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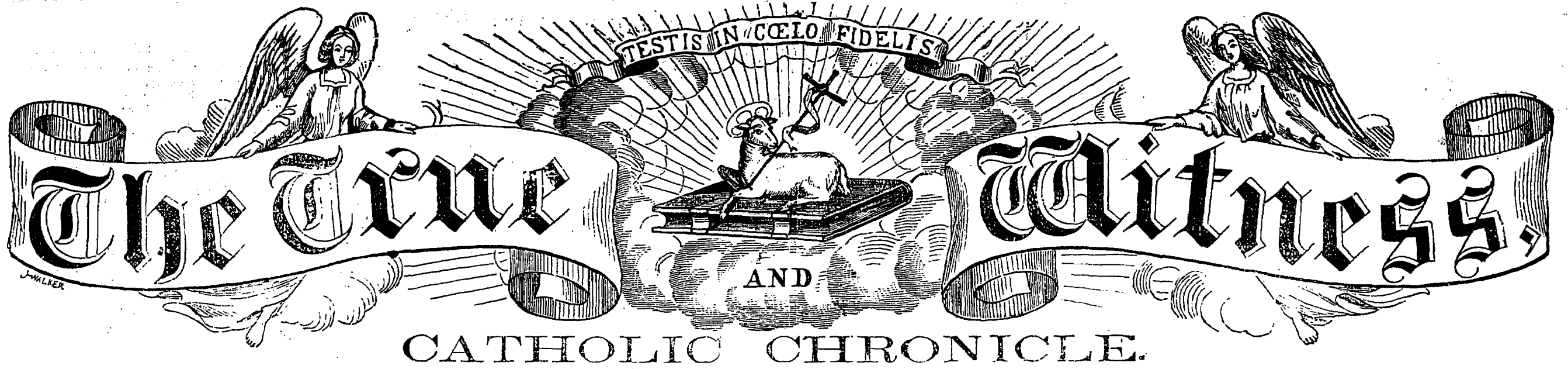
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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 5.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF MR. DILLON IN ANSWER TO FORSTER.

He is Endorsed by His Colleagues and Forster Denounced.

Sketch of Dillon by an English Member.

Mr. Dillon, on the 24th August, in moving the adjournment of the House, said he did so to enable the Chief Secretary for Ireland to have an opportunity of explaining the impression he gave to this House on a previous occasion. He would not lose this opportunity of thanking the hon. baronet who asked the Chief Secretary the question, inasmuch as it had saved him a considerable amount of trouble, because the answer had spread his views very widely, and had much assisted the Land League. The statement which the Chief Secretary made of what he stated was certainly a very incorrect and bad report—(hear, hear)—but the meaning was substantially what he had said; and he proposed to repeat that advice at every meeting he would attend in the autumn in Ireland. To be called a coward by an Irish Chief Secretary would be the same as if he were denominated a ruffian in the Times newspaper. The Chief Secretary for Ireland was at liberty to abuse himself by abusing him, but by doing so he only increased his popularity among his constituents (laughter.) He was at liberty to call him a coward and an impetuous as often as he liked, but there was one term he used which he could not pass by. ("Hear, hear," from Irish members.) The Chief Secretary accused him of having delivered a wicked speech, which applied as much to himself as to the thousands who were supporting his policy in Ireland. What had the Chief Secretary found wicked in his speech? He found it wicked because he encouraged the people to oppose, to the best of their ability, the law which the Chief Secretary himself knew to be wicked, foolish and unjust. He called him wicked because he thought the people ought to be induced to resist to their utmost the force of the law. But what could be said of the Chief Secretary who would enforce such a law? (Hear, hear.) A great deal of nonsense had been talked about the Government being responsible for the sense of another House, but he would say that the Government had not done its duty towards Ireland, because it did not act towards her in the same way as towards England under similar circumstances. If this country had been brought within a short distance of civil war, would it be the duty of the Ministers to remain on the Treasury Bench to carry out that which had produced such a state of things? (Hear, hear.) One of Her Majesty's Ministers announced that they would leave nothing undone to maintain peace and order, and uphold the authority of justice with an even hand. The Government, however, would protect, as they always had done, the property of the rich, but they refused, as they always had done, to protect the property of the poor. (Oh, oh.) The Chief Secretary determined to give the rich power to rob the poor (laughter, and "hear, hear," from Irish members). In his opinion it would be far better for the Irish Chief Secretary to leave the Treasury Bench and refuse to administer unjust law in Ireland, than to pile up evidence for the protection of landlords. He had been laughed at here and elsewhere because he had foreseen riot and bloodshed in Ireland. He did not know whether such a result would occur, but whether it did or not depended on Her Majesty's Government. If the Government attempted to silence anyone, such a course would not be pursued without desperate resistance and more or less bloodshed. ("Hear, hear," from Irish members.) In conclusion, he would say that if the bloodshed occurred in Ireland, the responsibility would lie at the door of those who persisted in maintaining law or order in Ireland, but which he called injustice, and in doing which would incite people to what was worse than civil war—to social war. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Forster—The hon. member for Tipperary wished to give me an opportunity for explaining the answer I gave to the hon. and gallant member for Portsmouth. I have no alteration which I wish to make in that reply. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I adhere to every word of it, but I think the remarks of the hon. member, and the fact that he is now pressing me, I think it desirable that I should give some little explanation of why I gave that answer. At the close of it I said I thought there was wickedness, and that its wickedness could only be equalled by its cowardice in addressing excitable men in a way which is liable to induce them to break

the law. The statement of the hon. member may seem to be a very bold statement, yet he is no doubt aware that the law which he is making is not at all dangerous for him to make it. Therefore the hon. member is quite safe in making such a speech as he has now made in this House, even though he began by saying that he believed that the law should be resisted. What did the hon. member say his object? His object he said was to put an end to rack-rent, as if rack-renting could be stopped. Then he insisted that every man now paying a rack-rent should pay it no longer; and it was understood by the people who heard him that they themselves were to decide whether it was a rack-rent or not. Then he insisted that no man or woman should be put out of a farm in the county of Kildare—that there should be no evictions during the current year. The bill, which took up so much time of the House, was not to prevent all evictions, but only unjust and unreasonable evictions, and it would not be correct to say that every eviction was unjust. (Hear, hear.) Next he said that it was the duty of the people to insist that no arrears of rent should be realized during the coming year, quite irrespective of the fact whether the man could pay or not, and of whether it was a just or an unjust case. (Cheers.) I am now picking out of the questions the fact that the law as it exists must be obeyed, for without that society would be disorganized. The hon. member might have been secure in stating what he did, but he must have known that he was absolutely wrong in leading these men to believe that in every case arrears of rent should not be recovered. Then he goes into particular questions, and discusses how they are to attain their ends, and he gives one or two of the means by which they are to be attained. One means was that all the young men and young farmers should be brought to attend the meetings. He says that they should march to the meetings, and in proper order, too—(hear, hear)—then that they should be organized, and all this for the purpose of doing an illegal thing. Then he says that in the County of Mayo they had a good many farms from which they could get no rent, the landlords could get no rent, and if they put cattle on the land they would not prosper very much. I suppose that the hon. gentleman is not without knowledge that such a suggestion as that has been followed out, and in what manner it is that the cattle have not prospered. I have been horrified—(cheers)—at the way in which it has been made certain that cattle would not prosper, and I will give one case. It is a case that has come before me during the last two or three days, when I was in Dublin, and the writer of the paper said that he begged to report a serious outrage at Rynn, near Orammore, and not far from Mayo, where the hon. member said that the cattle would not prosper. He further said that there were nine bullocks and sixteen sheep which were lam-struck and rendered perfectly useless, and that it was done by a party unknown. Further the writer said he once proceeded to the place and saw all the animals had been most barbarously divided, that the sinews were completely cut, and the animals were unable to use their hind legs. Is the hon. member not aware that these things have happened over and over again? (Hear, hear.) How, then, can he make the suggestion that the cattle would not prosper without bringing down condemnation on this most barbarous expression. (Cheers.) Then there is the case of a man named Ryan, who has been ill-treated, and he can assign no reason but that he has paid his rent in due course by way of showing an example. (Hear, hear.) I believe that these barbarous acts of cruelty are contrary to the nature of the Irish people—(cheers)—and that if they are properly commented upon by those who tried to influence them, would come to an end; and my feelings were excited when I read these passages. Then the men were told that they should march to the meeting, that they should march as a regiment of soldiers, and they were told that when there were 300,000 members of the league, then all the soldiers of England could not cause the payment of rent—not unjust rent, but all rent. (Cheers.) That is an indictment to men to break the law—(cheers)—and it will be the duty of the executive Government to prevent that. Why did I use the word "cowardly"? I have no reason to suppose that the hon. member for Tipperary is a coward, but many men do things that one is perfectly surprised at their doing, and acts that are cowardly are committed by men who are not cowards, and I consider this speech to be one of those acts. When I read that speech I felt that it was my duty, as Chief Secretary, to see that the law was obeyed, and if the men were to follow the advice that was given it would be my duty to put down such meetings, and then there might be a conflict, and blood might flow upon that. My belief was that a speech which might lead to this would be both cowardly and wicked. The hon. member said: "Let them adopt the platform of the land for the people, that every man may obtain possession of his own area if he choose." Not if he paid for it, but if he thought fit. It may be said that they had a right to march to the meeting, and also to obey the commands of their leaders if they chose to do so; but they have not by the common law a right to hold meetings for the purpose of intimidation. I think it desirable that the people of Ireland should know those small minority of them who followed the non-member—that this would be illegal. I do not despair of being able to preserve law and order in Ireland without having resort to any exceptional powers. We do not believe that the hon. member can force us into the adoption of the Peace Preservation Act or Coercion Act; but the people should be led to believe that the House of Commons would not give the powers necessary if they thought that order would not be kept without it. Whatever the hon. member may do there are three things that he will not be able to do. First he will not induce the Government in any way to relax their determination

to preserve peace and order in Ireland; second, he will not be able to force the hand of the Government, or induce them to bring in any special Act until they are perfectly sure that they cannot keep the peace without it; and, lastly, he will not induce the house to swerve for one moment from their determination to look at the real state of things in Ireland which make it possible for this Parliament, and which will shortly, I hope, have proposed to it some measures to put the position of landlord and tenant upon a better footing than it now is. (Cheers.) (Continued on seventh page.)

