked at the usual time at night; but otherwise he was not subjected to the prison regulations. He was placed in the lafirmary as soon as he arrived. the books which he asked for, and which were given to him, was "Progress and Poverty," which no re-read several times. He was not compelled to work, but, wishing for the exercise and occupation, he took charge voluntarily of the little garden of about a quarter of an acre made in the solid rock (on which Portland Prison stands) by the six years, labor of one of Davitt's predecessors, a wellknown forger. With his one left hand he managed to dig, to rake, and even to wheel a barrow by means of a strap passed over his shoulders, and became quite an expert gar-dener, taking the greatest delight in watching the growth of his vegetables and flowers. Save on the few occasions on which visits were allowed, he had no human society save that of the warders, and was absolutely buried from the outside world, no letters or papers being allowed to reach him. But he did Becure

A LITTLE FRATHERED COMBADE. to whom he became much attached, and who

was a great solace to him. Soon after his incarceration he found in the garden a blackbird's nest, and took from it a young bird which he compelled to share his captivity. It became his constant associate and intimate friend. He allowed it to roam freely around his cell. It would sit upon his finger and answer bird fashion when he talked to it, climb up on his shoulder and caress his face with its beak, eat from his dish, and not only come when he called it, but fetch and carry would roll up little balls of paper and the bird would watch the motion of his hand and rush for them as soon as he cast them away, bringing them back for him to repeat the operation. But of all other human beings it was as shy as a wild bird, and whenever the Governor or a warder entered the cell it would fly to Davitt for refuge and bide in his bosom. When it saw him ready to go to work in the garden it would hop to its cage (for he only took it out in a cage) and get io, when he would close the door and carry it out with him, that it also might enjoy the fresh air and sunshine. When he returned he brought the cage with him, and as soon as the cell door was onened the bird would demand the opening of its own prison by beating with its wings and thrusting its beak through the wires in the endeavor to peck open the catch. Davitt enjoyed his bird pet immensely, but when the soft spring weather came again this year he began to reflect that liberty was as sweet to the bird as to him, and taking it out into the garden on a warm, bright day, he opened the cage, and bidding it a last good-by, set it free.

Another denizen of the prison was a big tom cat, who would occasionally work destruction to Davitt's most cherished plants, and who was on this account several times doomed to death, but when it saw Davitt apand mewing and rubbing itself against his legs.

PEN AND INK.

Upo a pledging his honor not to attempt to get any communication outside the prison walls, Davitt was allowed to write as he pleased, and a great stack of manuscript embracing a jali journal as interesting as that of John Mitchel, together with some essays is the result. These, it is to be hoped, will

some time, be published. Davitt's arrest was, as I have previously written you, the heaviest blow the Government struck at the Land League, for it took away from the movement the man who, with the largest influence with the people, combined the greatest organizing ability and the widest Liess; but it has given Davitt rest. lessure for reflection and time for study, and of these he has made the most. He comes out of prison this time stronger than he went

What was Davitt's views on the Land question I knew before, and I am glad to find, as I was confident it would be, that reflection and study have only strengthened them in his mind. He does not dream, as the Parliamentary party have been dreaming, that the Irish Land Question can be settled by a compromise as to arrests and the extension of the purchase clauses. What he means by The Land for the People" is not that the tenant farmers shall be permitted to purchase their holdings, but that the land of Ireland rightfully belongs to the whole people of Iroland, and that the equal right of the

humblest must be acknowledged and secured. All this is indicated in the interview with him sent you by telegraph and in the letter be has addressed to the Standard. That letter seems to have produced a marked impression.

THE LATE GEN. GARIBALDI.

HIS LAST MOMENTS-THE OBSEQUIES. Roug, June 8. - Garibaldi died with the window of his apartment open and while the sun was setting. Before the last agony, a bird alighted on the sil!, where it remained twittering. Garibaldi saw it and stammered

how joyful it is." The remains of Garibaldi were interred in the cemetery this afternoon. A storm of wind and rain raged the whole time. His coffin was covered with garlands and flowers, borne by survivors of the thousand of Marsals, and followed by the Duke of Genos, Zipardelli, General Ferraro, representatives of both Chambers, and delegates of three hundred various associations. Speeches were. delivered at the grave by the Vice-President of the Sonate, President of she Chamber of Deputies, two Cabinet Ministers and Cristi. All applauded the deeds of the deceased. As the coffin was lowered, salutes were fired by the Italian men-of-war, Washington and Gari-

baldi. The Bishop of St. Albans has admitted four ladies as the first sisters of the newly established community of the Name of Jesus, at Maplestead, in England. The community has been formed on the model afforded by the Ursulines. The sisters make no vows for life, but only of poverty, chaetity, and obedi-

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June 14, 1882

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# The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

## CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JUNE THURSDAY, 15 .- O staye of Cornus Christi. 85... Vitus, Modestus, and Crescentia, Martyrs. Abp. Neale, Baltimore, died,

FRIDAY, 16 .- Sacred Heart of Jesus . SATURDAY, 17 .- St. Angela Merici, Virgin

(May 31). SUNDAY, 18.—Third Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. 1 Pet. v. 6-11; Gosp. Luke xv. Bishop Tyler, Hartford, died, 1-10. MONDAY, 19 .- St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin.

BS. Gervase and Protase, Martyrs. Bp. Concanen, New York, died, 1810. TUBBDAY, 20 .- Francis Caracciolo, Confessor (June 4). Abp. Blanc, New Orleans,

died. 1860. WEDRESDAY, 21 .- St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.

THE elevation to the Senate of the Hon. John O'Donohoe has been gazetted, as have the appointments of Mesers. Costigan and Smith.

We are glad to see the Irish judges have some courage left and a good deal of independence. They have protested against the suspension of trial by jury, and one of them has resigned. All the national spirit is not in the Land League.

THERE are so many contradictions to the report that Lowell is to be recalled, that we are inclined to think the report is correct. Lowell may be a good satirical poet, but, as an ambassador, he is a dead failure. He attaches too much importance to "my dear Granville."

strong for the English stomach. Perhaps it and that the stopping of evictions will prevent outrages.

The Government statistics for Ireland save that there were two murders committed in that country during the month of May exclusive of the assassination of Burke and Cavendish. We have had more than that in Canada last month, and Canada is reckoned a quiet country to live in, indeed we may say that we have had two murders in Montreal in May, and certainly one.

MR. Frelinghuysen, American Secretary of State, has instructed Mr. Lowell to explain to the British Government that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has lapsed, one of the contracting parties-England-having infringed its articles by retaining British Honduras against the spirit of the treaty. And yet we are told time and again that the brotherly feeling between the two nations is becoming intense!

RUMORS are rife in England regarding Cabinet changes or disruptions, much of the same nature, as preceded the retirement of Argyle. Carnaryon and Forster, from the Ministry. Dilke and Chamberlain are not men for repression, and if their views are not entertained, they will resign, and that will be the end of the Gladstone Ministry. Then will come a dissolution, and after that, perhaps, a revolution.

Some time ago we had a quarrel with the Montreal Gazette over the alleged action of Mr. Richard White, its editor, who, it was reported, refused as a member of the Allan Banquet Committee to invite our representative, and excluded Irish Catholics generally from the committee. We are not above correcting an error, and as we have since learned that the plot was manufactured in another newspaper office for the purpose of making political capital, it is but just we should mention it, and exonerate the Whites, who were innocent. Indeed the member for Cardwell was, we believe, absent from the city on the occasion.

from Ireland. The victim this time is a by Church and State, which has for its raison landlord, one Walter Bourke, and the crime detre to fight the landlords, who have an secession will take place this year, and that And this would be so much the worse for the is the stereotyped one of shooting from be- open association protected by law, and who hind a hedge; it is, in fact, ribbonism. | are the dispensers of that law. It has been Nevertheless, the assassination does not create | said with epigrammatic force, that the Rusmuch surprise, for Bourke made himself par- sian Government is a despotism tempered by ticularly obnoxious. He was the man who assassination; so it may be said with equal went to mass with a carbine in his haud, and force, that landlordism is an absolute power the war he carried on against the tenantry on checked by the fear of Ribbonism.

his estates was bitter and unrelenting on both sides. Nor, in expressing sorrow for the death of Bourke, must we forget that the only punishment meted out to the constabulary who murdered a number of children at Ballina-another part of the same county-has, up to this time, been the suspension of one constable. Of course, excuse will be taken for this latest outrage of still further strengthening the law of repression.

THE County of Huntingdon has now an opportunity to elect a first-rate representative. Mr. C. P. Davidson, the Government candidate, is in every sense a most desirable man to represent so important a constituency as Huntingdon. He has brilliant talents, untiring zeal and all those necessary traits of character to make a success of anything he undertakes. He is a man of broad, liberal views who will suffer no injustice to any person or interest. If elected for Huntingdon the people may depend upon it that their interests will be uppermost in his aspirations. We like to recognize merit when we find it.

Ir must grieve the Cowpers and Forsters to see such a man as Michael Davitt released from prison. It we had any sympathy for that class of people we would recommend that Davitt be sent back to Portland, at once, immediately, light away. And not only that, but a good padlock of purely British manufacture should be placed on the mouth of the man. His writings and his speeches are actually killing Britishism and landlordism, is and the thing known as Forsterism. It is has bad the spont knocked out of ral orator who said Mr. Holton should be true, and we grieve to say it, that there is it. One correspondent a person signnot a single touch of the gentleman about | ing himsel J. J. Funston, advances the funny the Forsters-father and son-while on the contrary Michael Davitt is the very essence of a gentleman-nay, chivalry itself-which fact will account in a small way for the discredit to which the Forster people and the Cowper people have brought Britishism and landlordism in Ireland. Perhaps, after all, it is just as well the revolution should go on, no matter who these whe are now clamoring against the suffers. It will, at all events, render the Government on account of his promotion, elevation of the Forsters impossible.

It is now acknowledged that the Hon. Frank Smith has been taken into the Cabinet, and that the Hon. John O'Donohoe is Senator. The manifesto which appears over their names in to-day's issue of this paper, together with that of the Hon. John Costigan, is a guarantee of this. It is truly an act of justice, performed at the risk of offending a powerful section in Ontario. Perhaps, after a little while, these gentlemen, who have influence in the Cabinet, will recognize that the Irish have also a right to appointments to the Sanate in Quebec and other Provinces, rights which up to this have been ignored. An evening contemporary, in its issue of a few days back, expressed itself to the effect that it would have no objection to see the whole Cabinet composed of Irishmen if they were best qualified, and it then went on to grumble at the instalment of justice granted, all the same. But that was merely fanfaronnade, and as such was Norwithstanding the fresh crop of crimes accepted all round. What the Irish ask is in Ireland the terrible repression pill is too that they be not given positions of honor because they are such, but that they be not is beginning to dawn upon the average Eng. | ignored on that account, that in fact they ishman that prevention is better than cure, be treated as Canadians, who pay taxes and carry out the duties of citizenship like other

Every time a murder is committed in Ire-

land—agrarian or not—the English papers

seem to think Mr. Parnell should go down on his knees and apologize for it. But when the police shot down boys and giris in the west, on more occasions than one, no one was expected to apologize. This shows inconsistency on the the part of the English journals tor a murder is a murder no matter by whom committed. If it were known that the Land Leaguers-of whom Mr. Parnell is President,-were in the habit of perpetrating those outrages, two courses would be open to him, either to resign from the presidency, or abjectly apologize, and we are inclined to think he would adopt the former. Was Mr. Gladstone responsible for the Trade Union outrages at Leeds and Sheffield, or was Mr. Bright or Mr. Forster? If they were, nobody took the trouble of charging them with rattening and its accompanying horrors -not even their bitterest Tory enemies. Mr. Parnell has denounced crime of every description since the troubles began, and that is all he could do. If the power of preventing evictions were vested in him the might be able to suppress ribbon lodges and therefore prevent outrages. But we all know he has no such power, and he can do nothing but protest. Bibbonism is the complement of Parnell, while, perhaps, Mr. Labouchere, bad landlordism, the latter is the creator of the former. Neither Fenianism nor Land as Lord Cowper, would not be sorry to see Leaguers is responsible for what are known as agrarian outrages. Fenianism was and is-a secret political society for the overthrow of British power in Ireland. Land Leagusism is an open constitutional society for the overthrow of landlordism. Of the former, Lord Salisbury has admitted that it did not deal in assassination; against the latter, nothing has or can be proved in the way of crime. That Ribbonism hangs in the outskirts of the two associations there can be hardly a doubt, but if they were dissolved tomorrow Ribbonism would exist and wax stronger. The truth about Ribbonism is that Another agrarian assassination is reported it is a secret and illegal society, condemned

THE NEWS FROM EGYPT.

Latest cablegrams from the Egyptian capital are alarming ... A crusade against Enropeans has begun, several of them have been murdered and the British Consul has received serious injuries. The national troops have scoured the streets, it is true, but the question is how long will they restrain themselves from fraternizing with the rabble whose feelings they share. No doubt Arabi Bey prevents them. Arabi Bey is still the popular hero. Dervisch Pacha, who arrived at Cairo on a high horse has had to come down, and, in all probability he will be assassinated. It has been hinted that Arabi Bey and the Sultan understood one another, and that may be so, but has the army been taken into their confidence? It appears not, and we see the result, which looks like a rising in Egypt as well against the Sultan as the Europeans. If the army preserve a show of decent neutrality, even as between the populace and Europeans, peace. may be preserved, but it is more likely that within twenty-four hours the mummles of the Pyramids will stir uneasily at the scund o French and English cannon, which they have not heard since 1798.

HON. JOHN O'DONOHOE.

Several interested politicians are trying hard to discredit the Government because of the appointment of the Hon. John O'Donohoe to the Senate. They got up an excitement, a tempest in the teapot, but it dying away, and the little teapot argument that while it would not be objectionable to elect Mr. O'Donohoe to Parliament, it is highly improper to appoint him to the Senate. The correspondent of the Toronto papers seem to forget that Mr. O'Donchoe has been in Parliament, and was elected to the Commons of Canada for East Toronto, in spite of the bigotry and passions of and not only that, but would have been reelected in 1874 but for his honesty to principle in refusing to vote for the expulsion of Riel. That was the only crime that this thoroughly able and honest man committed. But what about the batch of Senators made lately, some of whom were never in Parliament, and others only connected with local legislatures? And if Mr. O'Donohoe was such an atrocious rebel and Fenian in 1866 why did the Reformers of East Toronto return bim to Parliament in 1873? The whole trouble arises from the fact that Mr. O'Donohoe is a conscientious Irish Catholic. The bigots of the ascendancy, whether Liberal or Tory, see with alarm in this new departure of the Government, that in future they are in danger of losing the undue share of public patronage they had enjoyed so long to the exclusion of Irish Catholics, and we may add Irishmen of all creeds, for Irish Protestants were no better off in the way of preferment than their Catholic compatriots.

## A THREATENED BOLT.

Signs of the disintegration of the Liberal narty are becoming more apparent every day. Mr. Labouchere, a Radical and a future Cabinet Minister, told the Whigs on the 25th of May from his place in the House of Commons that he would like to see them go over to the Tories. The following are the words he used, as reported in the London papers :-

"He believed the Prime Minister was pre pared to do what was fair to Ireland, and he ventured to advise him not to allow himself to be overruled in his intentions by a certain section of Whigs (bear, hear). They "had heard a great deal about the Kilmain. ham Treaty. He should like to know whether there was to be a 'Bradford treaty'whether there was to be a coalition which would cast a bridge across the house so as to enable gentlemen sitting on the Liberal side of the House to go over to the other (laughter and cheers). For his part he would be exceedingly glad to see them going over (laughter). They weakened the Radical party on this side of the House; and could be very well spared (hear, hear). The Prime Minister owed little to the Whigs and much to the Badicals, and he hoped he would not be led away by either Whigs or Tories (hear, hear)."