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

DUBLIN, September 13.—The Trades Union Congress, consisting of elected and carefully chosen delegates from leading trades unions of the United Kingdom, met here to-day. The fact of this meeting taking place in Ireland is regarded as important, as indicating the extent to which the idea of trade union has developed in this country. Hitherto, the meetings of the Congress have been held in the principal cities of England and Scotland, the present being the first one in Ireland. Labor heretofore in Ireland has never combined in this country for its protection, but recently Irish operatives have been opening their eyes more and more to the necessity of presenting a common front in defence of their interests, as in other parts of the Kingdom. The report of the parliamentary committee was submitted, and congratulated the Congress on the passage of the Employers' Liability, the Grain Cargoes and Merchant Seamen's Wages Acts. This committee is formed to watch actual or proposed legislation in Parliament in the interest of trade unions, and to bring such influence to bear as it may think best to secure that end. Mr. Murphy, a well-known trades union man of Belfast, was elected president of the Congress. It is believed the session of the Congress in Dublin will greatly stimulate the formation of trade unions throughout Ireland, and throw much light upon their influence and mode of operation.

NIHILISM IN ENGLAND.

Attempt to Blow up the Russian Grand Duke Constantine and Admiral Popoff.

LONDON, September 12.—A most diabolical attempt was made to-day to wreck the down express train on the North Western Railway. This train, which comes from Edinburgh and Glasgow, it appears was supposed to carry among its passengers the Russian Grand Duke Constantine and Admiral Popoff, of the Russian navy, and some other Russian officials who had been visiting Greenock for the purpose of examining certain new vessels now in course of construction there. Nihilist refugees in England, it is said, hit upon this plan of blowing up the train and destroying these officials as well as the passengers, for the purpose of demonstrating that even in England the lives of the Russian Prince and his aides were not safe from the vengeance of their terrible and merciless enemies. By a most providential interruption, this well laid plot failed of accomplishment although the escape was a very narrow one. Near the station of Busby, a station not far from London, some plate-layers working on the track discovered at a spot over two hundred yards from the village some fish-plates which had been tampered with. The foreman of the plate-layers made an examination which resulted in the discovery that four pounds of dynamite had been placed under the plates. The plates which joined two of the rails had been removed, and the dynamite placed underneath. The dynamite was connected with an india rubber tube containing gunpowder. The locomotive in its passage cut this, but at a point where, by an almost miraculous accident, the percussion caps which were intended to fire the dynamite had been misplaced. They failed to explode, and the train passed in safety over what was to have blown the train and its passengers to pieces. The train had passed only a few minutes when the discovery was made. Intelligence of the affair was at once sent to London, and the most skilled detectives of Scotland Yard with their foreign auxiliaries, are now seeking to discover the parties who devised and tried to execute this horrible plot.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 5-2

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION.—DR. HARBV'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, one of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill or Calomel. The only safe remedy is DR. HARBV'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. 5-2

MANY CHILDREN LOOK PALE AND even haggard, simply because they are troubled with worms. Nothing they eat does them much good. They are weary and listless. To remove all this, and restore the bloom to the cheek, use BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are sure. 5-2

NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS.—MRS. Winslow's SCORING SYRUP is a certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test for thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 3-4

A SEA OF FLAME.

IMMENSE FOREST FIRES

Around Upton, Quebec.

SEVERAL LIVES REPORTED LOST.

Upton, Que., September 8.—For some time past bush fires have been raging in the forests of Quebec province, but little attention was paid to them as they are looked upon as the best method of clearing the land. There has been a severe drought during the past few weeks, and a high wind had fanned the flames until on Monday the inhabitants of Upton saw with dismay the flames coming toward them with a steady sweep as fast as a man could run, swallowing up everything in its course. The fire ran along rail fences, burning the grain, and the wind sent the sparks in all directions. So quickly was one farm after another enveloped that men, women and children had barely time to escape out of its line until the fire was upon them again. As the night drew on the flames increased, while the wind rose, and for twelve miles in length, covering a width of four miles, the eye rested upon nothing but roaring, crackling flames. Families came flying into the village shivering in their scanty dresses, some carrying articles of furniture. Great consternation prevailed. Cattle ran helter-skelter, and many perished in the flames. After the forest was swept away the men bravely battled with the fire until

ALL HOPE WAS LOST, and then fled with difficulty. From St. Helen, St. Germain, St. Guillaume and other roads came the fugitives. In some instances the flying inhabitants were compelled to abandon their vehicles and take to horseback, while in many instances men were obliged to throw away their coats in order to save their lives. All night long the fire burned. House after house, and barns filled with the best crops known for years were licked up. By 9 p. m. everything that could be burned was destroyed. The bodies of Pierre Currier, aged 81, Joseph Currier, 28, and Telespore Currier, 16, were found buried to a crisp. Many persons are reported injured. As communication with the surrounding country has been cut off, the full extent of the disaster has not yet been ascertained. It is certain that 75 families have been burned out of house and home, representing 450 persons. It is feared that the

LOSS OF LIFE will be much greater than yet ascertained. The damage to property is estimated at \$100,000. The sufferers are destitute and prompt assistance is needed. Dr. Gauthier, while riding through the fire to visit a patient, was thrown by his frightened horse into a heap of ashes and badly burned. Hier Cole, finding his escape cut off, fought the fire desperately, and succeeded in saving his property. Xavier Boisseau, a farmer on the St. Germain road, is probably fatally burned.

ONE HUNDRED FAMILIES DESTITUTE. LATER.—No further destruction of buildings is reported, but there has been a great deal of lumber, hemlock bark, and grain burnt to-day. There are grave fears entertained for to-night as the wind is beginning to rise. There are about one hundred families destitute and homeless in the ranges of St. Helen, St. Theodore, St. Germain, St. Charlotte, and St. Valer. The estimated loss up to the present is two hundred thousand dollars. Bush fires are still raging, and the inhabitants are bravely trying to subdue them, but with little success. An example of the most

HEROIC SELF-DEVOTION occurred during this terrible conflagration. News having been brought that a family by the name of Christie were completely hemmed in by the fire, and that no one could render them any assistance, a young man named Tessier gallantly volunteered to endeavour to reach them. He had almost a mile to travel across a swamp which formed a perfect sea of fire. In spite of the most urgent requests of his friends, and the alleged impossibility of being able to render any assistance, he persevered in his determination to go, and finally managed to reach the house of the Christies, but not without bearing upon him terrible marks of the fury of the flames. His face and shoulders were terribly burned, the skin actually peeling off his face in large flakes. He found that the fire had not reached the Christies house and that there was no immediate danger. No words can express the courage of this gallant young fellow in so manifold a struggle, in spite of his sufferings, to endeavour to rescue or be of some use to his imperilled friends. Dr. Gauthier, who is attending him, reports to-day that his recovery is very doubtful. The deepest sympathy is expressed for him by all.

ANOTHER ALMOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE was that of Messrs. Charles and Lorenzo Warner, of Upton. They had gone on the morning of the 6th to their property in the St. Germain road to endeavour to save some hemlock bark they had there from the fire which was raging in the vicinity. While engaged in getting their bark piled on a small patch of cleared land they became completely hemmed in by the fire. Their provisions were burned, and the provender they had brought for their horses. Finding all avenues of escape closed they were obliged to remain there until daylight in the morning of the 8th, together with two men who were with them

and three horses. The fire was raging around them like a perfect hurricane, and the smoke was so dense that they were obliged to lie on their faces to avoid suffocation during the night. Fortunately at daylight on the morning of the 8th, the fire having somewhat abated, they were enabled to make their escape, but not without the greatest danger, as it was almost impossible to lead the horses over the burning ground, and they had frequently to leave the road turning trees that had fallen across the road. The Messrs. Warner are the oldest and most respected residents in Upton, Mr. Charles Warner being postmaster here, and the most intense anxiety was felt for their safety by their numerous friends, some of whom were on their way to their assistance when they met them returning safe and sound after passing a terrible night, which will be long remembered. In St. Theodore parish the passage of the fire was so rapid that in one case, where a corpse was laid out in the house ready for burial, they were obliged to bury the body close to the house to save it from being burnt and flee for their lives, leaving everything to the fire. Latest reports from St. Helen state that the fire is still raging in that vicinity, and that several houses have been destroyed.

PILGRIMS IN DANGER. The terrors of fire have not been limited to the unhappy sufferers in the neighborhood of Upton Village. On Wednesday an excursion party left Acton for Sorel with the intention of going on a pilgrimage to St. Anz. During the day the wind rose from the north-west and blew almost a gale, bush fires kindled in every direction and spread with alarming rapidity, and the excursionists in their return certainly passed through a fiery ordeal. From a point south of St. Guillaume to St. Germain the woods on either side of the track were in continuous flame. It was like passing through a fiery furnace. Many passengers were scorched, while all were nearly suffocated with smoke. Elegant coach cars were blotted with heat, while the paint dropped from their sides. On the 4th range many families, through fear, fled from their houses; though we have not heard of much destruction of property at this place. At West Wickham, the smoke from the 12th range became so dense that lamps were extinguished at 2:30 p. m. The regular express train which was closely followed by the excursion, was compelled to "lay out" between Wickham and Acton, at a bark station called "White Horse." The track ahead of them for some distance had been entirely consumed, while in the rear a raging fire prevailed, straggling the track with uprooted trees. Providence, however, favored them, for they found, as it were, an oasis in sufficiently long to accommodate both trains. Here they passed the night unharmed, except, perhaps, a stray crust which had remained from the pilgrimage. One gentleman says the sufferings endured from smoke and heat were something fearful. The wildest rumors were afloat; one to the effect that Danby was entirely consumed; another that fifteen hundred cords of bark had been reduced to ashes. Seven dwellings in St. Theodore were burned to ashes, besides numerous farms and out-buildings. A vigilant watch is kept up all along the line, and smouldering fires carefully guarded. A large quantity of lumber has been destroyed near Acton.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

TORONTO, September 13.—There has been a very large crowd upon the grounds to-day, estimated at 17,000. The various buildings have been crowded all day long, and the horse ring, where the Caledonian sports took place, was patronized by a large concourse of people. The Muskoka exhibit, which consists of a collection of vegetables and grain, besides grasses and flowers, has been placed in position in the agricultural building, and attracts considerable attention. The display of potatoes is very fine, and the quality of cauliflower excites considerable surprise, having been grown so far north. The roots and vegetables compare favorably with any in the exhibition, and are fully equal to those from Manitoba. The display of grain promises to be very fine. The first samples arrived to-day, and are above the average. It is impossible as yet to give an opinion as to the live stock exhibits, as they are not yet all in the pens, and the judges have not made their rounds. In all probability they will be judged to-morrow afternoon. Taken in all the main building contains the finest collection of manufactures ever seen in this country. The display of horses is very complete, and attracts a large measure of attention. Mr. Beattie, of Preston Hall, Anan, Scotland, who has done more for the development of horses in this country than probably any other man in Canada, shows six Clydesdale stallions, which is the largest exhibit at present upon the grounds. The display of sheep and pigs is the largest ever seen in Canada.

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL Complaints run into chronic weakness, and end in Cholera. There is no need of this, if people would only be advised, and keep by them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take it according to directions, whenever the bowels get deranged. It does its work surely. 2-4

Genuine bank notes of one denomination are not all exactly alike. It is necessary to make a new bed-piece, as it is called, for every 50 to 100 banks, and it is impossible to make them all. The principal differences are in the borders, though other slight variations exist. —The Rev. Lloyd Morgan has had episodes in his ministry. In Cincinnati he was accused of stealing books from a public library. In Pittsburgh he was arrested on a charge of assaulting a girl. Now he is in jail at Kittinging, Pa., where he is pastor of a Baptist church. The daughter of the deacon is complainant in this case.

JAMES REDPATH'S SPEECH

AI LEENANE, CONNEMARA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—You will excuse me if I keep on my hat. We Americans never speak with uncovered heads to any one, and never lift our hats except to return a salutation (cheers). There is too much hat-lifting in Ireland. I want you to promise me that you will never lift your hat to any man because he owns land or because he is rich (applause). Never do honor to man who do no honor to human nature. This is the second time I have visited the west of Ireland. I came over here last winter to find out whether the Irish people were starving, and if they were starving, why they were starving? When I went back the Americans asked me what was the cause of the misery I described. Was it the potato blight? No, I said, it is the landlords' blight (cheers). I told the Americans, and I say here to-day, that the exactions of the landlords have done more to ruin the Irish people than the potato blight and the famine-fever combined (cheers). I did not come to Ireland to make speeches, but to hear them. But now that I'm here—

A Voice.—You're welcome. Mr. Redpath.—I will tell you how Irish life and Irish politics look to an American. The first meeting of this kind that I attended in Ireland was in the Queen's County. I saw there, as I see here, a number of constables in attendance, armed and equipped as soldiers. I asked Michael Davitt—

A Voice.—Three cheers for Davitt (cheers). Mr. Redpath.—Whether there was likely to be a riot? No, he said; the constables were there to try and overawe the people. But, he added, they can't do it (cheers). When I described that meeting in the American papers, I think nothing I wrote created more indignation against the British Government than the fact that the people of Ireland cannot assemble peaceably to discuss their wrongs without having a lot of constabulary on the spot to overawe them. I lectured in America about the famine here, and I was the means, simply by telling the truth, of raising money for the starving people of Mayo. The organ of the Archbishop of Boston said I raised £20,000. Now, I think we Americans have a mortgage on your crops, and I have come over to look after our mortgages; and I didn't raise that money for the landlords; and I am here to-day to find out whether you're going to give it to the landlords (No, no). Faith I think that if the Irish people pay over the American money to the landlord, the best thing that could happen to Ireland would be a blight of the men, and let the old seed die out, and wait till the young crop of champions get ripe.

I know that the young Irish children, the new crop, are going to assert their rights. At the house where I board in Dublin, I heard the lady laughing the other day, and I asked her why she was laughing. She said she had just come from the back-yard, where her children, two girls and a boy, were playing. The boy was marching up and down, with a broomstick on his shoulder, like a gun, and the girls were pretending to be weeping, beside a lot of boards that were thrown down. The lady asked what was the matter. The boy said: "We're playing at evictions, and the constables have torn down our house, and I'm waiting till the landlord comes, to shoot him" (hear, hear, and cheers). The young crop is all right, and I've faith in the old seeds too (laughter).

Voice.—Down with the constables. Mr. Redpath.—No; let them alone. Most of them are right good fellows, with Irish hearts; they sympathize with their people; they know they are doing mean work; but it's their duty, and they are not the men to blame (applause). Now, I'll tell you how the Irish Land Question strikes an American. When any one asks for money from an American, he never gets it unless there is a good reason for giving it. Before we would pay rent, we would ask a landlord for his title. Suppose the Irish people were to do that, what would be the result? Now there are three good and valued titles to land, and only three. The best title would be a title from the Creator. The Bible tells us that Moses got that title. Nobody could dispute such a title; but Moses never was in Ireland, and so we needn't discuss this supreme title to land. The next best title to land is founded in the truth that the land of a country belongs to all the people of a country. Now if all the people by their representatives, give titles to private property in land, that title is absolutely good, subject to modifications that may be needed for the general welfare. That is the title by which private property in land is held in the United States. But there is no such title to land in Ireland. The Irish people never—never—agreed to sell their lands to the stranger. Voice.—(Never (applause). (Continued on Fifth Page.)

Mr. Edison says that he has solved the problem of electric lighting. In the October number of the North American Review he will state the advantages of electricity over gas, and explain how the new light is to be introduced.

A detachment of thieves is expected at the Montreal Exhibition by the detectives. —The Hon. Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, returned to town on Saturday. He has passed a few weeks among his constituents in Gaspe, where he was received with enthusiasm. Several congratulatory addresses were presented to him during his tour. The great influence which he wields in his country has suffered no diminution since his unanimous return at the late ministerial elections.

PRAYER.

That we can die in humble prayer... Blind wanderers on the sea of life... What our mortal strife may be...

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

PART II.

CHAPTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

He has deceived you, then: men are all alike—liars every one of them... Miss De Courcy turns with the words, and goes out of the room...

Why did you not bid me speak? I would have told you then, when it was not yet too late... He shudders as he says it, and looks off behind at once... 'What was that?' she asks...

force Vaughan to give up his pretensions, whatever they were, to Dolly, by fair means or foul... 'I reached Wychcliffe in the middle of a whirling snow-storm, and the first news I heard was that the theatre people, Dolly included, had left the town a whole week before... 'This was startling intelligence, and I had resolved to go back to New York, seek out Dolly, and reproach her with her infidelity... 'Dolly De Courcy?' he repeats, in wonder...

was too late for any train back; but early in the morning I found myself, foot sore and weary, at another town some eighteen miles from Wychcliffe, and made inquiries of the men I met going to work... 'The first intense horror, had by this time faded from my mind; I saw now how insanely I had acted; I was not guilty of murder—I had no thought of taking his life... 'But it would not do—it never has done—judge and jury have never tried me; but my own conscience has, and I stand condemned... 'I remained in Minnesota, nearly seven months—so busy I scarcely had time to glance even at the daily papers... 'Dolly De Courcy I never saw again—not once—until that night last week when I saw her on the stage, and we mutually recognized each other... 'I had ceased to care for her—I cared for no one else... 'He broke off. There is agony in his own face, agony in his voice, great drops on his forehead...

the future can never dim the bliss of their memory. I may be most miserable, but I have been most happy... 'The blow that killed Bertie Vaughan killed also your father who had told me he resumes... 'You bound yourself by a promise beside your father's death-bed, Lewis Nolan goes on, 'to bring to justice the man who caused his adopted son's death... 'She lifts her head and looks at him, such agony in her face as it breaks his heart to see... (To be Continued.)

LOOKING TO ROME FOR GUIDANCE.

The Earthly Head of the Church.

A late issue of the Evangelical Churchman says: 'The English Church Union continues to pursue its disloyal course... 'The English Church Union continues to pursue its disloyal course. Many of its members, growing bolder, have completely thrown off the mask and unblushingly owned the real object which the association is laboring to promote... 'Another speaker, Mr. Rawson, said that "he hoped the day would soon come when the Archbishop of Canterbury would be found opening negotiations with Rome for the separate submission... 'GIVING HIS AUTHORITY.—Teacher to pupil: Spell "butter." Pupil: B-u-t-t-e-r. Teacher: You are wrong; sit down. Pupil: Well, sir, that's the way mother spells it on the lodger's bills, any way... 'Six medical experts examined a man as to his sanity, and were evenly divided... 'IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvellous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do... 'Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa... 'Throat affections and bronchial diseases are relieved immediately by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills... 'Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa... 'Throat affections and bronchial diseases are relieved immediately by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills... 'Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa... 'Throat affections and bronchial diseases are relieved immediately by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills...

LADY DAY AT KNOCK.

GREAT CROWDS AT THE SHRINE OF OUR LADY.

The Cures Elected and the Devotion Manifested.

The Freeman correspondent, describing the scene witnessed at Knock on Sunday, the 15th August, says, writing on the evening of that day:—Twenty thousand pilgrims, at a moderate estimate, assembled for the celebration. It is hard to realize into what a ferment the event threw vast districts of the West. No sooner had we crossed the Shannon at Athlone yesterday than we were in the middle of it. The rush of special trains had completely dislocated the ordinary humdrum traffic, and during the weary three-quarters of an hour for which we were kept standing, and shunting, and tacking on carriages and footing around, there was ample leisure to observe how strange a scene we had fallen upon. It crystallised the whole religious and political life of the West at a glance. There were pilgrims, beads in hand, reciting their rosaries even in the train; there were five companies of soldiers hurrying to Connaught as to a theatre of war; there were orators of the Land League setting out for Sunday's land demonstration; there were emigrants walling their way to America, and harvest men in their flannel jackets departing for England; and here and there an English tourist blaspheming the Irish railways and wondering what it was all about. One rarely sees on a single platform so vivid and many-sided a picture of the times. But the religious influence was distinctly the uppermost. It was for the pilgrims that carriages were added to carriages. It was their special trains that came before us and behind us. Look where you would they confronted you—people of all ranks, in first-class as well as third-class carriages; people in perfect health as well as people afflicted with every disease and deformity of our poor nature; pilgrims from north and south, from Ireland and England; alike in nothing else save the intense, heartfelt, settled faith which seemed to fill them half with gladness, half with solemn awe. There was not a bed—hardly a share of a bed—to be had in Ballyhaunis for love or money. Seven hundred and fifty pilgrims from the Manchester neighborhood, under the direction of Fathers O'Callaghan and Barry, arrived last Monday. Two special trains from Dublin, bringing from Leinster and Ulster 700 and 230 passengers respectively on Friday. Two other special trains from Galway and Cork shortly after our arrival, to be followed to-day by special trains from Mullingar, Ballina, and Westport. All this, irrespective of the thousands of poor peasants who have been tramping to Knock all the week on foot from the most remote parts of the province. Imagine an army of invasion of this extent descending for food and shelter upon an humble village of half-a-dozen cabins, where the very police barracks is thatched—for such is, or rather was, the village of Knock. As we made our way along the blinding white roads to the Church of the Apparitions, we fell in with processions after processions of laden vehicles, while here and there parties of pilgrims were seated eating their humble meal by the roadside. Others toiled along barefooted and dripping with heat through a smog of burning dust—a mournful procession of the blind, the crippled, the deformed, with their faces set wistfully towards the distant square tower of the little church of their hopes and dreams. Passing through this busy bazaar, and noting the groups spread in picnic fashion over all the adjoining fields, we entered the chapel yard shortly after the Angelus bell was ringing. The wondrous spectacle of living, passionate faith which it presented at once absorbed all other thoughts. The most hardened unbeliever would take off his hat and involuntarily sink upon his knees in presence of such a sight. Several thousand people were at the moment collected in or around the church. Immediately fronting us was the sanctuary wall or gable end, on which the apparitions are said to have manifested. Rows of disused crutches, sticks, trusses, armcases, and bandages, are fastened up along the whole width of the timber boarding, having been left there in testimony of miraculous cures. Almost every day adds something to the list of these sacred trophies. A little temporary altar was erected in the open air about the spot assigned to the apparition of the Blessed Virgin. In front of this altar, in front of the humble mission cross close by, in the church, at the doors, and in fact on every foot of ground around it, people were prostrated on their knees praying aloud. Some one in a group of half a dozen would commence the Rosary aloud. The responses would be taken up all round, until they rose into a sort of solemn chant waiving up from the very soul. Cripples, paralytics, deformed persons, blind men and epileptic child, were led round the church, raising their supplications aloud with a tender truthfulness which no words can convey. Others were hammering here and there at the walls for a fragment of the precious plaster, or even for a morsel of the church's earthen flooring. Within the church itself the Rosary rose in a solemn, measured swell, with all the fervor of a prayer almost took one's breath away with a feeling of indefinable suspense and expectation. In one corner of the churchyard a group listening eagerly to the delighted narrative of a boy who had suffered for years from a paralysis of the tendons of one leg, and who had that day for the first time stretched the injured leg with perfect freedom. Darkness was beginning to fall as I was leaving, and the appearance of the sacred encampment, with its lines of wafle-fires burning like an army's, the groups of dark figures circling around the church, whose bold bell-tower was still distinctly defined against the palling sunset sky, the fresh streams of pilgrims that were now still coming up, regardless of the night, with their carpet bags slung over their shoulders, or their mattresses carried in carts, with such as nobody seeing it once was likely to forget. The Galway excursion train had come up in the meantime choked full of homeless strangers, and as I was leaving by rail for Castlereagh, where I was obliged to take refuge for the night, the southern special from Athlone was stuck in the dark at the points outside the Ballyhaunis station, two wheels of the engine having slipped off the track. The little mischief was, however, speedily put to rights, the pilgrims reached their destination. The golden summer weather which blessed the pilgrims yesterday smiled upon them once more this morning. The whole country side literally rose out and swarmed to Knock. In the course of a ten miles drive from Castlereagh to Ballyhaunis, I hardly met a