But if that is not sufficient as one of the signs of the times, Earl Cowper's speech in the House of Lords is another. This man who has been relieved from his lucrative position in Dub. lin Castle, says that when he received the order for release of Parnell and the other Irish members, he thought it a forgery, and. at last, signed it merely as a matter of routine The meaning of this is that Lord Cowper thought it was an outrage to release Mr. just as important a factor in British politic Ministry. And indeed that would be the most natural order of things, if order reigned | that the Irish vote will sway the result of all round. The split between the Whigs the elections on the 20th of June. And so it and the Radicals is growing apace, and the will. And we thoroughly agree with the next thing we shall hear of is an alliance between the Whigs and Tories, and things. But again we ask, why? Let us then a dissolution of Parliament try and answer the question. The and an appeal to the country in Irish love their native land, or the which Gladstone and Chamberlain will land of their fathers, or their mothers belaustained. There is an evident rapproche- or both, with an intensity that history can ment between the Badicals and the Irish find no parallel for, simply because history National Party, as we can see by the results of divisions in which the minorities on amendments to the Repression bill are unusually large. There is little doubt that a Argyle and Granville in the Lords and dominant faction in Canada, for then they from politics altogether. We hope that under rights in the matter-let us say of emolusider age? Some say it is caused by the \$40,000.

the new regime Dublin Castle will follow the Whigs out of existence, and that its site may be, figuratively speaking, sown with salt. It is a spot accursed.

CHATEAUGUAY

Mr. F. A., Quinn is contesting this constituency against Mr. Holton, whose only recommendation in life is that he is the son of a distinguished father. He was elected on that account two years ago, and since then has not lifted up his voice in the Dominion Parliament. That certainly is more his misfortune than his fault, for Mr. Holton cannot speak, at least not in public. And yet, people go to Parliament to speak as well as to vote, for, just imagine what would happen if all the constituencies would, by a singular coin idence, return 206 Holtons to Parliament. Why, they could only stare at each other like so many clams and remain as mute. The word Parliament is derived from the French verb parler, to speak, and from this it follows that as Mr. Holton cannot make an intelligent speaker, he an accomplished speaker, and not only that, but speaks French just as well as English. This should be an essential in a county like Chateauguay. One of the elected for his father's sake, he said every men should stand on his merits, but if the virtues of the dead shed lustra on their relatives, then the son-in-law of the illustrious D'Arcy McGee was entitled to some consideration from Canadians.

But apart from the personal merits of the candidates, there is another question to be considered, and a greater one. Are the electors prepared to give up the National Policy and oppose the men who made the country prosperous, and will make it still more prosperous in the future. Mr. Holton is a Rouge; it was the Rouges who brought about the hard times, the bankruptcies, failures and soup kitchens of 1876 and 1877, who showed deficits, while the present Government exhibits a surplus of \$12,000,000! It is almost an insult to proceed any further with this article. We are confident Mr. Quinn will be member for Chateauguay on next Tuesday.

THE SPIRIT OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM. One of the fairest and best written papers

in Canada is the World, a daily organ of independence, published in Toronto. We do not know who the proprietors are, we do not know who the editor is; so much the better in fact. What we do know is, that it is a good paper opposed to imperialism and flunkeyism, and in those respects it meets with our strongest sympathy. Still it has a fault; which of us has not. whether as newspaper men or mere mortals. The World inclines to Know Nothingism or native Canadianism,-a fault, which we may other things being equal, who would not vote for a man born in Canada in preference to one not racy of the soil. It is surely some thing of a recommendation to have it to say, moulder in Mount Royal, or in the Catholic cemetery up there." It is only natural that the saying should carry weight with it. But, if the World allows us to make a suggestion, on the same principle it is that a man may point to the churchyard and say. "the hones of my children moulder up there." Because, look you, one is not master of the actions of his ancestors so much as he is of his predecessors. And if we have had a Sir Alian McNab in Canada, so have we had also a D'Arcy McGee. The bones of each enrich our soil; the intellect of each sheds instre on our history. If the World will turn back a few pages in its historical reading it will find that Know-Nothingism was tried in the United States and found sadly wanting. It preduced blood and ill-feeling, and these were all; its memory is to-day more of a stench than an odor.

We complain of the article in the World (which we produce) less from any logic contained in it than that its ideas have been adopted, or stolen, by the so-called independent press, notably by a Montreal sheet, which has no talent of its own to originate ideas. And the idea of the World is, singular to state, that Irish Catholics have too much influence in Canadian politics, and that Irish affairs will be an issue on the 20th of outside of a regular essay. The World says World that this is an abnormal state of cannot furnish like conditions. If Ireland Irish of Canada might safely turn their back upon her, leaving her to her own resources.

ment' and "preferment. For we contend, mathless what the Montreal and Toronto will not receive fair play in manufacturing national papers say, that the Irish are cities until the by-law abating the smoke physically , and intellectually capable of nuisance is put into force in a more efficient expend their force in behalf of the the adult and grown-up child may regist Motherland, and a kind word from the smoke poison but infants succumb to it a political aspirant goes with them Fection 3 of the by-law says:further than a promise of a situation. This, we confess, is generous insanity. Still, if chimney of a private dwelling house) sendsuch were removed from the world it would ing forth smoke in such quantity as to be a rot; it would degenerate into, what Darwin and any person who shall commit such says, it sprang from, spes, baboons and nuisance, or permit the same to be committed monkeys; and we say it with some feeling, or shall allow the same to exist or shall the know-rothing utterances of the World, audof its Montreal and elsewhere imitations, appear to emanate from baboons. " No other vote," says the World, is so powerful in Ontario as the " Irish vote." Is it indeed so powerful? Why then have not the Irish of Ontario more representatives in the Senate than one, considering the number, 300,000, that is to say, a seventh of the population? Will the World answer us this one question so as to satisfy us? And the same all over. In our opinion, should not be sent to Ottawa to represent the | if it is worth anything, it is because of the expeople of Chateauguay. Suppose some penditure of force in a direction which indigravious injustice were perpetrated on the cates generosity more than common county how could he stand up and have it sense; as it is understood by the redressed. Mr. Quinn is, on the other hand, Scotch. While the Irish who do not belong to an inferior race, expend their time looking after the weal of the Old Country, the Scotch walk into bank directories and Pacific Railroad syndicates. Is this explaelectors explained the situation thoroughly nation sufficient? If not, we warn the Toronon a late occasion when in answer to a Libe- to and Montreal know nothing papers that They have become the channel through we shall change our tactics. It appears to us that Ireland is on the eve of being able from Thalberg to Archer. to take charge of her own destinies, and hence of allowing us to take charge of ours, in which case we shall, in this fair and free land of Canada, by conclusions in n triendly spirit with our neighbors of the tis to their enterprise that we owe it that we Caucasian race and see what we can do in have an the way of establishing ourselves as members Carenno and Rive King are in some on an equal footing with them.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

THE HAMILTON " TIMES " ON THE TARIFF. The Hamilton Times is making very farfetched deductions from the published reports of Canadian exports under the present and old tariff. Because Mr. Wanzer, the great sewing machine man, has been paid a drawback on exported machines under the tariff, the Times thinks he has been bought up in this way by the Government. They claim that Mr. Wanzer, with all his political influence, has turned Tory, and blame the Goverament and Mr. Wanzer for undue influence. Sometimes we see what it is to have politics rne mad. Mr. Wanzer under the new Canadian tariff, which has brought back the glow of health to our country, has been enabled to double his manufacturing facilities. This is a matter known to all who take any interest

in the manufacture of sewing machines. Under the Cartwright tariff, three at least of the Hamilton sewing machine manufacturers failed and sold out their plant. Mr. Wanzer, being very long established, did a fair business then, and bought up the plant and buildings and grounds of his unsuccessful competitors. But Mr. Wanzer, who under the Cartwright ta-iff found 400 employees could not be constantly employed, is now unable with double that number of skilled mechanics to fill his orders. He is erecting on the borders of the lake, in Hamilton, two large ing sewing machines and their accessories. admit, leans to the side of virtue. For, all No wonder Mr. Wanzer has gone from the Reform ranks, if he has gone. We are sure from what we know of Mr. Wanzer, that he will exercise no undue influence upon the electors in his employ; but hear it ye hard working mechanics of "The bones of my father and my mother Hamilton, Montreal as well. The Times and the Plake men have lost and will lose on the 20th inst., many of those who were hitherto wont to rally round their flag. Bu! their loss is your gain. More labor, better pay. Mourn ye Grits over the loss of Mr. Wanzer; rejoice Mr. Wanzer and ye toiling mechanics who love a good dinner when you work for it. Canadian men to work and make goods for Canadian people. This is what we consider the very perfection and consolidation of the Confederation Act, which is to lift Canada to her proper place in the commerce of the world. On election day there will be few who will not be on the side of the N. P., and men like Mr. Wanzer who are large exporters are wise to look pevond the mere stripe of a party when our industries as a people are involved.

> Guiteau has one more card to play before he falls into the hands of the executioner and that is a small one. He has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which everyone knows will be refused, and then nothing remains for him but to petition President Arthur who, he imagines, should be grateful for having made him President, while in fact that is precisely the reason he will refuse point blank to com-

DERVISCH PACHA went into Egypt like a roaring lion, full of hauteur, as the Sultan's representative, and he will leave it like a lamb, June, little less than Canadian issues them- if, indeed, he leaves at all, which is not selves. And, in fact, this is true in a likely. The Egyptians have smelled blooda measure. But why is it true? Why is it the blood of the Infidel at that-and the said Cowper in prison and Paruell in the so? This is not so easy a question to answer they will hardly stop until they make away with the Khedive and Dervisch Pachs, and a good many more Pachas as well. But what are England and France doing? Their ultimatum has been flung in their teeth, their subjects murdered, their representatives insulted, and yet their fleets ride at anchor in the harbor, and their legislators jabber at home as idly. Perhaps Bigmarck can explain.

It is noticed that at the present time a great many deaths of infants under one year were contented and, therefore, happy, the old are reported from Montreal, Toronto Quebec and Hamilton—the four principal cities of Canada. And yet there is no epidemic raging that we know, small-pox is, of course, never altogether absent, and dyphtheria Forster and Goschen in the Commons will (the Irish) would be in a position makes its insidious advances here and textsining royalty in Epping Forest; and enlead the bolters. Then Gladstone will dist to unite their strength-if necessary there, but those two destroyers of infant solve, and the future parties will be Radical and enter the lists on home issues life are not making great ravages at and Conservative, or rather Democrats and Asgainst all or any section or parties the present time. Whence then comes ariatocrats: the Whigs will have disappeared which essayed to deprive them of their the mortality among children of ten-

cold spring, while others assert that children taking their own part. At present they manner than it is at present. The lungs of

> Sec. 3. Any chimney (not being the nuisance hurtful to public health and safety, neglect or refuse to remove or abate the same, shall, for each oftence, be liable to the penalty provided in section 5 of this By-law.

Section 5 provides for fine and imprison. ment, but, strange to say, although volumes of poisonous smoke are seen every day, we hear nothing of fines by the Recorder in that connection. Nor can the offender complain that it cannot be prevented, for it is well known that the smoke consumer patented by McWilliams, as well as other inventions when properly applied, will consume the smoke, prevent the surrounding air being poisoned and save the lives of infants.

MR. FREDERIC ARCHER AT THE QUEEN'S HALL.

It is difficult to over-estimate the debt which musicians on this continent owe to the great plane houses of America. For the last quarter of a century nearly the whole of the music in this country has been in their hands. which all the musical celebrities of the day have been introduced to the American public.

It has been the fashion to find fault with the controlling influences which certain of the great houses, notably those of Weber and Steinway, have exercised over the movements of the Art world, but we must not forget that Art world in America at all, and if Rubenstein and Joseffy, instances put forward mainly in the Interest of this or that house in the trade, yet we, the public, resp the benefit of their advent, whom, but for the enterprise and pluck of these houses, we might never have listen-

Thus it is that we in Montreal, have come naturally to look to the enterprise of the great house of "Weber," to furnish us, through their agents, the New York Piano Company, not only with planor, but with the first artists in the world to play upon them.

To this fortunate combination we are indebted this week for a musical treat in Mr. Frederic Archer's second visit to us. On the last occasion on which Mr. Archer visited Montreal he confined himself in the main to to organ playing, only treating his friends and a limited number of the public to an afternoon performance on the "Carreno plano" in Weber Hall. As we then discovered, however, and as all who visited the Queen's Hall on Thursday afternoon will admit. Mr. Archer is, to a remarkable degree, a master of two instruments-the organ and th · piano.

Probably the magnificent Piano which occupies the platform in the Queen's Hall has never been heard to better advantage. Mr. Archer's programme, yesterday, subjected it to a very severe test, but at the risk of seeming to praise the instrument at the expense of the performer, we must say that the Weber stood it magnificently.

Mr. Archer's playing is almost beyond criticism. He played a selection of infinite variety, comprising, amongst others, a valse and cavotte of his own, and the impression made upon his audience was magical. The manner in which he brought out the best qualities of the piano, making it sing at one time like the human voice, at another ringing out the clear and bell-like treble in brilliant ecale passages. Vet again awaking the thunders which sleep in its depths. was a revelstion to those who had never heard the hall so filled with melody .- Herald.

THE NEW CONVENT.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE-THE EXERCISES.

The corner-stone of the new convent on North avenue was laid with appropriate ceremonies, vesterday afternoon, in the presence of a great concourse of people—the number being probably not less than five thousand. The clergy present were the Bt. Bev. Bishop DeGoesbriand, Rev. Thomas Lynch, Vicar-General, and the Rev. Fathers Michaud and Sullivan of St Mary's Cathedral, Closrec of St. Joseph's Church, Acdet of Wincoski and Kerlidou of Vergennes. Taking part in the ceremonies were the Ladies' Sodality of the Blessed Virgin; the Young Men's Catholic Union; the school children of the Cathedral. numbering nearly six hundred; the school children of St. Joseph's church, numbering about four hundred; and the St. Joseph's and St. John's societies. The procession was a long one, and with its flags and banners, the regalia of the societies and the handsomely dressed young girls, was interesting and beautiful. The corner-atone, which was placed on the left hand corner of the main entrance, bears on its face the inscription "May 14, 1882;" and on the left side (facing the city): "Pio Nono; Die 16 junii, 1871; Dies quam fecit Dominue." This inscription is in commemoration of the fact that on the date given Pope Pius 1X. attained the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate—an anniversary attained by no other Pope since St.

The exercises opened with an elequent address by Rev. Father Michaud, in which he spoke of the great work accomplished by Bishop DeGoesbriand during the twenty-eight years of his incumbency of the Bishopric of Burlington and announced that the new institution was for people of every creed and nationality. The (Latin) office of laying the corner-stone was held by the bishop. The singing by the children was very fina. All sang in unison and the effect was grand. The selections included the Latin "Ave Maria Stella and some English hymns. The exercises were interesting throughout and passed off in a manner that left nothing to be desired.—Burlington Free Press and Times,

The municipality of Milan, in celebration of the opening of the St. Gothard Tunnel, has just been entertaining royalty and the representative of three nations at a municipal banquet, at which about a thousand people were present. The cost was \$8,000. The corporation of the city of London has lately been entertained themselves to a luncheon before royalty arrived. It is stated by their organ in the press, with an air of astonishment at the moderation of the amount, that the cost will

June 14, 1882

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#### CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Feast Solemnized with all pomp and grandeur-Divine Homage paid to the Sacred Wost-The Procession-Impressive Ceremonies-The Line of March-The Arches and Decorations-The admiring multitude,

The great Catholic feast of Corpus Christi was solemnized on Sunday in this city by a grand religious procession. The day was nshered in with every indiction that the weather would not interfere with the open celebration, but would add to its magnificence. From early morning the city began to wear the appearance of a day extraordinary. Every one was out in their holiday sttire; flage were floating high, and numerous banners were being carried from various sections to a central point, the bands were playing at the head of the parish societies, the church bells sent forth their joyous peals calling the citizens to assemble and do honor to the Sacred Host on its triumphal march.

The celebration proper took place in the Church of Notre Dame, which was crowded with an immense number of worshippers and admiring spectators. The ceremonies began by the offering up of Mass by the Rev. Father Larue, attended by deacon and subdescon. During the Mass the various Societies had assembled in the vicinity of the Church and formed into line of march in the following order:

Band. The pu ils of the Sisters' schools. Band. Congregation of the Immaculate Conception.