dozen persons. The population had been away since daybreak. The only sign of life was the special train from Mullingar, flying past, with its passengers half through the windows panting for air. At Ballyhaunis I overlooked the role of the advancing host. Thence to Knock there extended one long tangle of vehicles of all sorts and fashions, men sweating along in their shirt sleeves through the suffocating dust and heat and glare; country girls trudging along under their parasols and white neckerchiefs, peasant women in their scarlet and white flannels, and beggars with their sores and whines. At the village crossroads, where circulation ceased, double lines of cars radiated in every direction for half a mile. Thus there were twenty thousand persons on the ground I have not the smallest doubt. Had they all sought to cram themselves into or near the little church at one and the same time they would have been crushed to death or suffocated by the intolerable heat. The instinct of self-preservation and their own good breeding preserved them. It was only during the High Mass that the church was dangerously crowded. Thousands knelt on the surrounding green. Others with bare heads, rosary beads in hand made the external rounds of the church. Others fell prostrate before a simple painted statue of the Blessed Virgin, placed on the little altar outside the gable of the visions. The most extraordinary statements were current respecting this statue. Two gentlemen of coolness and intelligence assured me they had distinctly seen the statue move from side to side. Another had the statue actually in his arms dusting it when he noticed the same phenomenon. In the strained and excited condition of some of the poor people who flock here for cure, doubtless some explainable circumstances have got mixed up with the more remarkable class of testimony as to the original apparitions. For instance, while the church was crowded, after dark last night, flashes of bright, unearthly light filled the church. For the moment the people were thrown almost into a panic of awe and excitement. It came to be seen, however, that the appearances were flashes of sudden lightning such as were seen over the whole district at the same hour. A young woman came into the vestry to-day to say that our Divine Saviour had appeared to her. On the other hand, a gentleman from Cork, who was himself cured of an internal disease, told me solemnly that while praying in the church yesterday he saw a luminous white star emanate from the tabernacle, shoot across to the side altars, and back again into the tabernacle. I was informed also of a lame boy who came yesterday for the first time, and has to-day hung up his crutch, and walked with the aid of a stick, and of a dreadful case of evil in the jaw all but cured within a few days. It may be judged to what a pitch of fervor the reports of these wonders raised the pitch of the people. There were moments, as at the Elevation of the Host, when in the almost ecstasy of the congregation one felt himself with awe and humility on the very threshold of the supernatural. After Mass a discourse was delivered in the open air by Father O'Callaghan of Manchester, who stood in his surplice and stole facing the sanctuary gable. He spoke in eloquent and passionate language. His voice was heard distinctly to the verge of the crowd, who stood or knelt bareheaded listening. The day was destined to close with a very awful and impressive ceremony from on high. The sky had hitherto been of a brilliant, dropping white heat. Suddenly, at half-past three o'clock, while I was returning to Castlereagh, a thunderstorm blackened the western horizon. Within a few minutes lightning flashed and thunder pealed, and, as if rent asunder, the clouds poured down rain in torrents. I never before in Ireland saw so terrific a battle of the elements. The lightning leaped blindingly across the very eyes of the multitude as they fled for home and shelter. The thunder crashed to right and left in long, rattling volleys almost over their heads with a roar like that of battle. Only for the universality of the visitation it would not have taken a superstitious person to accept it all as a portent—an awful and majestic one. During the three hours or more the thunderstorm was sweeping on eastwards, and then as suddenly was gone. I tremble to think how the thousands of almost shelterless people fared during these few terrible hours.

THE MIRACLES AT KNOCK.

We copy the following from the London Tablet (Catholic):—
 Sir,—In the Tablet, August 21st, your own Dublin correspondent speaks of the alleged miracles at Knock (p. 243), and the qualifying adjective seems to me a very wise one. I write as a physiologist, with some experience of delusions of judgment, and of the phenomena of what is termed "subjective sensations."
 In various disordered states of the nervous system visions and apparitions do appear. Physiology has spoken on this point. We have evidence of the strongest and most unimpeachable character to prove that the testimony of the eyes or of the sensations is not always to be trusted.
 There is a well-known case, quoted by Sir David Brewster, of a lady, Mrs. A., who was troubled with spectral visitations or apparitions. In her case the sensations were subjective sensations. Huxley (p. 273) observes upon this fact that Mrs. A. undoubtedly saw what she said she saw. The evidence of her eyes as to the existence of the apparitions and of her ears to those of the voices was in itself a perfectly trustworthy as their evidence would have been had the objects really existed, but her retina and sensorium were thrown into a state of abnormal activity by some internal cause. There are numerous instances of a similar nature.
 I do not desire to express any opinion on the miracles. In this age of so little faith it may be undesirable to check the devotion which prompts the deaf, the blind, the deformed, the paralyzed to seek at the shrine of Knock relief or cure.
 But we are living in times when the Catholic Church has not only to withstand the attacks aimed at her by those who would subvert religion of all kinds, but she has further to vindicate her position as the protector of science and culture, as the enemy of superstition and of all that may be false. In your article on Catholicism and Culture (same number) I think you have proved that the Catholic Church is not hostile to the spirit of true science. The difficulty of convincing Protestants on this point is very great. They believe that the Church makes capital out of such apparitions as those reported at Knock, and they say "that in the present advanced condition of society a Church which favors such exhibitions as those at Knock is unworthy of the consideration of intelligent men on such evidence as is at present advanced."
 The Church has not yet spoken on the apparitions or pronounced an authoritative opinion as to their actual occurrence, so as to render it binding on all Catholics to believe in them. If she had done so I would not

have troubled you with this letter, or with the suggestion I have to offer.
 In the present open state of the question I would suggest that a commission of medical men be appointed to visit the shrine, take down the evidence on the apparitions, examine all who have been cured, and then place on record their opinions as to the credibility of the witnesses, and the number of miracles which have been wrought. Thus the scientific world will be satisfied that the Church does not check investigation, that she is willing to adopt the instruments of scientific research to prove, or disprove, what some of her children have already, in the spirit of faith, accepted as miraculous beyond dispute.
 In France, I believe precautions of this kind are always adopted, not to guard against imposition, but to avoid the errors arising from the subjective sensations I have alluded to.
 I am, yours faithfully,
 August, 31st, 1880.
 Physiologist.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. SUPERIOR COURT.

RENAUD VS. TRUDDEL.—This is a case of suit for separation de corps brought by Madame Trudel, the wife of Senator Trudel, against her husband. We have avoided reference to it until now when a judgment has been rendered, because we believe that justice is frequently done to parties by *ex parte* statements, such as frequently find their way into the newspapers. As the thing, however, has now become so public there is no further reason for reticence. The plaintiff is already separated from her husband as to property, and in support of her demand alleges that for more than a year past defendant has neglected her; has refused to provide for her wants and that of her family; has insulted her by abusive language; has spread in the public belief that she is crazy; has taken of from her the children and lodged them in the country, ninety miles from Montreal, under the false pretence of procuring them the amusements of the vacation, and refuses to allow her to see them. She alleges, moreover, that since the middle of May last the defendant has deserted their residence, which he permitted her to rent. Pending this suit an application was made yesterday by the plaintiff before Mr. Justice Torraine to obtain the care and possession of the youngest child, and for an order that she might be allowed to see the others at the college, the plaintiff alleging that having been at Dr. Trudel's residence for the purpose of seeing the children she was deprived of force of the opportunity, and was locked in a room. This application was strongly resisted by the defendant. Five affidavits were filed, in which it is stated that plaintiff, against the consent of her husband, rented a house on St. Denis street and acted in complete and permanent violation of his authority; that it was true the latter refused to follow her there on account of that insubordination, and also of the extravagant expenses incurred by her, in spite of her formal prohibition; that all the behavior of the plaintiff, her continual ill-treatment of her husband; her coarse and abusive language, and the bad example which she continually set before her children, render her unworthy of being entrusted with their education. The defendant also denies the other allegations as to the plaintiff being refused an interview with her children, and as to her being locked up at the residence of Dr. Trudel. On the other hand it is asserted that at Dr. Trudel's residence she behaved in a very improper manner, using extremely violent and abusive language to that gentleman, and that she endeavored surreptitiously to kidnap two of the children and to carry them off in a carriage waiting for that purpose from their father's care.
 In support of the defence, Mr. Trudel has filed an affidavit made by Mr. Napoleon Renaud, a brother of the plaintiff, which is to the following effect:—"I knew the parties in this case, for besides the plaintiff being my sister, and the defendant my brother-in-law, I lived several years at their house between the years of 1868 and 1873. I have had continual relations with the defendant and with the plaintiff up to about two years ago. And since that time, I have had ample occasion to judge of the manner in which Mr. Trudel directs the education of his children, in whom I take a great interest. He gave it great attention, and neglected nothing to procure them a perfect education. He is very kind to them, and very attentive to all their requirements. I believe it to be for their highest welfare, even for that of the youngest, to remain under the immediate care of their father. As to the plaintiff, I do not consider her qualified to direct the education of her children. Except certain material necessities, such as those of the toilet, to which she pays even an excessive attention, she does not seem to understand the importance, or even the nature of a good domestic, religious and intellectual education. Being of a proud, vindictive, selfish and passionate character, she too often gives them the spectacle of a person idly occupied with the desire of satisfying her hatreds and caprices, for the triumph of which she is liable to give herself up to the greatest violence. She often breaks out into violent and outrageous abuse of her husband, with interperence of language which often gives a very bad example to her children. I have often told the defendant that he should have her interdicted or should obtain a separation de corps, and I am sure that the same advice has been given him by other members of the plaintiff's family. If I had been subjected to the same treatment, in his place I would have long ago asked for a separation. I am in no way moved by hatred to the plaintiff, but, notwithstanding my relationship to her, I make it out of justice to the defendant and to prevent the education of the children from falling into the hands of a perfectly incapable person.
 On Monday, in Chambers, the following judgment was given on the incidental demand relative to the child, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Torraine:
 I, the undersigned Judge, having heard the parties by their counsel, on the merits of the petition of plaintiff of date third September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, that defendant be enjoined to permit plaintiff to see her children at suitable hours, wherever they may be, and to have with her the youngest, Paul, aged seven years, having seen these affidavits filed by the parties and the procedure of record and deliberated: The defendant declaring that he had never prevented petitioner from seeing her children.
 Doth order that the defendant permit the plaintiff, at convenient hours, to see all her children, wherever they may be, and do reject the demand that she should have the care and custody of Paul, the youngest, at her own residence. Costs reserved.
 Jones makes his wife chop the stove wood on the ground that when she married him she promised to cleave."