Band. Congregation of Notre Dame de la Victoire. Band. Confraternity of St. Anne. Confraternity of Perpetual Adoration of the

Confraternity of Ladies of the Holy Family. Band. The Congregation of Sours' Grises with their ()rnhans. Sisters of the Congregation.

Blessed Sacrament.

Band. Papils of the Schools of the Christian

Brothers, Societe des Commis Marchands. Papils of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. Band.

Pupila of St. Mary's College. Pupils of the Montreal College. Congregation of Ville Marie. Band. Clergy of the Philosophical and Theological

Seminaries. Priest and attendants with the Blessed Sacrament. The members of the Corporation.

The members of the Bar and other officials. St. Patrick's Temperance Society. The Catholic Young Men's Society. Band.

The Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society. St. Ann's Temperance Society. The Congregations of the various Churches with bands.

The Host was borne by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, attended by numerous clergy and by a guard of honor of a company of the 65th Bat-talion, under Major Dogas, who defiled on each side of the canopy. The following was the

ROUTE OF PROCESSION,

Place d'Armes Square, Place d'Armes Hill, Craig, St. Lawrence Main, St. Catherine, Eubert, Duborg, St. Denis, Bonsecours and Notre Dame streets back to Notre Dame Church, where the procession dispersed.

The route selected was shorter than on | nounced from London. a magnificent scale, particularly those on St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Rubert streets. Along St. Hubert street the decorations were on a much more extensive scale than on any other part of the route, that in front of 157 being particularly gorgeous. A shrine to the against Tunis. Blessed Virgin was also noticeable on the same street.

## ARCHES AND DECORATIONS.

From Craig street up St. Lawrence Main colors in endless profusion. Every store surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland. slong this part of the route of the procession In 1871 he published two volumes of "Lecwas hung with all kinds of colored silks and tures on Surgery.

bunting. No effort had been spared to place

The funcial of ex-Mayor Morrison took bunting. No effort had been spared to place this street in the head of the list. The citi-

ness of outward display. There were four arches reared in this street, all of them of elegant structure, but one of them surpassing all the rest in beauty of design. The first arch was at the corner of St. Lawrence Main and Craig street. It was in dictus qui venit in nomine Domine-ecce panis Angelorum factus cibus viatorum." Saveral pictures of saints adorned the two smaller arches. Another arch was reared on conducted the services. the corner of Vitre and St. Law-It bore above the cenrence Main. tre arch the Papal arms, the mitre and weeks of intense suffering. At first a sore crossed keys executed in gold. At Lagauchebore no particular inscription, but was gaily | thought by the physicians that it could be adorned with the national colors. The controlled and no serious results were imfourth arch, and the best one, was on the mediadely apprehended further than the procorner of St. Lawrence and St. Catherine bable loss of a part of the foot. It continued streets. It was four pillared, facing both thus for four or five weeks, when a rapid dewas easily perceivable that no effort had been spared to make it the finest structure of the took place. Prominent physicians from Boskind along the whole route of the ton, Montreal and the surrounding country procession. On the side tacing down were summoned, and at length, as the last inscription, " Ecce panis angelorum facius amputated above the knee. The operation cibus vintorum." On the side facing east on was successfully accomplished, and the pa-St Catherine could be read, "Adoremus extrenum tient bore it as well as could be expected. It sanctissimum sacramentum." The national did not avail, however, but though his death flags waved over the centre arch. Without | was not expected so soon, it is not supposed doubt this arch was the finest on the route. Another four pillered arch similar in con struction to the last mentioned one had been erected on the corner of St. Catherine and Sanguinet streets. A small such also graced | miles from Newport, on April 5, 1823, and the corner of St. Elizabeth street had just rassed his 59th birthday. concluding the list. Although there were some pretty decorations on St. St. Catherine street, this thoroughfare made on this street made amends by a most profuse thickness of the trees made it unnecessary, as

middle of the street.

as far as private decorations were concerned. At the foot of St. Hubert street a grand double. arch had been erected. Inside of this on a raised platform, were three young ladies attired in the garb of angels, holding in their hand salvers and kneeling in an attitude of prayer. From this arch, up the street as far as Dorchester, the sight was a beautiful one. At almost every private dwelling, extensive efforts had been made to decorate the surroundings in a manner suitable to the occa-

sion. At the corner of St. Catharine and St. Hubert streets, a rich and beautiful repository was erected. After the golden canopy bad reached this spot, a general halt was made and His Lordship the Bishop carried the Host to the altar and Benediction was given with great solemnity. The multitude which crowded the thoroughfare at this junction paid their homage to the Blessed Sacrament on bended knee, and sang the hymn of adoration, Tantum Ergo, in a wrand ensemble, which produced a protound in pression. The surroundings of the repository were really handsome and attracted considerable attention

On St. Catherine street, in three or four places, a palmy pile spanned the street. Along Notre Dame street the decorations were also very profuse and striking. At the Cathedral the sight was a grand one. Everywhere were banners, streamers, palms and evergreens massed together, which produced an admirable sight.

After the procession had returned to the Church of Notre Dame the principal societies entered with the Bishop and assisted at the mid-day Mass, which brought the celebration of the Feast to a close.

The procession was a very large one, it having taken two hours and several minutes to pass a given point. It was witnessed by thousands of spectators who througed the line of march, as well as every available space that windows or roof could provide. The many strangers who were in the city were particularly loud in their expressions of admiration. The sight was as novel to them as it was grand and significant.

#### THE FETE DIEU IN MONT-REAL.

Whence all this pomp and pageantry displayed,
Why do triumphal arches proudly rise,
And deep-toned bells from out grey tow'rs neal forth, And flags and pennons float on heaven's cool

breeze; Why swells that wave of harmony sublime, From many thousand voices chanting praise.
And in one strain of music, soft and sweet.
The bells, the ciarious and the voices blend.

Who is this mighty King that onward Through reverent multitudes bowed down in

awe?
'I's He, the Healer of the sick, the blind,
Whose word full oft hath raised the dead to
life;—
He that of old walked 'mid Judea's hills,
And scattered blessings ever as he went.

Lo! when He comes with martial music's swell,
With scent of flow'rs and incense floating round;
Then bow the head and lowly bend the knee,
While Jesus, Son of David, passeth by—
And angel-choirs their grandest anthems

sing, With Alieluias beaven and earth resound!

## J. A. SADLIER. Montreal, Feast of Corpus Christi, 1882.

OBITUARY. The Rev. J F Blanchet, Vicar of St. Rochs

died on Saturday June 10th. Mr. James Hogg, a much respected citizen of Belleville, Ont., died in that city on the morning of June 8th.

The death of the eminent engineer and ship-builder, Mr. John Scott Russell, is an-

previous occasions, and consequently much | Mr. Dansereau, Sr., father of Mr. C. A. more time was devoted to the construction of Daussteau, of Montreal, died at the latter's the several arches, which were erected on residence on Wednesday night, June 7th, after a brief illness.

Levy, the English claimant to the Enfida estate, in Tunis, is dead. It was the diffi-culty about the possession of this property which precipitated the French movement

Professor James Spence, F. R. S. E., F. R. G. S. E, is dead. He was bern in 1812. and received his medical education at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. He was apstreet as far as the eye could reach the Fete | pointed professor of surgery in the University Disa decorations atretched their gleaming of Edinburgh in 1864, and in 1865 was made

place in Toronto on the afternoon of June zens dwelling on St. Lawrence Main seemed | 12th, and was largely attended by citizens of to have vied with each other in showing how all classes. The interment was taken in much they honored their God by the gorgeous- | hand by the municipal authorities, and assumed the form of a public funeral. Mayor McMurrich and members of the Corporation were in attendance, the former being a pall bearer, representing his father, Hon John McMurrich, who is out of the city. The body was attired in the dress of a Queen's the shape of a huge gate, and bore the following inscription about the main arch:—" Bene- Cayley, City Treasurer Harman, Lt-Col Cayley, City Treasurer Harman, Lt-Col Arthurs, Mr A T Todd, Mr Robt Hay, M P, Mr D B Read, Q C, and Mr Jas L Michie, Bey D A Macdonnell, of St Andrew's Church,

Hon. Lucius Robinson died at Newport. Vt., on the morning of June 8th after several of the nature of gangrene appeared upon tiere streets the third arch was erected. It the right foot, and, though painful, it was streets. Its dimensions were grand, and it cline, with great loss of strength and a gen-St. Lawrence Main street was the hope, on Tuesday forencon last, one leg was the amputation had any effect, certainly not to hasten his death. The immediate cause was no doubt mortification. Mr. Robinson was born in Derby, Vermont, about four

The new series of excavations commenced by Dr. Schliemann this year at Hissarlik rethe least display of any along the whole line | mained for many weeks unattended by any of march. In three private houses private discoveries of moment. A communication, altars were erected, the heauty of which ex- however, which has just been received from cited universal admiration. There were no him by Prof. Virchow, of Berlin, announces arches on St. Hubert street, but the citizens that be has once more been successful. He has brought to light architectural remains of display of bunting of all colors. In fact, the the highest interest. In the lower portion of the hill of Hissarlik he has opened a series their spreading branches almost met in the of halts, corridors, and vaults, which, according to his confident belief, are ruins of the On St. Hubert street especially an extra citadel of ancient Pergamos. Dr. Schliefort had been made to beautify the roadway mann adds that the researches he has recently with arches and overhanging boughs. At been prosecuting have convinced him that the entrances of a large number of private the views he has hitherto held respecting the esidence miniature alters were very taste site of Ilium, and of many of the relics he folly arranged with statues and lighted tapers. formerly discovered, will require much modiwas the day more generally observed | fication.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

-There were 87 interments in the Catholic and 16 in the Protestant cometeries during the past week.

-The Superiors of the various convents connected with the "Congregation de Notre Dame" throughout Canada and the United States, who have been in retreat at the convent of Ville Marie, have elected the Rev. Mother St. Bernard, Superior of the convent in Montreal, to the office of Superior-General; Rev. Mother St. Victor, late Superior-General, was appointed First Assistant Superior, and Rev. Mother St. Jean Baptiste was appointed Second Assistant Superior.

#### THE LUCKY NUMBERS.

The following is a list of the winning numbers for the drawing of prizes which took place during the gift concert in St. Ann's Hall on Monday evening last:-137, 4149, 1212, 1378, 3020, 2655, 820, 1309, 4,582, 1966, 5165, 4695, 605, 217, 1844, 2295, 4218, 2019, 5879, 2914, 2070, 2366, 1048, 1584, 3983, 1819, 462, 5806, 4585, 1826.

#### DEATH OF AN OLD TYPO.

The members of the "Art Preservative of all Arts," have received a sad blow in the death of Mr. William Wilson, who expired this morning, at the comparatively early age of 57 years. Mr. Wilson was one of the oldest printers in this city, and was esteemed and respected by the highly members of the craft, not only here but throughout the whole of Canada and the United States for his many sterling qualities. Last year he represented the Typographical Union of Montreal at the Convention held in Toronto. He was one of the founders of the Union in this city, being its first: President, and was a staunch member up to the time of his decease. His many friends and Union men generally regret his somewhat unexpected death.

ANOTHER CHARLIE ROSS.

A letter has been received from the Chief named Amos Dunham, who goes under various assumed names, one of his aliases being William Riley. He is 5 feet 5 inches high, light complexion, light hair and light moustache, 39 years of age. He goes around the country peddling salve, and pretends various physical infirmities in order to get patronage, money and sympathy. Twenty-five dollars is offered to any one causing the arrest of the abductor.

#### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

A grand convention of the former scholars of St. Mary's College, among whom are many of the leading men of the country, will be held at the College on the 19th and 20th of July next. Leading citizens from all parts of the Dominion who have received their education at this time-honored institution will grace the convention with their presence. The convention will be opened by the celebration of High Mass on the morning of the 19th, and the convention proper will be opened at 2.30 in the afternoon, and an entertainment will be given in the evening. On

the second day the proceedings will be opened by the celebration of Mass for deceased echolars, after which the principal places in and around Montreal will be visited. In the evening a grand banquet will be held, and the whole College will be beautifully illuminated.

ONENIA KANATHAROCLATINANAM.

The shave is the name of an Indian from Caughnawaga who was fixed \$25 and costs in the Police Court this morning for having liquor in his possession. He and five companions were on the train from Montreal to St. Ann's on last Saturday. They were all very drunk, and Onenia was exhibiting a two gallon jar of whiskey to his comrades. Deputy High Constable Contant was in the same car, and attempted to take the whiskey from its owner. The latter resisted what be thought an unjust interference and showed fight. The conductor, however, added the weight of his authority to that of the officer, and the poor Indian had to deliver up his fire water and submit to the disgrace of being arrested by a pale face. This morning the two gallon jar of whiskey was the strongest evidence against him. The fact of the liquor being found on him was sufficient for his condemnation. The clerk who took down the minutes of the case has had leave of absence for a week to recruit after the immense effort in writing down the defendant's name half-adozen times without mis-spelling it.

#### "NOBA'S" LETTERS. We clip the following from the Witness: To the Editor of the Witness:

Sin,-Noticing in a late issue of the Witness a paragraph intimating that the letters of "Nora" were in the press, I beg to enclose two dollars (\$2.00) as a small contribution to the fund intended to defray part expenses of publication. An attentive reader of Mrs. McDougall's letters, I am bound to say that their broad and noble tone, so graceful and attractive in style, have the ring of the true metal about them. Knowing as I do that they touch the very inmost core of Irish discontent and misery, I heartily wish for them a wide circulation.

I am, yours truly, JOHN KEANE. Ottaws, June 6, 1882.

#### POSTAL STATISTICS. SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The following figures have an interest as indicating the relative proportions in which emigration has flown from a certain section of this Province to the Eastern and Western States respectively. On Monday last, in the day postal car from Quebec to Montreal, on | the North Shore Railway, enumeration was made of the number of letters collected on the way up for those two opposite portions of the American Union. The count does not include any letters from the city of Quebec itself, but it embraces the country on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, after leaving Quebec, until Montreal is reached :-For Massachusetts 208, of which 48 were for Lowell; Boston 15; Bhode Island 42; New Hampshire 62; Connecticut 36; Vermont 32; New York State 51; New York City 13; Maine 12; total 472. The total for Western States was 211, of which nearly half, 106, were for Michigan. The indication is that from the section of country in question, the settlement of French-Canadiana is in the Eastern States more than twice what it is in: the Western. The small number of letters for Boston and New York shows that the population of these North Shore countles as: been drawn only to an inconsiderable extent

towns, which has excercised the strongest attractive powers. For Manitoba there were 26 lettera.

#### SUBURBAN ANNEXATION.

The special committee on suburban annex ation have presented a report to the City Council recommending that the Municipality of Hochelaga should be annexed to the city on the following conditions:-lst. That the city will assume all the liabilities of the the following: -" Turkey is about to share Municipality, which are hereinbefore enumerated. 2nd. That the Municipality will an asylum for the Jewish fugitives from Rustransfer and make over to the city all its as- sian and Roumanian intolerance and persesets and property. 3rd. That the portion of cution. Mr. Lawrence Oliphant and Mr. Hochelaga which is annexed to the city will James Alexander—the Moses and the Aaron be added to and form part of St. Mary's Ward of the situation-are now here, and several the representation of which will not be in- hundred half naked and starving men, creased, but the representation of the remaining wards will be proportionately decreased. The report was adopted.

THE MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN JUNC-TION RAILWAY.

Howick, June 12.-The work of construction of the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway through Chateauguay County was begun here to-day amid great rejoicings and in the presence of a large and enthusiastic assemblage. The first sods were turned by Thomas Gibbie, Esq., Senator Bureau, Mr. S. Foster, Vice-President of the company, and Mr. T. D. Mr. S. Foster, Vice-President of the company, and Mr. T. D. Bannaford, and the ceremony concluded the three former gentlemen briefly addressed the audience, in which was a large number of ladies, upon the position and purposes of the their co-religionists whose only immediate railway company. The proceedings closed object in life was to get out of Russia, no with bearty cheers for Mr. Joseph Hickson, President of the Company, and a declaration of thanks to him for his good faith in pushing forward the work of construction and his determination to give the people of the Chateauguay Valley an early connection by rail with the commercial centres of the country.