Dreadful Mining Catastrophe.

Terrible Explosion at Seaham Colliery.

120 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, September 8.—An explosion occurred this morning at the Seaham Colliery, near Durham. Both shafts of the mine are blocked, though they are two miles apart. Between 250 and 300 men are in the pit. It is known that some of them are alive.
 Seaham, where the frightful explosion referred to above took place, is six miles to the south of Sunderland, on the coast. It forms an outlet for an immense coal region, of which Sunderland and Newcastle-Upon-Tyne are the central depots. The locality is known as the Central District and may be said to form one vast coal pit. It is owned principally, if not altogether by the wealthy house of Londonderry, whose Marchioness, a very masculine, but good-hearted lady, was wont to take the head of her table when she gave a banquet to her colliers. The pit in which the appalling accident took place is one of the largest in the group. The explosion occurred at 3 a.m., and from that time up to 11 o'clock all efforts to extricate the men were unsuccessful. Communication has, however, since been opened with a group of 18 men, who are safe. The greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood. The wives and the families of the imprisoned or slaughtered miners surround the mouth of the pit with loud cries and lamentations. The 18 men with whom communication has been opened do not know how many have been killed. It is supposed they are the only ones who have escaped the dreadful catastrophe. The superintendent of the colliery and his assistants are putting forth every effort to ventilate the pit sufficiently to allow a thorough exploration to be made of the more remote parts of the workings, where it was supposed the majority of the men were when the explosion took place. The immediate cause of the ignition of the fire damp cannot be more than surmised, and the rules of the mine in respect to the use of lamps were so strict as possible; it was thought to be as safe as any in the Kingdom. This forenoon a large number of people arrived at the scene of the disaster from Sunderland, drawn by curiosity, but nothing can be seen except the smoke which rises from below. There is every reason to believe that it is one of the most disastrous mining calamities on record.
 LONDON, September 8, 3:15 p.m.—It is now believed that there are 180 men in the Seaham coal pit, where the explosion occurred this morning, and it is feared that most of them have perished.
 LONDON, September 8.—The latest intelligence from the Seaham Colliery disaster is that exploring parties are now down in the pit endeavoring to reach the survivors. The colliery belongs to Lord Londonderry. The coal produced is known in London as the Walsend, and is the best quality of house coal used in England. Fourteen miners have been rescued from the main seam, and it is believed that all the others perished. A later despatch states that the number of men ascertained to be lost is now 209. Among those in the pit was Corporal Hudson, the winner of the Queen's prize in the recent artillery competition at Shoeburyness. The shafts are blocked and a second explosion of the gas is feared. The excitement at the colliery is very great, and thousands of anxious people throng the neighborhood.
 LONDON, September 9.—A despatch from the Seaham Colliery last evening says:—Up to 7 o'clock a total of 57 men had been rescued, the majority in an exhausted condition. Many thousands of people are crowding around the mouth of the pit. The guiding marks in the pit were blown to pieces. The explorers consequently find their work very difficult. So far there is no sign of fire. Latest advices are up to midnight. The rescued then numbered 66, but it is now feared there were 230 men in the pit at the time of the explosion.
 Accounts of the number of men in the Seaham colliery pit as usual vary. The pit consists of five seams, one below another. The shallowest seam is 460 feet below the surface of the earth. The total depth of the colliery is about 600 yards. Nineteen men who were at work in the top seam merely felt a rush of air, but on proceeding to the shaft, found it blocked up with debris. The air coming up the shaft was exceedingly foul. Communication with the top seam was opened at 1 o'clock yesterday, but because of the damage to the shaft the men could only be hoisted out singly by chains and ropes. Nearly all of them, therefore, elected to remain in the pit, so as not to delay the explorers in clearing a way to the lower seams, whence the knocking and shoutings were audible. About 7 o'clock in the evening the upper shaft was sufficiently cleared to allow the explorers to use it, also enabling the bringing up of victims to proceed more rapidly. Several men near the furnace at the bottom of the upper shaft were found to be shockingly burned. It is thought that the explosion originated in the lower seams, and that the gas was driven over the furnace. The explorers for a time had to suspend the work of bringing up the survivors, in consequence of the stables being on fire. A woman dropped dead on hearing of the death of her brother in the pit. A store room has been cleared for the reception of the corpses.
 The latest published telegram from the inspector of mines, dated Seaham, 8th, last evening, says that 59 men have been rescued, and 130 are yet to be accounted for. Exploration has been stopped in consequence of fire in the middle seam. Great anxiety is felt for those still in the pit. There is plenty of assistance, with relays of workers every four hours.
 It would appear from the above despatch from the inspector that there has been a later outbreak of fire in the mine.
 Later.—It now seems that the dead in the Seaham mine number between 130 and 140. There are some corpses in the lower seams, which are supposed to be lying a mile from the shaft. The air there is so foul, it is thought to be impossible that any could have survived.
 LONDON, September 10.—The fire in the Seaham Colliery has been extinguished. Sixty-seven persons recovered, but there is no hope of saving the other 120 now in the mine alive.
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Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Catholic interests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For September, 1890. THURSDAY, 16.-St. Cornelius and Cyprian Martyrs. FRIDAY, 17.-The Stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We take this opportunity of reminding our agents throughout the country that, now that the depression has passed away, and the season of prosperity begun, is the time to make a fresh effort to extend the circulation of the True Witness.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF CANADA.

The short speech of Major-General Luard before the Dominion Rifle Association shows that he knows very little of the spirit of the volunteers of Canada when he recommended more thorough discipline, drill, and more money to train them.

make a good record in front of the targets, for their eyes are as keen and their nerves are as true. But as soldiering pure and simple is not their trade, the chances are that they cannot wheel into line from open column or break into column from line with the mechanical precision of a regular British regiment.

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RR.

It would seem that Sir John A. Macdonald has at length succeeded in inducing a syndicate to construct the Canadian Pacific Railroad according to the wishes of his heart, and that the syndicate is composed of firms of the three great nations of England, France, and the United States.

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

As a general rule the True Witness does not notice an unfriendly spirit in the numerous conferences, Synods and conventions held by the different Protestant sects in Canada.

precious equivalent for the monetary assistance, but it will neither bankrupt nor impoverish her, which is more than could be said of the plan, by which it was proposed to carry out such a colossal undertaking by Canadian taxation.

MANUFACTURE OF OUTRAGES.

We have often remarked in these columns that outrages from Ireland by cable must be received with the very greatest caution, and we have been led to think so by the lack of confirmation of the outrages when the mail arrives.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS FROM MAINE?

According to the latest reports the State of Maine has gone Democratic, much to the genuine and agreeable disappointment of Democrats themselves, and the disgust of the Republicans who anticipated a victory even greater than that of last year.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Dominion Exhibition was opened in due form at Montreal yesterday. The weather was as beautiful and the air as bracing as only can be enjoyed in the month of September.

the solid South with its 138 votes, New York with 35, New Jersey with 7, and Maine with 6, that would make 186 votes in all, give the Democrats a majority and enable them to dispense with Indiana.

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resist, and this notwithstanding the Prince of Montenegro is willing to abate some of his just demands. If the Sultan saw perfect unanimity among the powers, Dulcigno would have been surrendered long ere this.

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There is considerable latitude allowed in Canada, as elsewhere, in attacks on political opponents, and the higher the position of the person attacked, the more latitude is tacitly given.

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Letter from Ottawa.

ADVENTURES OF MYLES O'REGAN, ESQ.

Mr. Editor, - I am afraid the readers of the True Witness are beginning to tire of my domestic trials and afflictions. If so, they are no more tired than I am myself, for there is no one in the world more willing to be happy than your unfortunate correspondent, and if he gets into trouble so often, it is not his fault. Some people live and grow fat, and drop into a comfortable grave without meeting with any greater calamity during their lives than having to walk up and down the room a few times with a teething infant, while others can scarcely take a step forward that something worth chronicling does not happen them. If I were wealthy enough, I would have in my employment a poet and a historian, one to sound my praises in hexameter verse, like the ancient Roman patrons, and the other to make notes of everything I said or did. As, however, I am not cumbered with the millions necessary, I have to be my own poet and historiographer and sound my own praises as modestly as possible. Praise is so sweet, that everyone likes it, no matter how he may declaim against it. Walk up to the ugliest woman in all creation and tell her she is far more beautiful than either Marie Antoinette or Mary Queen of Scots, and if she does not believe you she will be delighted all the same. No matter how discordantly an amateur shrieks at a charity concert, he is prepared to find in the morning papers proceedings of it, that Mr. A. B. Scrammer's rendition of "The Heart Bowed Down," was vociferously applauded, and a speaker who has been making a regular ass of himself on the political platform, is intensely disgusted because he does not see the usual amount of "cheers" and "applause" in the report of his speech. There is truth in the saying that a man finds some source of consolation in the misfortunes of his best friends, simply because they allow him the pleasure of congratulating himself in being clever enough to escape. We may laugh at the three intelligent tailors of Tooley street, proclaiming themselves the people of England, but we all do the same in different ways. Is there a man who would to-morrow exchange his identity with the person he most envies in this world? If there is, I pity him, he must be miserable indeed, for every one in his heart of hearts thinks himself the cream of perfection. The fool thinks he is clever, and the madman thinks he is wise, and perhaps they are, only the rest of us don't know it. You perceive, Mr. Editor, that I am conceited enough to place myself among "the rest of us," and perhaps so do you, which is only rational, but then both of us may be wrong. I know you are, but I shall leave you to judge for yourself. You can scribble a paragraph, and therefore you fancy yourself oppressed because fortune has not given you a portfolio, but calm yourself and listen to what has been said of me. On the Monday morning following the Saturday night on which I fought the Gushington family I was peculiarly happy, and strolled down to my office earlier than usual. The office, I may inform you, is composed of two compartments divided by a green baize curtain, which was originally placed there to prevent the clerks making faces at one another when the poor fellows had leisure to amuse themselves that way. I entered and took my seat, and soon after I heard a lively conversation in the other compartment, interrupted occasionally by shouts of laughter.

"Well, I don't care what you say, Sniffer," said Sniffer, "the Civil Service is going to the dogs. Just fancy a poor fellow working three hours a day for \$1,500 a year and getting only a month's holidays." "What can you expect," chimed in Lanknose, "when such idiots are admitted into it. There is that fellow O'Regan, for instance, with his ignorance and his pretensions." "Yes," said Sniffer, "he is the worst hand at tiding up papers I've ever seen; and they say he has a very high opinion of his abilities." "Well," rejoined Lanknose, "that is certainly more than he can have of his personal appearance. I think he squints, and I am very certain he flops the largest pair of lungs I have ever beheld on a mortal." "When he is walking," put in Snoozler, "he gives me the impression of a fellow who has not yet got over the idea of carrying a hod, he keeps his right shoulder pretty close to his right ear." I listened no more, Mr. Editor; I was too deeply mortified; but then I listened some or ever hear any good of themselves. But I must not forget to tell you of a little adventure which befel me in my new boarding house. It seems the late occupant of my room was an invalid, and had gone to Cacouca for the good of his health, leaving most of his trunks behind him, together with about twenty bottles with more or less medicine stuffed in them; for the unfortunate man was afflicted with sundry diseases, or at least so imagined himself, like a great many others of us who work nerves and strong imagination. About the second watch of the night I was awakened by something falling, and as my lamp was merely turned down I looked around to see what was the matter. You may judge of my astonishment when I observed a villainous looking burglar at the foot of my bed coolly engaged rifling my pockets, helping himself to the contents with one hand, while in the other he held a Smith and Wesson revolver. I pretended to be asleep, but kept my eye upon the thief detained he would not march off with the pillage and honors of war if I could help it. He soon presented an opportunity, for in examining my watch, (probably to see whether it was silver or gold), he had to turn his face to the light and his back to me. I sprang upon him, brought him to the ground and after wrenching the pistol from his hand, informed him I had not the pleasure of his acquaintance and politely enquired the object of his visit. "Why, sir," he gasped "aint you Dr. Jones. As I came along Sussex street, I got a heavy attack of colic and thinking you were Dr. Jones, I dropped in just to see if you could cure."

"I am glad to hear it, but you mistake, you are not quite well. It is a peculiarity in the diagnosis of patients like you that Ipecacuanha makes them fancy they are cured when, in fact, their blood is only warming. Swallow every drop of this iodine of potassium, and then we shall see."

On last Sunday was the feast of the Holy Name of Mary, and was the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of the parish church of Notre Dame in Montreal. The services on the occasion were conducted by the Rev. Monsignor de la Riviere, assisted by the Rev. Canon de la Riviere, the Bishop of Montreal, assisted by a number of the clergy. The vast church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the Rev. Monsignor de la Riviere was magnificently robed by an orchestra and strengthened choir. At Grand Mass the music was that of Rimsky-Korsakov, and the choir was rendered by the following artists: Messrs. Hone, Reclain, Boucher and Wilson, first violin; Carle, Wilson, Hone, etc., second violin; Carle, Wilson, Hone, etc., bass; A. Vesper, "Dixie Dominus," was sung to the music of the Rev. Canon de la Riviere. The Magnificat chosen was from Mozart's 12th mass. The "Gloria Domini" was sung by the choir, and the "Tantum Ergo" by Lambelotte. The Laudate Dominum sung by the whole choir was grand in its effect. The organist, Mr. C. Derrochers, gave the greatest credit for the manner in which the music was rendered. At the benediction of the sacrament at the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, the solos were sung by Messrs. Lortie, J. Landon, Leduc, Legua and Fisetie, also Normand, Richard, Leblanc, Lalande and Berthelme.

JAMES REDPATH'S SPEECH AT LEENANE, CONEMARA.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Mr. Redpath—Before the English invasion the land belonged neither to the Irish kings nor chiefs, but to the sept, and the legal heirs to the old Irish sept are the whole people of Ireland of to-day. The third good title to land is the title conferred by military conquest. That is an absolutely valid title in law—but it is only good until the conquered people reassert their rights (cheers). Not a day longer! Now, this is not a theory. It is good international law. Two or three hundred years ago, the Germans were at war with France, and France seized and held two German provinces. A few years ago France and Germany went to war again, and Germany seized and held its old provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and every government in Europe, including the English government, recognized the right of Germany to hold those provinces. Well, that shuts their mouths when you say that the lands that Cromwell stole from you, and that the descendants of the troopers who butchered men and women, and unborn babes, and stole their lands, have no legal claim, either to rent or purchase. No man should be paid for property until he can show that he has a just title to it (cheers).

I have no respect for the Irish Catholic who talks of fair rents and fixity of tenure. No rent can be fair unless the man who claims it has a valid title to the land. Fixity of tenure is only a pretext for legalizing and perpetuating the curse of Cromwell. Nine-tenths of the land of Ireland is held by titles given by Elizabeth Cromwell, or viceroy still, by William of Orange, title rendered possible only by the shameful violation of the treaty of Limerick. Why, the descendants of the men who held these lands ought to be right glad to give up their land without money and without price! They should be grateful that you do not insist that they have collected for the last 200 years (cheers). They ought to be made to pay you compensation for disturbance to your ancestors! I suppose there are Fenians here? "Cries of yes, and cheers."

shopkeeper if he deals with him you will not trade there any longer. If the man or his folks go to church, leave it as they enter. If even death comes, let the man die unmolested, save by the priest, or let him be hurried unpitied. If the landlord takes the land himself let no man work for him. Let his potatoes remain undug; his grass uncut, his crop wither. But you must act as one man. Bayonets shrivel up like dry grass in presence of a people who will neither fight them nor submit to tyranny. This dreadful power more potent than armies—the power of social excommunication—has hitherto been used by despots in the interest of despotism. Use it, you, for justice. No man can stand up against it except heroes, and heroes don't take the land from which a man has been evicted. Americans will never give money again to the Irish tenants if they take it to pay landlords. If the landlords are poor let them work as we do. If some one must starve in Ireland, let the landlords starve. Turn about is fair play, and it is their turn now. But be united; don't quarrel among yourselves. The landlords have ruled you long enough by stimulating dissension in your own ranks. They are united. Every quarrel among patriots is worse than a hundred evictions. Act as one man!

At St. Henri on Friday evening last, Jeremiah O'Shaughnessy died after a short but painful illness. He was one of the old pioneers of Tanney West, and resided in that place when the houses were only very few and far between. As an employee of the G. T. R., for a past quarter of a century, he was universally liked by those about him for his faithful and trustworthy services, and in the discharge of which he contracted a cold that resulted in his death. Many say the fever he caught from downing in the Lachine Canal Bridge, in his quiet, unostentatious way, and those that are living to-day will testify to that fact. He was a whole-souled, genial, patriotic Irishman, and first saw the light in Coolmeon, County Clare, forty-six years ago. His loss will be deeply deplored by the residents of the Tanneries, where he was familiarly known as "Jerry."

The remains were taken to the St. Henri Church Monday morning, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul, and thence to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, followed by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. He leaves a widow and seven children.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OTTAWA, September 13.—The grave of McAnley the fireman, was desecrated some time between Saturday night and this morning; the handsome monument which was erected to his memory was upset and broken in several places by a heavy hammer or axe. It will be remembered that in October, 1878, McAnley left his station on leave, and never returned. Some days after his body was found some distance down the river, with a bullet through the head. The occurrence created a good deal of excitement at the time, as there was little doubt of the unfortunate man having been murdered. His friends are greatly exercised over the desecration of his grave. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

—Insurrection feared in Armenia. —Snow fell in Chicago on the 8th inst. —The strike of the Scotch miners has come to an end. —Mr. Jules Nicolet, the eminent French lawyer, is dead. —Potato rot doing much damage in Halifax County, N. B. —It is rumored that Russia is preparing for a winter campaign. —The Englishmen beat the Australian cricketing team by five wickets. —Typhoid of a very fatal type is prevalent at New London, Connecticut. —The Duke of Bedford has been made a Knight of the Order of the Garter. —Courtney offers to beat the best time ever made in a three mile sculling race. —England has assented to Serbia being represented on the Danubian Commission. —A branch of the Ancient Order of Workmen has been established in Kingston. —Twenty-five men deserted from the British war ships during their stay in Quebec harbour. —An old lady named Margaret Mitchell was found dead in her bed, in Halifax, yesterday morning. —The U.S. Government has disposal of over eight million acres of public lands within the next year. —Mr. Anand, for some time the Canadian General Immigration Agent in England, has been allowed to retire. —W. K. Clements, a prominent resident of Yarmouth, N. S., and proprietor of the steamer "Dominion," died in Halifax, yesterday. —It is announced that the engagement of Misses S. Grant, Jr., to Miss Flood, daughter of the Bonanza King, has been broken off. —The French Government have decided to enforce the decrees against the religious bodies at once, without awaiting the Jesuits' action. —A destructive hurricane passed over the Bahamas on the 29th and 30th inst., demolishing numerous buildings and the entire fruit crop. —Sarah Bernhardt has sent a protest to the New York Customs officers against detaining her stock in trade as an actress. It consists of 47 dresses. —The Rev. J. A. Spurgeon has just become entitled to a legacy amounting to about \$75,000, bequeathed to him by a member of his former congregation. —Through France has sent a contingent to Ragusa to take part in the naval demonstration, she will immediately withdraw her vessels if a single shot is fired. —Rev. Mr. Papeine, Professor at the Quebec Seminary, died on Saturday at the General Hospital. He was a grandson of Papeine of revolutionary fame. —Destructive bush fires are raging along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, between Kingston and Cobourg. A lot of barns, fencing, etc., has been destroyed. —McGregor Greer shot his wife and a Mr. Landry, a member of the French Exhibition Commission, in the Melbourne, Australia, Opera House, and then fatally shot himself. —A pension of £500 a year has been granted Lady Stratford de Redcliffe and her unmarried daughters in consideration of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's long and highly distinguished public service. —Steering passengers complain of the ventilation on the steamer "Hector" of the Canadian line, bound south and westward of Mexico. At the investigation on Friday, the steward admitted that the breeze was bad. —It is announced that Morton, Ross & Co., the "Sole Agents" of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will shortly launch the Canada Pacific Railway enterprise. The probable amount of the issue of Canada Pacific Railway bonds will be \$10,000,000. —Continued nobles often carry on large manipulations on their estates, but large British and Irish landowners severely ex-co do so. Many quarry sites and slate, and marble, etc., but, except for brick-making, scarcely any engage in manufacture. —The steamer "City of Brussels," of the Inman line, arrived in New York on Friday, and reports a panic among the passengers, and caused by a hurricane which it was thought would wreck the steamer. The passengers, before leaving, presented a letter of thanks to Captain Watkins for his successful handling of the vessel.