#### THE NAMES OF STREETS. THE VARIOUS CHANGES.

A report was read at the meeting of the of Police of Elizabeth, N. J., stating that on City Council from the Road Commit-31st March last, a little boy named Charles | tee expressing the opinion that calling the M. Dunham, 13 years of age, was abducted names of thoroughfares running in a direct from his home on 31st March last. He is 4 line different names was a source of annoyfeet 4 inches high, has black hair and eyes, ance to the public and recommending that Besides an exodus from Russia we are threat-scar on the top of his head, sore eyes and a the names of St. Joseph and St. Mary streets ened with an exodus from Roumania. sore over the shin bone of the leg, which at be changed to that of Notre Dame street times causes him to limp. The abductor is through its entire length, from McGill to the city limits west to be called Notre Dame street West; from McGill street to Dalhousie Square to be called Notre Dame street Centre, and from Dalhousie Square to the city limits east to be called Notre Dame street East, and that the name of St. Bonaventure street be changed to that of St. James from McGill street west to be called St. James street West, and from McGill street East to be called St. James street East.

On motion of Ald. Laurent the report was adopted.

# VETERANS OF THE POTOMAC.

General S. Moffat, Collector of Customs at Plattsburg; General Wells, Collector of Customs at Burlington and Special Customs Agent Biglow, of Plattsburg, are in town, stopping at the St. Lawrence Hall. They are en route for Detroit to attend the grand reunion of the veterans of the army of the Potomac, to be held in that city on next Thursday.

## BREVITIES.

Forest fires are raging in parts of Wisconsin. The damage done by the fire at Hull, Que. on Sunday, amounted to \$10,000.

The writs for the Dominion elections arrived at Victoria, B. C., on Sunday.

C. D. Woodley, a fruit merchant of London, Ont., has left that city unexpectedly.

The freshet on the Fraser River, B. C tinues, and many settlers are ruined. A young man named McCarthy was Russian or Roumanian Jews who express a 1842. If living he would be 126.

bathing. The examinations in the Medical Faculty of Laval University commenced yesterday

asternoon. Several Russian Jews created a disturbance yesterday in New York and were clubbed by

Mr J E Deblois, of Beauport, uncle of Hon Mr Caron, fell from a scaffolding yesterday and broke his leg. Hanlan has sent away an order for oars and

rowlocks, being determined to go to Winnipeg as soon as he is able. Archbishop Taschereau left Quebec yesterday afternoon for Laval to resume his pastoral

tour through the Archdiocese. The chief desire of Vankoughnet, the condemned murderer in jull at Kingston, is

tobacco, which he begs for piteously. News from Kicking Horse Pess, B. C., states that the engineers have found an excellent

line for the railway through the Pass. The Sparrow counterfeiting case at Ottawa has been enlarged for a week, and in the meantime it is expected that further arrests will be

made. A picnic under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church at Kemptville, Ont, will take place on Wednesday next. Father McDonnell, the popular parish priest, will manage

the affair.

A son of Mr. J. Paterson, of Maryboro. Ont., while handling a dynamite cartridge it accidentally exploded in his hands, maugling them fearfully. It is likely his right hand will be completely destroyed.

Miguel Otero, Vice-President of the Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fe Railroad, was about to die in Denver. He was a Roman Catholic, and the Rev. Father Pinto was called to attend him. The priest told him that before absolution he must renounce Free Masonry. He rejused, and died under the ban of the Church. Acting under the order of his Bishop, Father Pinto excluded the remains from the Catholic church and graveyard. This caused excitement, and the Masons conducted burial service with unusual

pomp. On May 24 Queen Victoria completed he 63rd year, an age which has been exceeded by eleven only of the sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman Conquest, viz. Henry I., Henry III., Edward I., Edward III, Queen Elizabeth, James II., George I, George II., George III., George IV., and William On the 20th of June next her Majesty will have reigned over the United Kingdom for forty-five years, a reign which in length has been exceeded by those of three only of the [Kings of Eugland, viz.: Henry Ill., Edward III., and George III.

The recently published returns of the Austrian (1880) census show that 50 per cent of the people are employed in agriculture, 5% in commerce, banking and tr asportation, 31 in eachusetts, with its many manufacturing occupations of 310 per cent. are unknown. | sons congregated for a similar purpose.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS. London, June 6.-At a meeting of the

Mansion House Committee for the relief of the Russian Jews It was stated that the amount of £82,458 had been collected, of which there remained £25,000. It was resolved to send commissioners to Hamburg to superintend the departure of the emigrants. THE BEFUGEES IN TURKEY.

Our Constantinople correspondent sends with the United States the honor of providing women and children, forming the advance guard of the exodus, have already arrived in Constantinople. This morning I visited these poor refugees, who are temporarily cared for in the Jewish quarter of Balata, on the Golden Horn. Most of them have escaped from the devastations of Balta and Elizabethgrad. Their wan, terror stricken countenances told their story far more eloquently than words. About half of them were women and children and orphans. An unusually large proportion of the women were far advanced in pregnancy and nearly all were accompanied by children of the most tender ages. All the emigrants with whom I spoke expressed their joy at getting out of Russia and declared that they had left behind them thousands of matter how, even if they knew that they must die of want in any other country. A general influx of Jewish refugees in Constantinople would involve the greater misery and suffering where there is already great privation and want among the poorer classes of the regular inhabitants. Such an influx is, however, deemed inevitable, and the only hope is that the general stampede toward Constantinople can be retarded for a few months, when preparations of some kind can be made to lessen the suffering. In the meantime the Jews already arrived are provided with food by means of local subscriptions, and the Mansion House Committee has been applied to for funds.

" Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, who recently arrived here from Jassy, states to me that although no violent outbreak has as yet occured in Roumania, nevertheless the entire Jewish population is in hourly dread lest the outrages which spread like a contagion from Balta to Bessarabia shall in turn extend to Roumania, where, within the past two weeks, the Jews have been deprived of almost all their civil rights-where they cannot hold land, nor pursue their trades or ordinary occupations, nor even peddle their wares in the street, and where life has become intolerable. There are over two hundred and sixty-five thousand Jews in Roumanis, and Mr. Oliphant believes that over 200,000 of them will emigrate. Sentiment and reverence for the traditions of their race draws them to Palestine rather than toward America. Last week the Central Jewish Committee, which represents 49 local committees, met at Jassy, and 200,000f were at once subscribed to start an exodus fund. The Roumanian Jews, added to the Russian Jews, will so augment the numbers coming to Turkey that all preparations for caring for them will probably prove inadequate, and Mr. Oliphant issued circuins from Jassy begging and imploring them to d 'ay their departure for at least four months. The Sultan does not want to have another imperium in imperio in his dominions, and consequently will never consent to the formation of any autonomous colonization schemes in Palestine. He has, however, expressed Jews, and the Turkish authorities are instructed to issue Ottoman passports to all drowned yesterday at Brampton, Ont, while desire to settle anywhere in the Ottoman dominions with the sole exception of Pales-

MR. OLIPHANT'S MISSION

## A DUCAL PILGRIMAGE.

New York, June 6 .- A London correspondent says: Much interest is felt in social circles at the return of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk from the miracle-working spring of Lourdes in France. Their journey has been made in the faith, worthy of times long past, that a pilgrimage to the shrine of our Lady of Lourdes would remove the dreadful affliction of blindness from their infant son and heir, the little Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and I am informed that even now their Graces have not given up hope, though at tually bankrupts every wealthy Jew in Ruspresent there is no sign of improvement in the child's condition. This modern pilgrimage, I am sorry to say, excites decision in some quarters, but the feeling generally is only one of deep sympathy for the sorrowing parents. It is said that Cardinal Manning rather discouraged the journey, but the family position urged it, and their advice prevailed finally. The child and his parents are now in London in the strictest eclusion.

#### MRS. LANGTRY TO AN EDINBURGH AUDIENCE.

From the Scotsman. When Mrs. Langtry closed her engagement at Edinburgh on Saturday night, May 20, the Thertre Royal was again packed from floor to ceiling, the audience numbering little short of 2,000 persons.

When the curtain fell for the last time the enthusiasm of the audience reached a climax, and in response to the plaudits showered on her, Mrs. Langtry made the following speech: "I should like so much to tell you before I

leave Edinburgh how grateful I am for the kind way in which you have received mereally so much more than I deserved or expected; because, of course, I am quite a novice, and all the grand talent comes here from all parts of the world. I have only been on the stage a very short time-since the 19th of January, so that this makes my nineteenth week. Now, it is impossible to learn to act in that short time, any more than to paint a picture. I am as much surprised to find myself standing here before you as you must be to see me. I have a great deal to learn; but I shall work very, very hard, in the hope that next time I come here I may really merit your approval. I shall remember my first visit to Edinburgh with the greatest pleasure; and, indeed, I ought to feel quite at home here, for I am half Scotch. My mother is a Scotchwoman, and was born in this town. 1 am very proud of it. I can only repeat my thanks, and hope that it may not be long before I come back to this beautiful Edinburgh and 'bonnie Scotland.'"

During the delivery of this impromptu speech Mrs. Langtry, who had been presenten with three bouquets, was again and again applauded. On leaving the theatre for the Royal Hotel she was followed by a large

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

Germans are gradually becoming the bakers of London.

The King of the Belgiaus bas given \$24,000 for Courbet's "Stone Breaker."

The O'Connor Don has been made a Privy Councillor, and becomes the Right Honorable.

The fattest man in Maine is dead. His name was Joe Burry, and he weighed 400 pounds. Stock of the Bank of Ireland is selling at

319—that is higher than stock of the Bank of England.

The East India tea trade is making immense advances, and threatens to do that of China serious injury. Miss Chamberlain, who is making such a

sensation in London, is from Cleveland, Ohio. She was at school in this city. Emmeline West of Richmond has been polsoned once, shot twice, and stabbed three

times, but is still alive and well. The House of Commons had not until last

month sat on the Derby day for thirty-six years. It is not to form a precedent. Mr. W. E. Forster, the late Irish Secretary,

is a crack shot with rifle and revolver, and is said to carry one of the latter. The old Baroness's husband has changed

his name once more. This time he is William Lehmen Ashmead Bartlett Burdett Coutts. The King of Siam, who has just built a new palace for \$5,000,000; is furnishing it with

400 tons of furniture, at a cost of \$500,000. Twelve million bushels of corn were last your made into glucose in the United States alone. Brewers were the largest con-

sumers. It is remarkable that O'Connell's family do not take the slightest part in Irish agitation to-day, and the sons of Mr. Smith O'Brien

hold as severely aloof from it. The Chief of the Fire Department of Coldwater, Mich., is under arrest for setting fires. His object was to keep the firemen interested by giving them something to do.

A man was arrested and fined for kneeling and praying about in the streets of Wichita, Kansar, and the Times declares that he could have stood up and sworn with Impunity,

The Boston dry goods firm of Jordan, Marsh and Co, will send twelve of their employees on a European tour this summer, paying all expenses. This is to be made a yearly practice. A Polish Roman Catholic nobleman, mem-

per of the Austrian Imperial Parliament, lately paid off the deut (30,000) florins of a Polish ynagogue in Vienna, thus saving it from the hammer. One of the lions in a circus got tired of being tamed, and at Lansing, Mich., fastened its

teeth so firmly in the arm of the tamer that it had to be shot and its jaws pried open before the man could be released. A Missouri woman was as ounded when a man took her suddenly in his arms and jumped into a pond with her; and grateful when

she learned that her dress had been in a blaze, which the leap extinguished. in an after-dinner conversation as to the qualities most important to a Prime Minister, one said, "Eloquence," another "Knowledge," a third "Assiduity." "No," said Pitt, "patience." Mr. Gladstone must feel this to-

day. Wilchcraft is looking up in Boston. Mrs. Eddy says that her husband was killed by evil mesmeric influences. The witch is a spiritual medium, and she makes no denial possibly with a view to the incidental adver-

tising of her business. The widow of Lord Rolle hero of the political satiric poem "The Rolliad," so famou pressed his warmest sympathy with the op- and often quoted eighty years ago, is thrivito-day on the \$60,000 a year, with two reences, he bequeathed to her. He dies and

> A wife at Boone, Iows, got a divorce from her husband solely on testimony volunteered by her sister; who then professed to detest him; but within a month the sister married the man, and confessed that she had schemed

to part the couple for that purpose. The drama "Florinel," lately produced as the original work of an American playright, is said by the Louisville Courier Journal to be almost identical with an old German piece called "Hermance, the Child of Fortune," once used by Madam Schiller, and also in the

repertoire of Maggie Mitchell. An edict signed by the Czar, and published in the official Gazette of St. Petersburg, virsia. It provisionally suspends all payment for contracts or debts due to Jews, prohibits them from settling in outside towns and villages, and otherwise provides for their speedy

extirpation throughout Czardom. Mr. Grattan, British Consul in Antwerp, directs attention to the rapid increase in the value of land in Belgium. In 1846 the two millions of nectares under cultivation were estimated to be worth 192,000,000 steriing; their value in 1880 was estimated at between 440,000,000 and 480,000,000 sterling. The rentals of farms which in 1860 averaged £1 to £1 4s per hectare, had risen in 1866 to £4. The hectare is equal to 2 acres 1 rood and 35

perches. The division among the German Baptists, or Dunkards, is caused by a desire on the one hand to maintain the laws and usage of the Oburch in all their strictness, and on the other hand to depart from them in the direction of worldliness. The laxity of the latter element, however, does not appear to be great, for at its first annual convention moustaches were prohibited, hair was forbidden to be parted, house painting, except in one dull color, was declared sinful, and any trimming on a dress was pronounced abominable.

When a suitor at Mt. Vernon, Chio, received an emphatic no to his proposal, he was about to give up the suit, and go back to his home at Columbus; but the girl's mother accepted him, appointed a wedding day, and assured him that the daughter would be ready for the ceremony. He was there again at the time fixed, and so were numerous guests, who tound the house decorated with flowers and a collation prepared But the bride was missing. She was caught at the railroad station and taken back home, where she discheyed her mother's stern command to stand up and be married, and the company was dis-

#### IT ALWAYS WORKS JUST THIS RESULT.

Mr. John Bonner, proprietor of the celebrated Yonge street Dry Goods and Gents Furnishing Store, Toronto, tells a most remarkable story of the Great German Remedy: "St. Jacobs Oil cured me of a bad case of neuralgia, of five years standing, when I had given up hopes of being cured, and had crowd, who cheered lustly. Earlier in the tried fifty different so-called remedies. I liberal protessions, 1-1-6 are landowners and day about 1,500 persons had assembled in now keep it all the time not only at home, capitalists, 1.45 mervants, 1 per cent, educa. I front of the hotel to see hor go out for a drive, but here in my place of business; it is an extionists, 26] are engaged in mining, and the and on Sunday afternoon several hundred per- cellent thing, and something nobody should be without."

#### THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

When at the city's gates
Some great one enters in
Whose name is writ by the Eternal Fates
Time's honored roll within
When from the battle-fields When from the battle-fields
The conquering hosts return.
Bearing aloft on fair, victorious shields
The laurels brave menearn—
With cannon burst and blare of echoing sound
We hall their entering feet.
While the glad clamor of the joyous crowd
Fills all the surging street.

O, daughters of the Cross! Not with such loud acclaim Your strong, sweet son s, that soothe the pain

of loss. Have stormed the heights of Fame;

Have stormed the heights of rame;
Not with the clang of bell.
Nor throbbing heat of drum,
Nor lusty thoughts that echoing rise and swell,
Your conquering legions come;
But sortly, with the slow and poiseless tread
Of him who quelleth strife.
Who opes the gate of glory to the dead,
And bids them enter life.

Yet from your gentle hands
Lite's dercest phantom's fly—
The bittle-field, the plague-infested lands,
Find hope and mercy nigh!
Even from sin's drear night
The evil of darkness lifts,
And stars of heaven, with mild, persuasive

Shine through the broken rifts; While tott as summer winds that breathe and

Above the winter's sod. Your message comes to frozen heart's below, And warms them back to God.

No narrow bound of creed No narrow bound of creed
Confies your earnest will—
Wherever misery tells itstale of need,
There bendyour footstops still;
Pure as the illies' cup,
Undimmed and undeflied,
Your stainless hands do lift the fallen up,
And soothe the orphaned child;
Burning with love, and strong with heavenly
grace,

grace, You seek the wanderer's side, for Jew nor Gentile see in any face— But His—the Crucified!

Ye who have conquered bliss! who have won the crown

Ye who have won the crown!
What can the empty praise of worlds like this
Add to your fair renown?
What can our heart's desire
Offer of gifts or grace
To ye, who. burning with the sacred fire,
Shallook upon His face?
For O! Beloved of the risen Lord!
Though Faith may mountains move,
And Hope point onward to a soul's reward,
None enters in but Love! -Mary E. Blake for the Golden Jubilee.

The most brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and durability. 10 cts.

TRUTH ABOUT THE LAND HTHE LEAGUE.'

MICHAEL DAVITT'S BEPLY TO ARTHUR ABNOLD

FORSTER. Lordon, June 6.—Davitt has written a long reply to the pamphlet entitled "The truth about the Land League," published anonymously, and extensively circulated throughout the United Kingdom, and reissued under his own name by Mr. Arthur Arnold Forster, son of the ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland. The purpose of the pamphlet is to show that the Land League and those connected therewith had in view the der and murder. The cyldence is supplied by extracts from speeches and newspaper articles. Davitt's reply is that the evidence has been garbled, passages have been persistently removed from the context, and mitigating parts have been suppressed. The object of the pamphlet, he says, is to arouse prejudice and enkindle hate, for which an opportunity has been afforded by the Dublin assassinations—a purpose which he designates as wicked and hateful at a time when the efforts of good men on both sides are being directed to allay passion. Davitt remarks that he regrets that the author had not been brought up under better taxed bread and the extension of the franchice. Has not Mr. Forster, sr., he aske, done mischief enough without Mr. Forster, Jr., coming forward now?
It was the Forsters of centuries,
he maintains, who stung Irishmen to madness, and helped to make the people of the two countries bate each other so that the accureed system might be easier to rule and rain. To the charge made in the pamphlet that in 1870 Davitt was committed as a felon, baving been engaged in a plot to murder, Davitt replies that what he did in 1870 is no proof of what he did in 1880, and inquires why the pamphlet, which pretends to tell the truth about the Land League does not tell the whole truth about his share therein. "I drew up the charter of the Land League," says Mr. Davitt, "and I drew up the instructions to the organizers. From that time until the orders of Mr. Forster reconsigned me to a convict prison I made a hundred speeches. Why does not Mr. Forster make quotations from any of these if he would find me guilty of inciting to outrage and murder? The answer is, he cannot. I defy him to name an instance wherein I did otherwise than decry force and protest sgainst outrage. If he cannot do this he has no right to go back ten years." Davitt goes fully into the evidence against him in 1870, and says it would not have hung a dog at another time, and that Forster's suppression of the facts in connection therewith is more cruel and cowardly than the act of any miserable "Moonlighter" in Ireland. In the extracts quoted from the Irish World he accuses Mr. Forster of bearing false witness for the purpose of making political capital cut of national bate. He concludes with a high compliment to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and congratulates the Premier on having got rid of Mr. Forster.

\*The great value of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all diseases of women is demonstrated by every day experience. The writer of this had occasion to step into the principal Pharmacy of a city of 140,000 inhaliants, and on inquiry as to which is the most popular proprietary medicine of the time, was answered, that Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound occupies a most conspicuous place in the front rank of all remedies of this class.

TRAIN WREOKING ON THE G. T. R. THE SUPPOSED PERPETRATOR OF THE OUTRAGE ARRESTED.

During the past week several attempts have been made to wreck passenger and other trains on the G. T. R. line, near St. John's P. Q, by means of railroad ties placed cial, as well as legal and political consideraacross the track. Fortunately, the obstructions were each time discovered and removed in time to prevent great loss of life and property. The G.T.R. officials at onco set detectives at work to ferret out the the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and authors of these fiendish attempts on their can only be regarded as topics of local prejurolling stock and lives of passengers. After dice introduced to show the strength of the four days of arduous work the detectives con- motives which urge the American Governcluded they had obtained sufficient informs- ment to withdraw from their engagements tion to warrant them making an arrest. Yes- and render it impossible for their representawealthy farmen, living a few miles outside of the legal side of the question. The answer St. John's on the Canadania side, on a charge to all this rhetoric is that the treaty has been of attempted train wrecking. It is stated made and ought to be kept."

that the evidence is very conclusive against him. He was brought up for preliminary examination this morning before a St. John's Justice, but was remanded. Private spite against the Company for some supposed injury is said to have been the cause of the flendish act.

"Suppen, Colds."—At the commencement of a cold, take a tea-spoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, in a little milk and sugar, and the cure is more sudden than the cold. 134-2-wa

## ANATHEMA MARANATHA!

Bishop Gilmour and the Ladies' Land League—The Members Excommunicated —The Lady Leaguers Defiant.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2 — The Bight Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of the Roman Catholic Church of this city, to-day issued the following Bill of Excommunication against the Ladies' Order of the Irish Land Lesgue :-

In answer to my grave and severe criticism of last week on the formation of a ladies' branch of the Parnell Land League of Cleveland, the Presidentress thereof last Sunday afternoon informs her audience and the public that they must "away with such dictation," as their Bishop gave them when he told them " the noisy political arena was no place for women." In the same hall, and by one of the men who are pushing forward these silly women, it was said at the same meeting, "If they were to be ruled by Scotch or Italian or English priests we had better shut down on the whole lot." Another addressed his Bishop as "Gilmour," and the tone of all the addresses is so flagigntly disrespectful of bishop and priest that it becomes necessary to speak in terms that will leave no misunderstanding. So long as this Parnell branch of the Land League confined itself to the simple discussion of the Irish question I passed them in comparative silence, as I am strongly in sympathy with the cause of Ireland, and have ever spoken in clear terms upon the question both in Cleveland and elsewhere when time and place presented an opportunity. No man has ever spoken stronger words than I on the wrongs of Ireland as seen in my late address on the "Land League." I resented, and to-day resent the imputation, and the charge, so industriously made by the men of this Parnell branch of the Land League, that because I refused to advocate the "no rent" policy so lately in vogue that, therefore, I am the enemy of Ireland. I reject such charge as simply untrue. So long as this Land League Society had confined itself to a male membership they and I would have probably had but a difference of opinion as to the means to help the cause of Ireland. They had

their views, I had mine, and we were tree to differ, and, as men, act it out as men. But when they bring women into the political arens, and will attempt to unsex the women of my flock and make them brawling politicians, and under the plea of patriotism attempt to destroy female modesty, and so bring shame on every Catholic woman of Cleveland, then it is time to speak, and to speak in words that will end dispute. When commission of outrages, mutilation, plun- the question is squarely raised on choosing between female modesty and preterded patriotism, then I place myself on the side of female modesty; and when it comes to defending the female modesty of my flock as against the brazen unwomanliness of female politicians. I accept the guage, and will see that no Catholic woman within my diocese shall turn herself into a brawling politician. If there are women of this kind, and if there are women in Cleveland who will turn themselves into brawling politicians, then they shall not be Catholic women; and if heretofore they have so called themselves, then the public shall know they are so no longer. No woman within influence than that of presenting a lie which the diocese of Cleveland shall at the is half truth. He maintains that anything same time be a Catholic and a brawling may be proved in the same fashion against the Reformers, who have given England un-She must be the ornament of the family circle, and her womanly delicacy and gentle nature shall not be tainted with the noisy brawl of the virago. Women must be women. Women shall not be permitted to unsex themselves, and at the same time, within the limits of the diocese of Cleveland, remain members of the Catholic Church. I, Richard Gilmour, by the grace of God and the appointment of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Cleveland, hereby and by these presents excommunicate and declare excommunicated. ipso facto, and within the limits of the Diocese of Cleveland cut off from the communion of the Catholic Church any woman now a member of the Parnell Branch of the Ladies' Land League of Cloveland, who shall attend any meeting of the said Ladies' Land League in what is known as the Parnell Hall, Cleveland, or in any other hall, whether such meeting be held on next Sunday afternoon or hereafter at any other time or place. I further declare excommunicated, ipso facto, and within the limits of the Diocese of Cleveland, and cut off from the communion of the Catholic Church, any woman or women who shall, after the publication of this, join the said mentioned Ludies' Land League. Female modesty must be maintained, let the cost be what it may. No Catholic woman shall be permitted to forget her womanhood, or it she does she shall, within the diocese of Cleveland, cease to be in communion with the Catholic Church. We hereby direct that next Sunday, the 4th inst., this letter shall be read at all Masses in all the English-speaking churches.

> day of June, 1882. (Signed) R. Gilmoua, Bishop of Claveland. The Ladies' branch held a meeting last evening and determined to stand firm, even though they should all be excommunicated.

> ct the city of Cleveland; and we also direct

the pastors to warn the women of their re-

spective congregations against joining the

above Ladies' Land League, or in any manner

countenancing any movement which tends to

taint or lessen among us Catholic temale

modesty. Given under my hand and seal, at

my Episcopal residence, Cleveland, this 1st

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever

used. It has been a great blessing to me." THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. London, June 8.—The News says, regarding Frelinghuysen's despatch, that "Lord Granville will not full to remember that commertions are decisive against the position Frelinghuysen has chosen to assume." The Standard says: "Frelinghuysen's considerations are certainly not arguments that affect terlag atternoon they took into custody a lives to take a just and dispassionate view of

PARNELL THROWS OLD DOON THE WATERS.

to the account and second some set do de-It is probably fortunate for the friends of Ireland who desire to see the Arrears' bill forced through the Honse of Lords, and the Bepression bill materially softened in committee, that the revolt of a part of the Irish party on Tuesday against Mr. Parnell's guidance was followed on Wednesday by the intemperate speech of Mr. Dillon. The latter's demonstration, which was promptly followed by the withdrawal of amendments, "introduced by English Liberals in the interest of Irishmen, convinced his own party that he at all events was not competent to assume the leadership at this crisis, and Mr. Parnell

nacordingly resumed control.

That Mr. Dillon would have enacted the part of the crow in the fable, which lost its cheese while endeavoring to prove that it could sing, has been made plainly evident by a sinister declaration of Lord Salisbury, which he made in a speech on Wednesday night at Stratford. He warned the constituencies to prepare for a new general election, which he said must speedily take place. What does this moun? It signifies that the House of Lords, which is controlled by the landlord interest, intends to throw out the Arrears' bill, and to challenge Mr. Gladstone to appeal to the country on that issue. Lord Salisbury took occasion, indeed, in the same speech to denounce the measure for the relief of tenants from arcears as a scheme for paying the debts of persons from a fund on which they nad no claim. This is a very serious averment from a man who has behind him a majority of the Upper House, and who by creating a deadlock can almost certainly compel a fresh appeal to the people.

This dangerous feature of the political sittuation in the United Kingdom has not been overlooked by Mr. Parnell. He knows that a new election at this time, when the public mind of England and Scotland has been profoundly shocked by the Dublin tragedy, might result in the triumph of the Conservative part. He is aware, too, that, whatever might! done about purchase, the 200,000 tenant- -ho are now in arrears would derive no adv . tage from any loans offered to occupants, : < long before a bill to that effect were passed by the Conservatives, the poor menin default would have been ruthlessly ejected from the sarms they occupy. He sees that every hour of delay is fraught with peril to a large and needy part of Ireland's population, and that those who wish to save them from eviction should strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone, who alone of British Ministers is likely to lend them succor. And he discerns that such an irreconcilable, defiant speech as Mr. Dillon delivered on Wednesday night is foolish and harmful for two reasons; it discourages the Premier in the equitable work of thorough remedial legislation he has at last undertaken, and it seems to justify the opposition in arguing that every concession to

Ireland is a blunder. It is for these reasons, doubtless, that Mr Parnell, who feels that the welfare, if not the existence, of more than 200,000 families in Ireland is dependent on the passage of the Arrears' bill, spoke in a moderate and to some extent apologetic tone when he discussed the Repression bill in yesterday's session. He denied that the inferences drawn from Mr. Dillon's speech by every Liberal who heard it, viz., that any concessions made to Ireland would be thrown away, were warranted by the facts. In other words, he inti-mated that Mr. Dillon represented nobody but himself, and that neither the majority of the Irish members in the House nor the bulk of the Irish people fail to appreciate the benefits conferred by the Arrears' bill. He expressed, however, a natural regret that the Government had not confined itself to that remedial measure which he thought would have brought about such a settlement of Irish troubles as would have rendered new repressive powers unnecessary. He expressed the introduction of the Repression bill, which measure, he thought, would lead in practice to the propagation, instead of the extirpation, of secret societies. But, although Mr. Parnell spoke on this subject with emphasis and deep feeling, he refrained from bitter and exasperating words, manifestly appreciating the difficult position of Mr. Gladstone, who without the introduction of the Repression bill could not have held together his party for an

Mr. Parnell obviously means that, so far as he is concerned, the Government shall have no excuse for abandoning the Arrears' bill, but, on the contrary, shall be encouraged to stand firmly by its remedial programme in the teeth of the House of Lords. And if a new general election is the only solution of the present complication, he is convinced that it is Ireland's interest, while electing at home as many Land League members as possible, to further elsewhere the triumph of the one British Minister who, in the face of poignant grief and almost overpowering pressure, has kept his faith, and persisted in bestowing a substantial benefit upon the Irish people. When the Arrears' Bill has been passed it will not be too late to urge a repeal of the Repression Act, or, what would amount to the same thing, such a suspension of its operation as Lord Spencer intimated yesterday to the Cork deputation was the secret hope and intention of the Liberal Minister.

Significant of the change in the spirit of the Irish administration since Mr. Forster's resignation was the declaration made last evening by the new Secretary. Mr. Trevelyan said that men like Mr. Clifford Lloyd would not be allowed to sit on any court organized under the Repression bill, and that the police had been ordered not to interfere with the huts constructed for the sheller of evicted persons. He also said that the powers granted in regard to public meetings would only be exercised where such demonstrations were part of the machinery of violence and disorder. Summing up the intentions of the Ministry in relation to Ireland, he said that it was true the Government were simultaneously sending messages of conciliation and coercion, but the messages were not sent to the same address. This was a distinct averment that while the Arrears' bill was an answer to the Land League's demand, the Repression bill was aimed exclusively at the Fenian element, which more or less openly applands assassination. Mr. Trevelyan's declaration touching the caution and moderation with which the new repressive powers would be applied, indicates that Sir William. Harcourt, and Messra. Forster and Goschen, who favor a rigorous sufcreement of the law will have less influence with Mr. Gladstone than Mr. Chamberlain and other English friends of Ireland, provided, of course, Mr. Parnell succeeds in infusing a temperate and patient spirit in the Irish party at this critical conjuncture .- New York Sun.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of present. Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best excellent speech in moving the resolutions, or Emulsion in the market. Having tested the address to the Queen, in behalf of Ireland. different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the The unanimity with which your proposals ments expressed to any address.

preference when preichbing for my constitute-tive patients, or for Throat and Lung affec-

often sought relief for pain in the back by taking selipetre, and brandy, She was exposed to the small pox, and contracted the disease. The premonitory symptoms were violent high fever, severe pain in the head and excruciating pains in the regions of the, kidneys.

A physician was called during the night, but in doubt as to the nature of the disease, though suspecting it to be a case of smallpox, he made no prescription, promising to re-turn early next morning. The fever and pain increasing, she begged her husband to prepare for her the old prescription of saltpetre and brandy. The brandy was not to be had, but he crushed a piece of saltpetre as large as a common white bean. This she took in a teaspoonful of cold water. Feeling better, the dose was once or twice repeated. Pain soon subsided, and she slept well during the remainder of the night and awakened feeling perfectly well. She had sixty well defined pustules on her face, but they were slightly inflamed and not at all painful. The development of small-pox on her entire person were in number and appearance in keeping with those on her face.