ROUND THE WORLD.

—Bulgaria intends declaring her independence next month. —The French revenue for 1880 is \$15,000,000 above the estimates. —An agitation against carrying colors in battle is carried on in England. —Russia has 650,000 hereditary nobles, and 380,000 whose titles expire with them. —On Saturday the Toronto Lacrosse team beat the Montrealers in three straight games. —The American wheat crop this year is 50,000,000 bushels more than that of last year. —The American Democrats are confounded at the success of the Republicans in Vermont. —Numbers of the men-of-war's sailors are deserting from Halifax and crossing into the States. —There are eleven millions dollars more in the Canadian P. O. Savings Bank this year than last. —The London Advertiser thinks the editor of the Ottawa Citizen does not know much about constitutional law. —A Virginia paper concludes:—After speeches had been made by fourteen other generals, the meeting adjourned. —A man at Champaign, Ill., proudly wears a watch guard made of hair which he pulled from an onony's beard in a fight. —England has over thirty-three yacht clubs, and more than two thousand yachts are, it is said, now sailing around the English coast. —Prof. Hiram Corson, of Cornell University, believes that since his daughter's death he has on several occasions seen her "materialized spirit." —According to the Saturday Review it is easier for a Jew to get into Parliament as the representative of an English constituency than a Roman Catholic. —A man is astonishing the people of Milwaukee by walking on water. He wears shoes resembling coffins, and goes three miles an hour at a swinging gait. —Thomas Young, of Parkville, Ind., looked into the mouth of a cannon to see if it was loaded, while somebody touched it off. His head was blown away. —It is stated that Swarland Hall, an ancient historic mansion, has been placed at the disposal of a community of French Jesuits by the owner, Mr. J. G. Riddell. —France has 9,691,000 electors; Germany, 8,523,000; England, 2,719,000. Out of every hundred inhabitants France has 26 electors, Germany 20.2, and England 11.5. —Lynn Brooks, of Nuncio, Ind., was jilted by his affianced bride because he took another girl out riding. The punishment was more than he could bear, and he committed suicide. —The Sicile points out that more than 1,500 Jesuits out of the 2,000 residing in France are foreigners—Prussians, Bavarians, Belgians, Spaniards, Italians, Poles or Irishmen. —M. Gambetta has received the Grand Cordons of the Order of St. George of Greece from the King of the Hellenes as a mark of appreciation of his solicitude for the welfare of Greece. —The English laboring classes are deserting the Established Church, as being too aristocratic for their tastes. They now either go to the Methodist chapels or let religion severely alone. —With the exception of the Viceroys of Ireland, India, and Canada, British Governors are not entitled to the style of "Your Excellency," and are never so addressed by the Colonial Office. —It has at last been arranged that the post offices in the Paris postal district are to undertake the business of departmental savings banks. The system has long been in force in the provinces. —Twelve prisoners in the jail at Decatur, Ill., had almost effected their escape, when the wife of the Sheriff seized one by the throat, another by the arm, and screamed until her son came with a gun. —A husband eloped from Portage, Wis., with a widow and her two daughters. After travelling as far as La Crosse he deserted the mother and one daughter, disappearing with the prettiest of the girls. —It is expected that the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad this fiscal year will reach \$400,000, and that the actual net earnings will be at the rate of more than 20 per cent. on the capital stock. —The anti-Chinese ordinances of San Francisco are being, one after another, declared void by the courts. The last to be declared unconstitutional was one which prohibited laundries in wooden buildings. —Bishop Chatard, of Indianapolis, has suspended for two months, from the Roman Catholic communion, several members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, for disobeying his order prohibiting dancing. —The Rev. Father James Haggerty has entered suit against 131 of his parishioners in Milwaukee, to recover \$1,000 in back salary. A deputy sheriff was actively engaged for several days in serving the papers. —In a recent English railroad accident Mrs. Mitchell, a widow lady of fortune, on her way to a summer retreat, lost two sons and a daughter, while she, another son, and her servant were seriously injured. —It is not in America only that new buildings go to pieces. The guardians of Chester, England, have appointed a committee to find out why the workhouse, built at a cost of \$200,000 six months ago, is already dilapidated. —The death is announced, at the age of 62, of Albert Hoffmann, founder of *Kladderadatsch*, the leading comic journal of Berlin. He started as a bookseller's assistant, established the journal in 1848, and made a large fortune by it. —At Exeter, England, a young farmer has been sent to jail for a month for shooting a rabbit on a farm of his own occupation, while a man brought before the same bench for brutally ill-treating his wife was fined five shillings. —The recent public execution at Dallas, Texas, was followed by a general hanging of dogs by small boys from the gallows used the day before. The ceremony of adjusting the rope, prayer, singing, and farewell parting was gone through. —According to London Truth the life of the Prince of Wales is insured by a number of speculative persons, as are the lives of many other prominent personages. Large sums were paid by some offices after the death of Prince Albert. —Drunkness is said to be greatly on the increase in London. Ten years ago the persons arrested for drunkenness or for being drunk and disorderly numbered 21,625, whereas last year they had increased to 38,892, or by nearly fifty-seven per cent.

Personal.

—The Queen goes to look at her ships. —Michael Davitt has recovered from his illness. —La Minerer, of Montreal, has completed its 63rd year. —The health of the German Emperor causes anxiety. —Parnell is organizing the Land League on an immense scale. —Labouchere has already made his mark in the House of Commons. —The Ottawa papers want the Hon. Mr. Langevin to be knighted. —Saville resorts in the vicinity of Dublin are full of English tourists. —Sir John Macdonald's return to Canada has been postponed for a week. —Joe Emmett, the famous comedian, is going down hill at a rapid rate. Drink. —Captain Scott, Conservative, has been elected for Selkirk to the Ottawa House. —Dr. Tanner is lecturing on "what I know about fasting" to very small audiences. —Pope Leo has consented to stand godfather to the heir to the Spanish crown. —Archbishop Lynch lent some copies of the old masters to the Toronto exhibition. —Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., has been appointed one of the Montreal Fire Commissioners. —The Princess Louise says that she doesn't dislike Canada, and intends to return soon. —An actress travelling in the English provinces claims to be a daughter of Edwin Forrest. —The Baroness Counts found out that Mr. Bartlett "had feelings" for her about three months ago. —It is said the Hon. Mr. Caron will receive a Cabinet appointment on his arrival from England. —Sanford Fleming has been given \$45,000 gratuity for his services as engineer-in-chief of the Pacific Railroad. —Mr. F. B. McNamee returned from British Columbia on Saturday, highly pleased with his trip to the Pacific slope. —The sixteen-year-old Duke of Newcastle wants to marry, and has applied for permission to do so in legal quarters. —Though Turkey is growing under bankruptcy its generous Sultan—Abdul Hamid—gave away diamonds by the handful. —Notwithstanding the oppression of the Irish landlords by their tenants not one of them has up to this died of hunger. —Rev. Mr. Spurgeon says his countrymen (who are, we believe, Englishmen) dress themselves in ridiculous attire when going abroad. —The Pope has appropriated \$60,000 for a complete and splendid edition of the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, his favorite philosopher. —Mr. Dillon, M. P., is receiving threatening letters by his score, it is thought, from landlords who have formed themselves into a secret society. —Mr. Tobin will be elected Mayor of Halifax by acclamation on the 1st of October. It will be the sixth year of his Chief Magistracy of that city. —A pilgrimage is to be made this month from England to Lourdes to beg the intercession of the Virgin for the restoration of England to the Roman Catholic faith. It will be headed by Cardinal Manning, and the Duke of Norfolk will carry the standard of St. George.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, September 10.—The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Ragusa telegraphs under date of Wednesday as follows: At the twelve hour the Turks have taken action. Today Riza Pasha detached five battalions from Serrai to effect the cessation of Duiligno. The Albanians are encamped in mountainous inaccessible positions on the sea, and the Powers are not agreed as to what course to pursue. The British Government's position is unenviable, as the international jealousies are but freely concealed. —London, September 11.—Crane Prime in a leading article this morning, discussing the rumors that England and Russia would adopt an isolated course on the Montenegrin question, says:—"The only reason for postponing such a course on the part of England, but there is the strongest reason for pronouncing it impossible, as Parliament is sitting there can be no direct official denial, but we can compare the latest declarations of the Ministers with rumors and insinuations." —London, September 11.—A Berlin despatch says the Powers have concluded to postpone the naval demonstration a few days, as the Ambassadors recognize the Porte's good-will and the difficulties the Turkish Government encounters in effecting the cessation of Duiligno. Riza Pasha has assembled the notables of the Albanians, and explained the necessity of the surrender, and a distinct declaration that the Porte will not increase the stubbornness of the Albanians, who will accept all this vacillation on the part of both the Powers and the Porte as an indication that nothing serious is intended in any case. The Turkish battalions recently sent to Duiligno for the ostensible purpose of enforcing the cessation, will probably be recalled, or at least ordered to encamp and await further instructions.

LONDON, Ont., September 10.—The party who attempted to give a spiritualistic entertainment at the Hotel de Ville, on the night of Sept. 8th was no other than Dr. Buchanan, a well known man of Philadelphia, and the business manager was a United States detective, who was shadowed by a regular New York police officer during the show, and afterwards the detective reported to Buchanan that the row might lead to their arrest, and he hired the doctor against the border line between when he returned. The manager of the Teumess House received a despatch from the detective, telling him to send on the baggage, which had been left as security for board to Philadelphia, O. D.

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

[Continued from first page.]

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, having listened to the speech of the right hon. gentleman, regretted that what had happened had not been magnified into a declaration against Ireland.

Mr. Mitchell Henry regretted that cowardice had been attributed by the Chief Secretary to the hon. member for Tipperary, but the real question they had to consider was what was the object of the speeches which had been delivered.

The O'Donoghue said he cordially endorsed all that was stated in the speech of the hon. member for Tipperary which had attracted so much notice.

Mr. Finnigan proceeded to criticize the speeches of Mr. Henry and Sir P. O'Brien. He could not see anything in the position of the hon. member for Tipperary (Mr. Dillon) but that which was reasonable, constitutional, and logical.