In due time all her children and her husband were affected, as she had been, by fever they would form a procession behind and pain in the head and back. They re- the band and escort the bride and brideceived the same treatment with the same favorable result. Several families caught the disease, used the same remedy and in every After he had hired the Dover brass band, and case the result was favorable.

These facts came to us at first hand, and the reader may rely upon them as exact state- they were cordially received at the house by ments without exaggeration. Here were the intended bride. Sunday was passed in from ten to twelve cases all relieved from pain pleasant conversation. On Monday Mr. and fever in less than an hour. The pustules | Skales went to Father Killeen's resiwere speedily developed, but were more like dence to make arrangements for being the disease in its convalescent stages than at married in the afternoon. He was informany other period. As to the quantity given ed that in accordance with the pracit was not at all defined, but the first patient, tice of the Catholic Church, the banns would within an hour, must have taken of saltpetre the bulk of three ordinary white navy | Sundays The expectant bridegroom said he beans.

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A DRAMATIC WRITER. Mr. George Collier, Deputy Coroner, held s long inquiry on Wednesday at the Bank of Friendship, Mile-End, London, touching the death of Mr. J. Saunders, aged 55 years, a Bishop's consent. dramatic writer, who was found dead in his room, 126 Oxford street, Stepney, on Sunday morning last.

Inspector Barron appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Commissioners of

Police. Henry Greaves, a fireman, said he had lived shillings a week for rent, and was very retired in his habits. Witness last spoke to him on ment ring on the floor and declared Thursday at half-past six in the evening, that she would take Mark for better when he went down to his room. On Saturday afternoon a telegram came for him, and witness's wife took it down to his get no answer. She took no further being unable to obtain an answer he buret it on the floor, with a part of his body under the and learn if he was willing to give up Mary bedstead. In his left hand he was holding Ann. A letter was sont. Meanwhile Mr his pipe, and his pen was close to his Figuriar and Miss Kelly are absent from right hand, so that there could be no Constable Hook. doubt that he was in the act of writing when he fell. The room was filthy beyond all description. There was nothing a conviction that the tendency toward a feeling of reconcilement had been arrested by stead in the same condition. The stench was enough to knock one down, and the vermin and filth about the room were something horrible to contemplate. The ceiling was literally darkened with cobwebs, which hung in festoons all over the place. There was not a particle of bed-clothing to be seen, and the bed was devoid of ticking, so that deceased was obliged to lie on what few feathers remained, some of them being scattered about the floor. Witness said it was a mystery to him how the deceased kept himself clear, for he always made a respectable appearance. There was no wash-stand basin, or any utensil in which he could wash himself in the room. Sometimes the landlady would take a letter or telegram down to his room. In that case he would always say-"I have not yet completed my tollet, madam." The letter would then be placed outside his room, and so soon as he heard the footsteps retreating up stairs his door would be heard to open. He never

> the claimants for some of his papers. He was well known in the theatrical world. removing the body to the mortuary. Mr. E. King, surgeon, No. 23 High Street
> Stepney, said he was called in to see the deceased, whom he found to be dead. Externally the body was feirly nourished, and there were no marks of violence. The stomach was empty, and the condition of the intestines denoted an absence of food for at least several days. Death was due to rupture of a

admitted anybody to his apartment.

were no signs of any food about the place,

and 7nd in bronze was all the money that

that was discovered. At the time of his

death the deceased was writing a drama or

Drink." He was personally known to Mr.

Reade, the author, for whom he had done a

deal of work, and that gentleman is one

blood vessel on the brain. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.—Glasgow Nerell, May 20.

FELICITATING THE HON. MR. COS-TIGAN.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by His Lordship Bishop Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, N.B, to the Hon: Mr. Costigan on bls appointment :--

Спатнам, N.B., May 23, 1882. The Hor. Jour Costican, M.P., Minister of Inland Revenue, &c., Ottawa.

My DEAR Sin,-Your telegram informing me that you have just been sworn in Minister has just been delivered to me, but too late (ufter 8 p.m.) to send you my felicitations and best wishes by telegraph to-night, therefore I write you this little note to do so.

May you have every success in your new office-filling it, (as I have every confidence you will) with honor to yourself, fidelity and utility to Our Most Gracious Sovereiga the Queen and to her Government, and benefit to your fellow-citizens of every class and condition, but especially your Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, whom, I presume, you have been taken into the Government to re-

I was much gratified with your course and

were received and passed is the best eulogium that could be pronounced on your action in

tive patients, or for Throat and Lung effections.

It is particular, while such unanimity does this particular, while such unanimity does the could be pronounced on your action in this particular, while such unanimity does the particular this particular, while such unanimity does the particular the The other I remain, my dear sir,

-- TOR 1 Yours faithfully in Christ, (Signed;) Tames Roces, Bishop of Chatham.

MISS KELLY.

WHY A WEDDING DID NOT TAKE PLACE! New Jersey, June 5 .- Miss Mary Ann Kelly, of Constable Hook, N.J., was to have been married on Monday last to Joseph Skales, a tall, good-looking young book-keeper of the town of Dover, at 2 p.m., in the Catholic Church, of St. Mary's parish, in Contreville, by the Rev. Thomas M. Killeen. Miss Kelly is about 25 years old, and she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Skales in Dover, where her parents lived thatil a year ago, when they moved their effects to Constable Hook and started the largest boarding house in the hamlet. A few months ago Mr. Skales proposed marriage and he was accepted. All preparations had been made for the wedding. Mr. Skales on Saturday last hired the Dove brass band to meet himself and his bride at the depot of Dover on Monday, and all of his friends declared that groom to their new home. Mr. Skales is the son of an old and wealthy farmer near Dover. had paid them liberally, he went with his brother and sister to Constable Hook, and have to be published from the pulpit on two was anxious to get back to his business in Dover, and inquired anxiously whether the rule could not be overlooked in his case.

When Mr. Skales returned to Constable Hook he was met by the weeping parents of his betrothed, who told him that Mary Ann had run away, and she had sent them her engagement ring. One of the former boarders in Mr. Kelly's house was Mark Fleming, Henry Greaves, a fireman, said he had lived owner of two drinking saloons in Constable at 126 Oxford street, Stepney, about nine Hock. While Mr. Skales was in Newark, months, and the deceased had occupied a Mary Ann and Mr. Fleming had met, it is room there about five years. He paid three said, in Mr. Wran's house, and by appointment, where Miss Kelly threw her engageor for worse. In the company of a young man who is said to be Daniel Mulvey, a friend of Fleming, Miss Kelly crossed the ferry to room, and on knocking at the door could Staten Island and went to New York, where she met Fleming, who had come to the city notice until Sunday afternoon, when witness by railroad. On Tuesday they saw Father went down and knocked at the door, and Killeen and said that they wanted to be married, but Father Killeen refused to unite open. He then saw the deceased lying dead them until they should write to Mr. Skales

Father Killeen advised him to see Bishop

Wigger, in Newark, and apply for a dispen-

sation allowing the marriage to be consum-

mated without the crying of the banns. So

Mr. Skales went to Newark and obtained the

(Written for THE TRUE WITNESS.)

THE HAPPY LIFE.

It may be found in the midst of sorrow,
The treasure we so much prize,
Of perfect happiness—we may borrow
From every hour as it files
Sweetness, nor dread the coming morrow
Will its heavenly joy disguise.

It may be found in the midst of evil.

The treasure of greatest good;
Tho' nature lies at its lowest level
It's malice may be withstood,
In spite of the dark powers of the devil,
In spite of the flesh and the blood.

One ory in the hour of our human weakness To the source of supernal strength— One prayer, in the spirit of faith and meek

To our merciful father sent,
And the' the soul be a waste of bleakness
'Twill blossom in glory at length.

What the we walk in a dark existence,
Where sinful sorrow springs,
Still we may feel, in spite of the distance,
Heaven's joy, when devotions sings,
And hear, if only the spirit listens, The rustting of angel wings. Lowe, P.Q. E. C. M.

#### Brilliant Scientific Triumph. IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

It is now recognized by the leading medical men that Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer is the most wonderful invention of the age for the cure of Catirrh, Asthma, Bronchitie, and all lung diseases. After having been used in Mr. Drew, the coroner's officer, deposed to the leading hospitals, it was proved that 75 per cent, of these diseases, by many called incurable, can be cured by the Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts affected. This discovery is proving a plessing to mankind and a credit to his name. Many persons in the city of Montreal, and all over the Dominion, have been cured of the above diseases. Below are a few of the many hundreds:-

Mr C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, calarrh of many years

Mr. GEO. Agea, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases; cured. Mrs. SMITH, London, wife of Medical De

tective, cured of estarrn.
GEO. MAGUIRE, Toronto, 482 Adelaide treet West; daughter cured of asthma. GEO. WILLIS, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and bronchitis. Jour Dunn, 8 Robert street, Toronto, bron-

chitis. J. D. Anustrone, 186 Yongo street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafness.

Thomas Telver, 12 Melinda street; Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benj. A. Drane, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from

broughlits and asthms, is now cured, Several of my friends have been cured of Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, also a member of my family, by using the spirom-eter.—Ino. P. Whelan, Manager The Post and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal.

Thousands more could be given, but the above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. Call or write inclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aidesurgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

Physiciaus and sufferers can try it free. Full particulars sent free and instruMAGNETIC WEDICINE

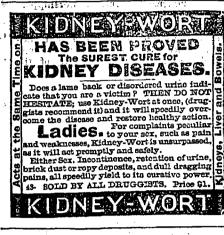
Is a Sure. Frompt and Effectual Remedy for Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweaks, Spermatorrheea, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each hox contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. The Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is Soid by Drug'ists at 50 cents per box or 18 boxes for \$55, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

of the money, by addressing

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO..

Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGALE, St. Joseph street, and all Druggists everywhere.



A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.



Messrs. Editors :-The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings

may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman." assome of her correspondents leve to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much grain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhom, irregular and painful Menstruntion, all Ovarian Troubles, inflammation and Elecration, Floodings, all Displacements and the con-sequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every pertion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Dobility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down enusing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1, per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stemp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound i unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constitution. Billousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole

ambition is to do good to others.
Philadelphia, Pa. (5)



I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of Piles, 2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCRUFULA, PSORI, ASIS. CANCER, FCZEMA, SALT RHEUM RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA CATARRH and all diseases of the bkin and Blood. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for \$2 page p omphiets free, showing its wonderful cures. If. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal.

In case of failure, dealers please refund the money and charge it back to me. 113 tts



SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

June 14, 199

Consumption Cured.

SINCE 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work besoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my bands the formula o that simple vegetable remedy dismula o that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanenut cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Namone Debility. tive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly sesume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and the enlightenment which must follow to and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English.—W. A. Noyes, 149

Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 16-13eow

## REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. these three women can accomplish in one WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will day, includes from 180 to 246 buttonboles, relieve the poor little sufferer immediately depend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the a disgrace to any city, and to the civilmother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G2

a bottle.

Ilolloway's Pills .- The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicloue use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient, without gists. annoying the nerves of the most susceptible er initating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, Wort are better than most figures. For in-and slokly sufferer, whose tortures make him stance: "It is curing everybody," writes a a burden to himself and a bugbear to his druggist. "Kidney-Wort is the most popufriends. There Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disor- f for no other medicine has such specific action dered liver, or a paralyzed digestion, which on the liver, bowels and kidneys. Do not yield without difficulty to their regulating, fail to try it purifying, and tonic qualities.

## EFFORTS TO SAVE GUITEAU.

the continuous ill success of Mr. Reed, Gui- | toria in response to the women of Canada's teau's counsel, in endeavoring to rescue the assasin, he says this morning that he is still confident of success. There really seems to be a serious intention on the part of Mr. Reed to apply to the President for a pardon, sented to me from the women of Canada. I if the attempt to obtain a writ of habeas corpus from the United States Supreme Court talls. Nothing in Guiteau's present condition, however, indicates any increase of the | towards me, and to assure the women of the symptoms which are supposed to show in- Dominion of my earnest desire to promote symptoms which are supposed to snow in-senity, and it is upon his mental condition their happiness and welfare."

Victoria Brg. that the application for a pardon would be based. Efforts have been made here for some days to obtain signatures to potitions to consign Gulteau to the insane asylum, but a very few out of the hundreds approached have signed.

## "ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists

## WIT AND HUMOR.

Why would coal dealers make good lawyers? Because they know all about coke and little ton.

"I am a broken man," said a poet. "So I should think," was the answer," for I have seen your pieces." Scientific mammas are feeding their daugh-

ters on phosphorus, because it's a good thing for making matches. An artist painted a cannon so naturally

went off-at a very good price. The man that says that woman has never invented anything should listen for a few minutes at the keyhole of a sewing society.

"There is one thing I will say for poor old the funeral-" if he was a liar, he was a gentlemanly liar."

#### SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual

Debility. \$1. A case of suspended animation mistaken for death is reported in Boston. A girl was proncunced dead by her physician. A few hours after, when her father turned to leave her slone, she cried, "Please don't go, papa." She then told her friends, as they gathered about her, that she had been in heaven, a

glorious place, and wished to return. She

600n after died.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -" 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 on tes Z zins has provided our breakfast delicately flavored beverage tables w 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 rendy to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins († 1b. and 1b.) labelled—" JAMES Erps & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, England." land." Also makers of EPPB's CHOCOLATE

Essence for afternoon use.

WORKING WOMEN'S WAGES. INADEQUATE AND UNJUST COMPENSATION FOR PEMALE LABOR.

tom do to 350 fate quality. Asa la

The lucome of working women as com-pared with those of men are in so many cases. so disproportionate and manifestly inequitanle that the subject has already attracted no little attention from thinking people; but the thought which has been given to the matter, and the consideration it has received, are by no means commencerate with its importance. Twenty years ago women were shamefully under-paid for their labor; and though much improvement has taken place since that time, they receive to-day an unjust and inadequate compensation for their efforts in nearly every field which their labor is employed. It is, a matter upon which public sentiment has but to be aroused by the presentation of facts secure a

WIRE AND JUST BOLUTION.

The unfortunate state of things referred exists not in any one city, but throughout the whole country, and that the public may be enabled to judge in telligently, we cits one well authenticated case. In Montreal there are living to-day a widow and two daughters. The early life of the latter was passed in comfert, in a home provided by the industry of a loving father. They were given excellent silucational advantages and are in every way refined, and after disheartening sourch for employment, mother and daughters finally secured an opportunity to make shirts for a large and prosperous dry goods establishment. Their sewing machine was their stock in trade, and they set about their new labor with energy and industry, thankful that they are enabled to carn some little money with which they can support themselves. The word support, however becomes a

HOLLOW MOCKERY

when it is known that they received thirty-five cents per dezen for making the shirts, with a reduction of ten cents. for every drop of oll which may be found upon one cannot escape the conclusion that the firm which pays such prices, and is scrupulously exacting in its reduction for oil spots, is guilty of nothing less than heartless cruelty. It is zition and public spirit of the country, that such facts exist-not in a single or few cases, but in large numbers; and it is to be coped that the day is not far distant when men who employ women will come to a realization of justice and of the underlying principles of humanity. Public attention is scready awakened, and as the cause is one of right it must triumph, though the victory be slow in coming.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cute, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Drug

. .\* Figures are not always facts," but the incontrovertible facts concerning Kidneylar medicine we seli." It should be by right

A LETTER FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

His Excellency the Governor-General has Washington, June 8 .- Notwithstanding received the following letter from Queen Vic-

wish that you would convey to the signers of that address my heartfelt thanks for the cordial and friendly expression they have used

(Signed) Buckingham Palace, Mav, 1882.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

Eight hundred thousand dollars has been granted to the Irish constabulary for extra work during the past few years. This was mainly at the instance of Lord F. Caven-

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Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bir uns, especially Bitters or preparation the word Hop or Hops in their nau. cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hor BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN Hors (notice this) printed on the Simpkins," remarked a brother journalist at | white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of Hop Bitters published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

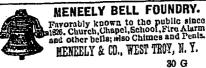
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Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pris, at is, lid. 2s. 4s, 6d., 1ls., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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PRESENTLY RESTORE THE HEARING on perform the work of the Natural Brunn, invarys in position, but invisible to others, ill Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to thore using them. Send for restrictive circular with testimonials. Address, I.P. K. PECK & CO., 850 Brandway, New York 7-26 ins.

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48 Bonds @ fl. 130—612,000 florins,
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49 Bonds @ fl. 200,000 florins,
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Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1,653,200 Horins-(1 fiorin equal to 45 cents in gold.)
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The next drawing takes place on

JULY 1st, 1882. Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 1st of July, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereon on that date.

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Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 803. Dame Malvina Roy, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Elzenr Auge, Joiner, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

J. A. DAVID,

Attorneyfor Plaintiff.

Montreal, 5th May, 882.

Mowers and Respers.



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Liver Pills.

## MALARIA! MALARIA!!

THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THE KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM! STOMACE.

Below will be found a brist Summary of a Lecture upon the Liver, delivered before the Eclectic College of Medicine, by

#### DR. J. HAYDOCK.

The Liver has been known as the great blood maker and blood-purifier of the circulation. From its size and spangy structure, it plays a most important part in the annual economy, as regards assimilation and nutrition. Food taken in the mouth and acted upon by the digestive organs of the stomach is converted into Glucose or Peptone, and in those forms enters the Portal vain. Here, by the action of the Liver, these substances are converted into a form of sugar and pass out of the Liver by a large vein, called the Hepatic vein, into the general circulation. The new material now formed serves two purposes, viz: the maintenance of heat in the body and assisting in the cell growth of the system.

Dr. Murchlson says:—"The composition of bile and its secretion is very complex. It is constantly being secreted by the Liver, and, increasing suddenly before eating, gradually decreases as soon as the appetite is ratisfied and feeding ceases." New, it this most important organ of the body becomes torpid, or the passage of bile interfered with emnetation and disease ensue. I note eight marked peculiarities that now occur, and which we all know of:

1. The national compilates of a feeting of weight and furthers of the outgest in the constant of the outgest in the con

1. The patient compinies of a feeling of weight and fullness of the epigastrium.
2. Distention of the Stomach and Bow Is by Wind.

2. Distention of the Stemach and Bow is by Wind.
3. Heart-burn.
4. A feeling of weariness, pains in the limbs, and great sleepiness after meals.
5. A bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, and furred tongue.
6. Constipation, with econstonal mtacks of dearrhose.
7. Headache in front of head.
8. Depression of spirits and great melancholy, with lassitude and a disposition larger white for morney.

to leave everything for to-morrow. All of the above symptoms go to show functional derangement of the Liver; and now comes All of the above symptoms gotes now innerconderangement of the Liver; and now comes the great importance of any error made as to the condition of the patient. He should immediately provide himself with a LIVE of STAULANT, the most common form of which is a Pid. Daily experience shows that this, when the Pid is compounted properly, is the readist mode of inciting and prometing the action of the Liver, and can be almost always relief don. I have devoted many years of my life, as many or you now before me know, to compounding a Pill that will act readily and systematically as a Bilious Remedy. I do not believe in great purgatives, and therefore have made a Pill, one of which is an active and thorough dose. I have called it

#### Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pill.

The People Know Them! The People Use Them! The People Praise Them! WHAT HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SAY FROM PATIENTS ALL OVER THE HABITABLE GLOBE.

Dr. Haydock, your new Liver Pill has aid me of all biliousness.

No more noxious doses for me of the or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.

Thanks Doctor. My headache has left me.
Send me another vial to keep in the house Our doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your new Liver Pills cured me I had no appetite: Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills cured me I had no appetite: Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills gave me a hearty one.

Dr. Haydock hascured my headache that was chronic.

For all Diseases of the Kidneys. Retention of Vicine, Dr. Haydock's New Liver to an appropriate. One ull will satisfy the most skeptical. For all Diseases of the Midneys, netermine of thems, Dr. Haydon a new liver Pills are a perfect cure. One pill will satisfy the most skeptical. For Female Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of appetite, and Sick Readache, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills will be found an Effectual Ramedy.

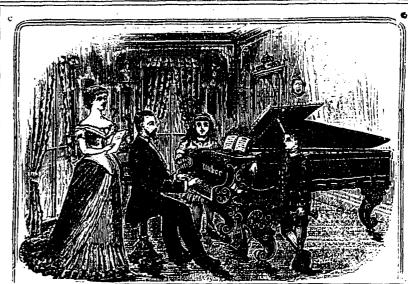
They are universal in their effects, and a cure can almost always be guaranteed. Each Vial Contains Twenty Pills-One Pill is a Dose. Price Twenty-

five Cents. For sale by all Druggists. AC-Every Pill is Sugar-Coated. If your druggist does not keep them, we will mail them free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Five vials for \$1. BUY AT ONCE. DO NOT DELAY.

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DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon,

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PORTIGING MAINS.

DROVINGE OF QUINEER. DISTRICT OF I MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 273. Dame Kzildo Bougie, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Didler Leonard, of the same place, Natimaker, duly authorized to esteren justice. Plaintiff, vs. Didler Leonard, Natimaker, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal. 4th May, 1832.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER,

396

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Professional Cards.

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe
Diabetes Cure; Mervine and Tonic Bitters;
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richelieu (renal mineral water, Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Call or send for Pamphlet of Analysis and Testimonials. Price 35 cents per Gallon.

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DROVINOM OF QUMBEO, DINTRIOT OF
MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No.
225. Dame Esther Lazarus, of the City of Montreal, wife of Levi Abrahams, of the same place,
Trader, duly authorized a ester en justice,
Plaintiff, vs. Levi Abrahams, of the same place,
Trader, Defendant. An action for separation as
to properly has been issued in this cause.

Montreal, 29th April, 1882.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER,
398
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Provisions, &c.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS FRUIT & PROVISIONS, 341 & 343 Commissioner Street,

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THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

THE ALEXANDRIA RIOTS-AGREEMENT BETWEEN FORRIGH CONSULS (AND THE KHEDIVE - BURO-PEAN COLONIES IN EGYPT ASK FOR PROTEO

Europeans. Several persons were killed and wounded and a number of houses were destroved. The police at first remained inac-Riotons demonstrations took place tive. before the French Consulate, to which several of those mortally wounded were conveyed. The English Consul was severely hurt, receiving a gunshot wound. The engineer of the British man-of-war "Superb" was killed. Disturbances continued five hours, when the military dispersed the rioters.

ALEXANDRIA, June 11 .- Mr. Cookson, the English Consul, says that yesterday, when he was proceeding from the Great Square to the Governor's residence, he saw two Europeans, respectably dressed and apparently naval officers in plain clothes, knocked down: A Greek was shot and killed by a soldier five yards from Cookson's carriage. Others who were even closer were knocked down and stabbed. A soldier cut at the consular khavass with a sword. The carriage of the Greek Consul was stopped by a number of soldiers, the occupants dragged out and the Consul severely beaten. Mr. Cookson escaped such severe maltreatment by his coachman dashing the horses, but he was struck on the head and one of his arms broken. The Italian Consul was wounded by a stone. The wife of the Austrian Consul-General was attacked and insulted. Accounts of the origin of the riot are conflicting.

The surgeon of the British man-of-war, "Superb," was badly wounded in the riots

CAIRO, June 12.-At a meeting of foreign consuls with Dervisch Pachs, the Khediye and Arabi Pacha, a solemn engagement was entered into that the Khedive should undertake to maintain order and Arabi strictly to obey the Khedive's commands. A proclamation will be issued informing the populace of the agreement. Fifteen hundred troops have arrived from

Cairo. A project to carry off the Khedive, Dervisch Pachs, and the British and French consuls to the citadel is freely discussed.

Bons, June 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government policy was to absolutely refuse assent to armed intervention in Egypt on the part of certain powers, te favor a meeting of the conference to restore the Khedive's authority, and, if armed intervention were necessary, to give the preference to Turkish intervention as the lesser evil.

Paris, June 12 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. de Freycinet stated that the French Consul at Alexandria had been theat. ened, and the Government would not fail to adopt measures necessary to secure the safety of French subjects.

It is reported that France and England have sent a note to the Porte and the powers urging an immediate meeting of the confer-

The European colonies in Egypt have appealed to their Governments to send a squadron for their protection.

A Cairo despatch says Arabi Pacha last night made the following declaration:-"Egypt must look on the Khedive as her most deadly enemy. She is determined not to let anything deter her from continuing to defend her holy cause. Threats of foreigners do not daunt her. We regard them vsin. They merely make a friendly solution of the crisis imposable. Egypt abhors war, but will defend her liberty unto death. I myself am ready to put myself at the head of my coun-The Khedive is seeking for help from foreigners in order to preserve his throne, no matter even should the foreigners lay hold of the country. Egypt will resist. We shall proclaim a holy war and enkindle, all put the would in fire which

London, June 12 .- Sir Charles Dilke has received telegrams from Alexandria, stating that the Vice-Consul is convalescent, and the riots are not political. Despatches this evening say Alexandria is quiet, and are reassuring regarding the safety of the Khedive.

DEATH OF ANGUS MORRISON, EX-M.P.

TORONTO, June 10.—Ex-Mayor Morrison was found dead this morning. Of late he had been suffering from an affection of the heart. When found at 9 o'clock his hand was placed over his heart, as if he had been suffering. Mr. Morrison was born in Edinburgh, January 20, 1824, and came to this country when only eight years old, in company with his father, Hugh Morrison, who was killed by an accident in the old Merket Square at a political meeting in 1836, Mr. Morrison was educated partly at Belfast, Ireland, and partly in Upper Canada College, Toronto, finishing his studies at a grammar school. In his younger days he was an athlete, taking much to rowing in which he was proficient. He won and held the championship of Toronto bay in 1840, 41 and 42, and at the time of his death possessed the trophies of his victories. He was President of the Toronto Bowing Club for fourteen years. Curling, shooting cricketing and kindred sports he excelled in, and was first secretary and afterwards president of the Toronto Curling Club. Discontinuing all connection with sporting matters, he devoted his time to the study of law in the office of Messrs. Blake & Morrison, and was called to the Bar in 1846. He entered upon a most successful practice and worked indefatigably. His business was a lucrative one, and he made considerable money. In 1853-4 he sat in the Council for St. James ward. In 1857 he represented North Simcoe in Pariament,
doing so until 1863, when he was
defeated. After being defeated he
retired for awhile from public life. He afterretired for awhile from public life. wards represented Niagara in the Dominion Parliament, was elected several times Mayor of Toronto, and was one of the Conservative nominees for the western division of the city at the coming elections. The deceased was exceedingly popular with all classes in the community, and his sudden death is greatly regretted by the public at large.

MORE BLASPHEMOUS UTTERANCES. MRS. ECOVILLE'S LETTER TO HER PRECIOUS BROTHER.

Washington, June 7 .- Mrs Scoville writes as follows to Guitoau. The letter is given verbatim: "I hear through the papers you still keep up good courage, for which I am thankful. You certainly deserve the com-mendation of all people who profess to be Christians for your unwavering trust in God's power when you shot the President, as I aincerely believe you did. There, then, can be no condemnation on God's part towards you and no condemnation in your own heart towards yourself. You have nothing to do but continue as you have from the first, trusting being willing to do and suffer if need be all 'twas "Yuba Dam.'

He is pleased to demand of you, so shall you have in his eternal kingdom a still greater weight of glory. God help you; comfort you; protect you, and cheer you every lonely hour, my dear brother, as He only can, I shall not ALEXANDRIA, June 11, 7 p.m.—Serious ricks and Reed will not."

#### TELEGRAMS CONDENSEL

Wheat and corn prospects throughout the United States are very satisfactory. The total amount of Dominion notes in

circulation on May 31 was \$18,718,452. A daily Chinese newspaper is about to be issued in Hong Kong, the first of its kind. ane French frigate "La Minerye," with

Rear-Admiral Zedo, will visit Quebec in August. Five thousand people in Patrick County Virginia, are starving, owing to the failure of

last year's crops. The Rimouski College has bought the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame at

that place for \$22,000. The directors of the American Express Company have declared a dividend of \$3 per

share, payable July 1. Bismarck declares his intention of appealing to the constituencies should the Chamber reject the taxation bills.

The directors of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company have declared a dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, payable July 1.

U. S. Post Office officials say the surplus receipts over expenditures during the past year will be nearly one million dollars. All of the 15 candidates nominated have

been elected members of the Reform Club. London, Eng. The black-balling has ceased. Observations at Dudley, N. Y., Observatory of the Wells comet have led to the discovery that the comet possesses a perfect nucleus.

Colored children named Putnam, at Palatka, Fla., in sport put a little child in a hole, covered it with earth and forgot all about it. Several hours afterwards the child was dug up and found to be dead.

The New York Post's Washington special announces on very good authority that Folger caused it to be understood that in no event will he consent to be considered a candidate for Governor of New York.

The Glucose and Grape Sugar Association of Chicago has decided, in consequence of the probable suspension of a large number of manufactories throughout the country, to consolidate all the factories.

There were violent gales at Moscow on Sunday and the Exhibition buildings were greatly damaged. During the storm a fire broke out in the Bagosckkis quarter. A hundred houses were destroyed.

The German-Swiss delegates sent out to Canada last fall have made the usual report, which will be published shortly. It is believed to be equally favorable with that made by the English delegates. Mr. Eberhardt, one of the delegates, sailed in the "Peruvian" on Thursday, and intends to reside in Manitoba. He will interest himself in inducing his fellow-countrymen to make homes for themselves in the Prairie Province.

#### SPORTING NEWS

Wallace Ross commenced regular training yesterday morning for his match with Hanlan at Winnipeg.

On Saturday afternoon the Kingston Cricket Club defeated the Royal Military College Cadets. But one inning was played the score being Kingston, 71; Cadets, 26.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Regatta that the following telegram be sent to Hanlan:-"Are you coming within the date agreed upon? Answer must be positive, yes or no. Wire us at once."

The match of the Victoria Rifle Association | 1341; 154 Telegraph 1331; 25 Richeliev for the third of the monthly medals took 721; 225 do 723; 300 City Passenger 146; place on Saturday, the medal falling to 25 Graphic 301; 25 do 30; 100 Gas 170; 25 Private J. Louson, the others who made Conl 39. higher scores than his being previous winners were handlespped five points each.

200	400	500	Tolal.	ı
yards.	yards.	yarda.		l
ol Sgt McAdam25	32	15	72	l
orpl K Matthews22	28	21	71	1
te W Louson 21	27	21	69	l
te J Louson 21	27	19	67	
te W New25	27	14	66	ı
of Set Goodbugh 23	22	1.8	63	l

The four hours' amateur "go-as-von-please" race was continued at the Crystal Rink last evening before a large number of spectators, when the remaining eleven men who had entered for the race put in their appearance. The following is the score at the conclusion of the two hours:--

Miles. Laps

1	,	
W Wray	18	ญี
J Christin	. 17	. 7
W Kerr		3
P Flynn		2
R A McDonald		7
A Bonner.		Α.
F G Keily		1
TH Combon	10	7
J H Gaudry	12	9
M Conway	12	4
D Earle	. 10	9
J O Sullivan	6	4
The last two mentioned, Sulli retired early in the evening.	van and	Earle

MARY'S LAMB ON A NEW PRINCIPLE From the Burlington Hawkeye.

Mollio had a little ram as black as a rubber

The worthy deacon quickly let his anery passions rice, and gave it an unchristian kick between the sad brown eyes. This landed rummy in the nisle; the dea-

con followed fast, and raised his foot again:

clas! that first kick was his last. For Mr. Sheep walked slowly back, about a rod itis soid, and cre the deacon could retreat he stood him on his head.

Then rushed they straightway for the door with curses long and loud, while rammy struck the hindmost man and shoved him through the crowd.

The minister bad often heard that kindness would subdue the fiercest beast. "Aha!" he said, "I'll try that game on you." And so he kindly, gently called; "Come,

rammy, rammy, ram; to see the folks abuse you so I grieved and sorry am." With kind and gentle words he came, from that tall pulpit down, saying : "Rammy, ram-

my, 1am-best sheepy in the town." The ram quite dropped its humble air, and rose from off his feet, and when the parson landed he was behind the hindmost seat. As he shot out the door and closed it with implicitly in God and his protecting care, a slam, he named a California town-I think those Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you seek us. We sold the last three bottles to day. balmorals \$1.75 to 2.25; men's split do, plot to 1.75; shoe packs \$1.15 to 2.25; men's split do, plot to 1.75; shoe packs \$1.15 to 2.26; men's split do, plot to 1.75; shoe packs \$1.15 to 2.26; men's split do, plot to 1.75; shoe packs \$1.10 to 1.50; do the matter by promising to send for more at split balmorals, \$200 to \$1.10; do princilla balmorals, 500 to 1.50; do interior balmorals, 500 to 1.50; do cong. balmorals, 500 to 2.26; send us twelve dezen torthwith."

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS never fail to cure all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

GREAT FLOODS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C., June 10 .- There are the most disastrons ficods in the Frazer River Valley ever known in the Province. The warm weather has caused the snow on the mountains to melt. The river rose rapidly the settlers reach their holdings in boats. All the crops and bottom lands were destroyed yesterday. The Matequi Dyke gave way and the water covered the reclaimed prairie ruining the crops and eweeping away one hundred thousand dollars invested in the dyke in a few minutes. Steamers navigate where a few days ago were farms. On the line of the Yale Savons Bailway the river is 62 feet above the low water mark and waggon roads in some places are thirteen feet under water. Bridges have 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, been swept away and railway works considerably damaged. The water is within ten feet of the famous Alexandria Suspension Bridge. The latest accounts are somewhat beiter, the weather is cooler with light rains. The river is reported at a standstill.

COUNTERACTING A TENDENCY TO CONSUMP-TION.—It will be understood by medical pathologists that a tendency to consumption may be transmitted from parent to child. To overcor o this tendency is a task to which the organy resources of medical science too frequency prove inadequate. There is, however, a means of counteracting it, to the reliability t which physicians themselves have repeated v borne testimony. Not only has it been demonstrated by results there is no disputing that Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is a prompt and thorough means of relief when the lungs are slready affected, but the proofs are equally positive that it imparts a degree of vigor to the breathing orphorus, lime and soda, are important elements in the physical structure, and these it supplies in a harmonious and easily assimilated form. A speedy gain in strength and flesh follows its use in all cases where the lungs are not hopelessly diseased. Sold by all druggists at 50c. and \$1 per bottle. Prepared only by Northbop & LYMAN, Toronto-

#### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, June 13, 1882. The money market is still inclined to ease, and we quote 5 to 52 per cent for loans on call and time. Bankers' 60-day Sterling Exchange bills are at 109% to 109%.

The local stock market this morning was steady to firm and operators for the most part look for higher prices after the election excitement is over. The bid prices at noon showed no material change from those of last evening. Montreal at 2094 bid; Merchants at 1283; Toronto, 1793; Ontario, 1273; Com-Committee yesterday afternoon it was ordered merce, 1473; Telegraph, 1331; Richelieu, 721; Gas, 1691; St Paul & Manitoon, 1341,

> Morning Stock Sales.—5 Montreal 2093; 1 do 2091; 75 Merchants 129; 50 Peoples 89; 50 Untario 128; 100 St Paul & Manitoba

lity Passe

The "bears" offered large blocks of Gas this p.m., and the stock fell 23 to 1663 bid. Montreal declined 1 and Commerce 1. Passenger advanced 1} on rumor that the difficulty with the suburbs had been settled. Rest of list steady.

Afternoon Sales - 25 Montreal 2091; 10 do 2001; 15 do 200; 50 Jacques Cartier 120; 5 Ontario 128; 45 Merchants, 1283; 25 Commerce, 147; 40 Graphic 26; 25 Richelieu 721; 500 do 721; 25 do 721; 175 do 721; 50 Canada Cotton 141; 11 do 140; 10 Gas 170; 25 do 168; 125 do 1673; 75 do 1673; 25 do 1674; 1,050 do 167; 115 City Passenger 147; 50 do 1473; 50 St. Paul 1343.

#### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE PRICES.

The elections are now so close that vary little else outside of politics is thought of or spoken about. In some lines there has been a large turn over of imported goods but as already stated most of our present imports —and they are very heavy—were sold to arrive much earlier in the season. A great deal of stuff is going forward to Western Canada, Manitoba, and the North Western States. Our exports are not large, the bulk consisting of lumber, live stock and phosphates. Grain, flour, cheese and butter, are in light offer so far as compared with the large number of steamships, prepared to take full cargoes to European parts. We still notice that ocean freights on Canadian exports are exceptionally low, while on imports they were barely so high at this period. While no extended review of the dry goods market is necessary it is satisfactory to notice greater activity in that important branch of trade brought about by preparations for the grand procession of Corpus Christi and by the preparations of such of our citizens who are about to leave the city for the summer months. Travellers in the interior with special lines in Fall dry goods are not doing extra well, owing to the election excitement. The purchase of large tracks of prairie land in the North West by the Duke of Manchester and others is confirmed, and all but \$2,000,000 of the available Canada Pacific bonds have been taken up. The annual reports of the leading banks which are now being submitted to the shareholders are most satisfactory. The yearly earnings of the Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Bank of Toronto and Quebec Bank Conada strong bakers', \$6 50 to 6 75; Ameriwere never larger. The money market continues easy and funds are louned on stocks and other safe securities at 5 per cent, call.

Boots and Suors .- There has been some falling off in Fall orders received from travellers, and which is said to be due to the political struggle now going on. Manufacturers, however, are not disposed to complain, as there is enough business awaiting despatch to keep their factories on full time.

\$3 to 3.75; men's kip brogaus, \$1.35 to 1.40; purely nominal at 80c to 85c, and corn at those Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you sent ress, \$1 50 to 2.20; men's buff and pebbled \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c; Misses pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do pruvella balmorals, 60c to; \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 600 to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 160c; do prumula halmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

GROUBRIES.—Trade fair. Moderate jobbing orders from city, very good orders from country customers. In sugar we hear of large sales of yellows by refiners. Prices before the settlers had time to move all their effects. The fertile districts of Chilliwack 9th to 9 61c. Good to choice Japan ten is fully steady. Large sales of Young Hysons. Firm advices from Japan about new crop. Teas-Japan, com.non, 15c to 200; good common to medium, 220 to 270; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 40c to 47c; \$3 50 per box; asparagus, \$2 50 per doz. seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c: fine to finest, 44c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Spices quiet. Cassia, 13c to 18c. Black pepper, 15c to 17c. Rice is queted at \$3.25 to \$3.75.

IRON AND HARDWARE.-The situation, which we pretty fully entered into last week, is unchanged. The large strikes referred to in our telegraphic matter keeps holders in good spirits, but buyers are still indisposed to do much business, as the market in the States gave signs of heaviness before the strikes, and the latter may not turn out so serious as at present supposed. Iron freights to this port continue high. Advices from Europe report bar iron easy and tin plates firm. Pig iron per ton: Siemens, \$22 50; Summerlee \$22 50; Langloan, \$22 50; Eglinton, \$22 to \$22 50; Carnbroe, \$22. Bars per 100 gans, which is the best guaranty against their lbs, \$2 to \$2 15; Canada plates, per box: becoming diseased. The constituents, phosHatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3 25; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 to \$5 25 Coke, IC, \$4.15 to \$4.25. Tinned Sheets 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast per 1b, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; 25c to 27c. Ingot Copper, 18½c to 19c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; § inch, \$5 50 to \$5.75; Iron Wire, No. 6, less per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:-Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d. Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d. Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.00 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

LEATHER .- The market for black leather being for buff, several large lots of which were placed at about 15c. We notice that there is little disposition to increase stocks owing to the high price of raw material and the poor rates realized for the manufactured article. The scarcity of good sole leather is noticeable and sales are at pretty full prices. We hear of No. B. A. Spanish being placed at 25½c. We quote:—Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 24c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 221c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pabble, 12½c to 15½c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

Fuss. - Market dull with little enquiry. Beaver, prime, per 1b, \$2 00 to 2 50; bear, per skin, \$6 00 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 4 00; tisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 25 to 1 40; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.25; mink, \$1 to 125; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 80c; muskrat 17c to 18c.

HIDES AND TALLOW. - Prices are firm stocks moderate. We quote green bides at \$8, \$7 and \$6 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firm at \$1.35 to 1.75; calfskins, 14c to 1410: lambskins, 20c to 40c; clipped 25c to 30c. Rough tallow is at 54c.

Woot-There is nothing new. Local trade continues quiet. Greasy Cape, 191c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 31c to 34c; B super, 28c to 30c, and unassorted, 26c to 28c.

Ous.—The market is steady. Steam refined Seal oil is firm at 70c to 721c per imperial gallon. Cod oil 5710 to 60c. PETROLEUM-There is but a very light demand, and the market is upsettled. We

quota: Car lots, 191c here; broken lots, 20c; single barrels, 21c to 22c.. SALT.-We quote 650 to 700 for elevens, and 72% to 75c for tens; factory filled, \$1.25 to \$1 30 Eureks, \$2 40.

The breadefulls market here was dull but about steady. Stocks of flour are in the vicinity of 70,000 to 80,000 brls. The following sales of flour came to light: - 200 bris Extra Superfine, \$6.15; 100 Canada Strong Bakers, \$6 45; 250 Superfine in bags, latter included, \$2.85; 250 ditto, \$2 90; 250 Spring Extra in bage, \$200.

From - Superior extra, \$6 274 to 6 30; extra superfine, \$5.10; fancy, \$6.10; spring extra, \$6 05 to 6 10; superfine, \$5 50 to \$5 60; can strong bakers', \$7 50 to 8 00; fine, \$4 75 to \$5 00; middlings, \$4 00 to 4 15; pollards, \$3 50 to 3 75; Ontario bags (medium to strong), \$2 95 to 3 00; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1 85 to 2 90; Ontario bags (superfine), \$2 75 to 280; city bags (delivered), \$380 to 390.

GRAIN-Duil. Canada red winter wheat \$1 42 to 1 44; Canada white \$1 35 to 1 36, and Canada spring \$1 38 to 1 40. Peas easy at 974 to 98c. Oats are quoted at 43c to 434c Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; on spot, to cargoes are reported sold in the men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip country within range of quotations. Barley

Degreed. Varies from 60c to 75c, as to quality. 800 in about To:day 3.000; bushels of peas offered affoat in harbor at 98c without bids.

The fine weather induced a good attendance Books of Instruction and Devotion for few triffing exceptions prices were well main; the Month of June we tained. Strawberries were easy at 20c per quarf, but other imported fruits were dear scarce. Meats and poultry were firm at our last week's prices, slightly higher rates than our quotations, being paid for prime cuts of beef. Potatoes, were in demand both for local use and for export, and some holders were asking up to \$1.60 per, bag, for choice

varieties in car lots.
From, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3 60 buck wheat flour, \$2,00; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 80 to 1 90; moulie, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs. \$1 25. GRAIN—Onts, per bag, \$1.05 to 1 10; peas, per bush, \$1.02 to \$1.10; beaus, \$2; buck-

wheat, per bushel, 80c to 90c. VEGETABLES. — Potatoes, per bag, \$150 carrots, new, \$150 dezen bundles; onions, per brl, \$7.00; Montreal cabbages, new, per brl, \$6.00; lettuce, per dozen, 30c to 50c; Montreal turnips, per barrel, \$3 00; beets, per bushel, \$1 00; parsnips, \$1 25 per bush; artichokes, \$1 25 per bush; rhubarb, 30c to 50c per doz. bunches; cucumbers

bunches. FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, \$5 00 to 6 00 cranberries, \$1 per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; oranges \$9 00 per case lemons, 6 to \$9 per case; Florida tomatoes,\$1 25 per box; strawberries, 20c per quart; bananas, \$3 to \$6; pine apples, \$3 to \$4 50

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, new, 18c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 20c to 22c. POULTRY ANG GAME. Fowls, per lb, 11c; Spring chickens, 80c to \$1 per pair; turkeys, per lb, 13c; geese, 10c; wild ducks, 50c per brace; plover, \$3 50 per doz; black ducks, \$1 per brace.

MEATS.—Beef, per lb, trimmed, 15c to 20c mutton, 12e to 15c; lamb per quarter, \$2 50 to 3; veal, per lb, 10c to 15c; pork, per lb, 14c to 15c; hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages, per lb, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$10 to \$10 50 per 100 lbs.

Fish.—Salmon, 40c to 50c per lb; lake trout, 123c to 15c; smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lb 12c halibut, per lb, 15c to 20c; haddock and cod per lb, 6c to 7c; mackerel, per lb, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 12dc to

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET -- June 12. PRICES ON THE DECLINE.

To-day under heavier receipts the price of butchers' cattle declined 1 to 1c per lb. live weight. Good cattle sold at 61c to 61c which would have fetched 7c and 74c during the past fortnight. The top price to-day was 72c, but this was only realized in a few instances where the cattle were really extra choice beasts. From 250 to 300 head were do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, offered for local use at Viger and St. Gabriel markets. At the latter market there were considerable arrivals for export. Harry spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per Gould, of Whitby, sold 5 fine helfers 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll chain, at 7c and 14 poorer cattle at poorer cattle at figures, some bringing only 5c. Louis Delorme and M. Beneit had about 60 cattle between them, and they renote, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or ported sales at 61c to 7c. More local cattle were offering to-day than for some time, the high prices inducing farmers to market their stock. The impression to-day was that prices had reached their highest point, at least for the present. Fine cattle were purchased as Tc, the average range of prices for good stock heing from 63c to 7c. Caives were in good demand, and some 200 sold at 33,50 to \$10 each, as to size and condition. Over 100 sheep and lambs changed hangs, the forme at \$7 to \$12 each, and the latter at \$3 to \$8. About 2,300 cattle left this Continent for Europe the past week. Of these 480 head were sent from Boston, the rost were Canadian cattle exported at Montreal.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-JUNE 10. The market has continued quiet. Buyers are still frightened of pinkeye, and sellers are somewhat scarce, farmers being busy with their horses in the fields. At the auction sale yesterday at the College street market, the following sales were made: -- A pair of splendid bay carriage horses, \$440; a pony, \$103, and a very fine black mare, \$200. The buyers in town since our last were as follows :- M Gilbert, Springfield, Mass; F Clement, Craikstown, Penn; G W Evan, Sidney, N Y; A N Bean, Lawrence, Mass; P S Fuller, George J Leonard, Boston; Thos Warner, Caughdenoy, Penn; R F Chase, Baldwin, Me; J N Kennedy, Clifford Penn.

Exports to the States :- June 5th, 1 horse, \$125; 4 do, \$290; 12 do, \$1,257.50; June 7th, 16 do, \$1,705; 12 do, \$1,327; 7 do. \$824.50: 1 do, \$105; 2 do, \$170; 6 do, \$575; 5 do, \$613; 1 do, \$140; 9 do, \$996.50.

### ANNIE.

Gone in the bloom of youth, Ere yet thy hear: was probed with mortal care, Ere earth's vile breath could taint thy spirit's Or rest its maxims there.

Gove as some fair flower. That bright with dew opes to the morning light, That at moon adorns the floral bower, But fades before the night

Fled with our fondest hopes, The longed for union at thy glad return, As, flushed with health, thy farewell words were spoke. That bade us not to morro.

Thou come again,—but how?
They bear thosen with muffled sighs and dread,
Cold thy fair form, and pale thy virgin brow,
O God, they bear thee dead!

Dark, hushed and sad our home, Its star is set; its brightest ray is fied. Its ties grow weak, its sweetest obarm is flown, Our best, our dearest dead.

Then darling, one fatewell,
Thy spirit wasted to a better sphere,
Will wast in death's screne and mystic spell,
Our final union there. St. Aincet, Que., May 24th, 1882

### DIED.

At Bourg Louis, on the lith May Elizabeth Invis, aged 60 years, a indive of the County Derry, Ireland, and beloved wife of Edward Burks, of Bourg Louis. Montreal True, Winess and London (Ont.) Catholic Record please copy.

HARTY .- At the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, on Thursday, June 1st, Reverend Sister Harry, nec Mary A. Harry, of Lacolle, Que. R.I.P. 1321

Aem Advertiscements.

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Consumption Curol. anger 1870 Or. Shower no work have

the the fortillin authorized

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