Mr. O'Connell said that it was possible that at land meetings in Ireland indecent language was used; but he did not think that this absolved the Government from doing justice in that country.

The Marquis of Hatfield said he thought it was nearly time to ask the House to consider the position in which it was placed. It had been admitted that the difficulties of governing Ireland at the present moment were great, and those difficulties no doubt had been increased by the rejection of the Compensation Bill by the House of Lords.

Mr. O'Connell said that the difficulties of government would not be diminished, but would be increased, if hon. members insisted on discussing in an irregular manner, the condition of Ireland, and attempted to force from the Government a declaration as to the policy which they would pursue under circumstances which were not strictly defined.

which greatly modified the impression produced on the majority of the House, when they first read the speech, or to modify the very general assent with which the remarks of the right hon. gentleman here received.

The discussion had drifted into a general one, and he thought the House might well now drop it and go on with the business which was before it. (Cheers)

Mr. Justin McCarthy protested against the language used by the Chief Secretary for Ireland in regard to the speech of the hon. member for Tipperary, while he did not identify himself with that speech.

Mr. Courtney said the majority of Irish members had dissociated themselves more or less from the speech of the hon. member for Tipperary, even in their speeches in his defence.

Mr. Parnell said the member of Tipperary had been charged with a variety of heinous offences which, to one like himself, who knew his character well, and to those who were really acquainted with the condition of Ireland, and could imagine the way in which those words would be interpreted by those who listened to them in Ireland, were calculated to make them smile.

At a concert for the distressed poor given at Stourbridge, at the conclusion of the song, 'There's a good time coming,' a man in the garb of a labourer rose up in the midst of the assembly and exclaimed, 'Mr. Russell, you couldn't fix the date, could you?'

Young Heppendale says Mr. Plung is a good sort of a man, and has some fine daughters, but he's awfully illiterate.

When the rich ironmonger B. was elected Mayor of C. he requested one of his friends to get up an orchestral concert for him in first rate style.

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 codon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

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

and Messrs. Mr. Dillon succeeded in eluding the detectives, and getting to America. A curious story is told of his escape. He got on board of an English emigrant ship sailing from Galway.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to the clauses of the Act 36 Vic, Cap. B, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 15th October next at 10 A.M.

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY. First Range, Block A, Limit No. 1, 31 3/4 Square miles. Second Range, Block A, Limit No. 1, 31 3/4

LOWER OTTAWA AGENCY. Red River, Limit A, South, 18 3/4. Red River, Limit B, South, 18 3/4

MONTMAGNY AGENCY. Black River, Limit No. 66, 18 3/4. Black River, Limit No. 67, 18 3/4

RIMOUSKI AGENCY. Lake Temiscoquata, Limit No. 12nd Range, 45 3/4. Lake Temiscoquata, Limit No. 13th Range, 45 3/4

WIT AND HUMOR. At a concert for the distressed poor given at Stourbridge, at the conclusion of the song, 'There's a good time coming,' a man in the garb of a labourer rose up in the midst of the assembly and exclaimed, 'Mr. Russell, you couldn't fix the date, could you?'

When the rich ironmonger B. was elected Mayor of C. he requested one of his friends to get up an orchestral concert for him in first rate style. 'How will you manage it?' asked he.

A Quaker shopkeeper lately met a Quaker customer of his going home with bundles. 'How much did these give a yard for this, Mary?' 'One dollar,' 'I am surprised at that.'

CONDITIONS OF SALE. The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the following special prices, namely:

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY from \$50 to \$100. Lower Ottawa Agency from \$25 to \$50. Montmagny, Grandville and Rimouski Agencies from \$8 to \$25.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NERVOUS DEBILITY. Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREY'S Homeopathic Specific No. 28.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Department of Crown Lands Woods and Forests, QUEBEC, 14th August, 1880.

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY. First Range, Block A, Limit No. 1, 31 3/4 Square miles. Second Range, Block A, Limit No. 1, 31 3/4

LOWER OTTAWA AGENCY. Red River, Limit A, South, 18 3/4. Red River, Limit B, South, 18 3/4

MONTMAGNY AGENCY. Black River, Limit No. 66, 18 3/4. Black River, Limit No. 67, 18 3/4

RIMOUSKI AGENCY. Lake Temiscoquata, Limit No. 12nd Range, 45 3/4. Lake Temiscoquata, Limit No. 13th Range, 45 3/4

SAGUENAY AGENCY. Limit Township Irberville, 31 3/4. River St. Lawrence, West, 31 3/4

COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80. Trains will run as follows:

Having greatly enlarged our premises, our facilities are now equalled for DYING or CLEANING SILK, BATIN and other dresses, jackets, etc.

Telephone Desks. Useful as a Wall Desk in the office. Price 75c. Dictionary Holders. Made of Wire, to hold Webster's or Worcester's Dictionaries. Price 92.

SOLEADREAN RAILWAY. On and after MONDAY, June 14th. Montreal and Boston Air Line.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER. Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 375 NOTRE DAME STREET. D. MURPHY, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 76 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

Spring Bed.

HULL'S COMPENSATING SPRING BED. (Patented in Canada, 13th April, 1880.) \$1.25. MANUFACTURED BY DALY & TOMBYLL, Nos. 426 & 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

WROUGHT IRON COOKING RANGES. THE LORNE RANGE! Handsome Design (Portable). THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE COOKING RANGE IN THE DOMINION. THE IMPERIAL FRENCH RANGE!

Boston and Montreal Air Line. SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT R.R. LINE. Leaves Montreal at 7:15 a.m. and 3:15 p.m.

Q.M.O. & O. RAILWAY. CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.) HOPPS, BUCHI, MANDRAKE, DANDELION. THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK, and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bell Foundry, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

NOVELTY. You will find one of the Choicest Assortments of English and American Hats of all kinds at moderate prices at the store of J. B. SABAULT, 284 St. Joseph St., Corner of Murray, Montreal.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS! This Great Household Medicine Keeps Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

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

A FRENCH MARKET IDYL.

SUNDAY MORNING IN NEW ORLEANS. Oh! nicee berry, un pousse pour bouchee! Lemmones, with dozen you dake for a dime!

A MAN WHO RAISED THE DEAD

And Another Who Was Afraid.

St. Gabello is a small village not far from Toulouse, in France, much affected in olden times by Spanish "merchants," as it was the fashion to call smugglers.

The Spaniard, who had remained among us (says one present), then began to sing in a sweet and sad voice a song, which may be rendered as follows:—

Noisefully cracking, the coffin has broken in the half-opened tomb, and the white phantom's black foot is resting on the grass, cold and green.

And after this first verse he raised his voice solemnly and said: "I see," replied the young man, "a pale light which has risen near the window, but it has no form and is only an indistinct mist."

"Are you afraid?" said the Spaniard in a strong voice. "I am not afraid," replied the student in a voice no less confident.

"I see this vapour, which grows larger and takes the form of a phantom; this phantom has the head covered by a veil; it remains in the same place where it arose."

"Are you afraid?" asked the Spaniard in an insulting voice. "The proud and brave voice of the young man replied 'I am not afraid.'"

the Spaniard to us in a cruel voice. "I have, I think, won the wager, but it is enough for me to have given him a lesson. Let him keep the money, and be more prudent in the future."

He went away rapidly after these words. We were utterly dumbfounded. We opened the door and found the student in horrible convulsions. The paper, signed with the name of Francis Viot, was on the table.

"Because," said my uncle, "neither the young man nor the sorcerer were ever seen afterwards, nor the beautiful quadruples which the other travellers and myself had turned to cover the wager proposed by the pretended Spaniard; and because these two rogues carried them away, after having played under our eyes a comedy which we believed in like a pack of simpletons, and which I found very expensive, but which will not have cost too much if it enables me to fully persuade you that none but imbeciles or rogues believe or pretend to believe in ghosts."

FASHIONABLE WEDDING. The feminine hearts of Port Hope were all in a flutter yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the prospect of a wedding. For an hour before the appointed time, streams of well-dressed ladies were seen wending their way towards St. Mary's Church, where Miss Maria McCabe, daughter of Peter McCabe, Esq., was to be united in holy wedlock to Mr. G. J. Flunkett, merchant.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES. FLOUR—Receipts, 2,785 barrels. The market is quiet but firm. The following sales were reported to-day: 50 bbls Superior Extra at \$5.20; 120 Extra Superior at \$5.10; 100 do at \$5.15; 100 Spring Extra at \$5.25; 100 Superfine at \$4.75; 100 Medium Bakers' at \$5.25.

MEATS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.30 to \$4.40 per bbl; Cornmeal \$2.70 to \$2.75 per bbl. Assais are easier at \$4.75 to \$4.80 per 100 lbs. for Pota.

All lines of provisions are meeting with a slow demand as far as the shipping trade is concerned. Jobs are more frequent in enquiries about fancy butter, which a small way has sold in above the limit of our quotations, but very little is reported to be passing into exporters hands.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. MONTREAL, September 13. A better class of shipping cattle was offered at St. Gabriel market to-day, for which there was a brisk demand at a fractional advance upon last week's rates, prices ranging from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 c per lb live weight.

There was a moment of inexpressible silence, and the student replied, with more strength than assurance, "No, I am not afraid!" Immediately, as if seized with a fit of madness, the Spaniard commenced to sing with a strange howl this last horrible verse:

"And the phantom said to the mocking man, come, then, that I may touch you, put your hand in my hand, press your heart to my heart, your mouth to my mouth."

Agricultural.

"Sweaty.—To apply remedies to the shoulder only in a case of so-called 'sweaty' is totally useless. The shrinking of the shoulder muscles is due to want of use by the limping of the animal from lameness in some other part, probably in the foot. Find out what part of the foot is affected and treat that. When the lameness is removed the shoulder may be rubbed briskly, and any stimulating liniment, or even alcohol alone, applied with the rubbing."

APPLICATION OF LIME.—It would be of greater use to drill with the wheat 350 pounds per acre of bone phosphate than use 10 bushels of lime. If phosphate is used no lime should be applied at the same time, as the lime would injure the phosphate. Two bushels of salt would be useful in all probability. If the soil needs lime, that may be given early in the Spring with the salt with benefit.

APPLE JELLY.—It would probably pay to boil cider down to jelly when it can be bought for \$1.50 per barrel. It will help the cider to jelly more rapidly if a quantity of apple parings are boiled with it. The cider may be boiled best in a shallow sheet-iron pan; 10 gallons of cider will make one of jelly. The jelly is put up in glass jars or wooden pails.

WHICH IS THE BEST FOWL?—The best fowl under ordinary circumstances for eggs and flesh, is the light Brahma, beyond any question. It is a handsome, large, has good flesh, is hardy, docile, and quiet; lays large eggs plentifully, the young ones mature early and make the best of broilers. For eggs alone the White Leghorns are the best, but the flesh is lean and poor, and they are nervous, flighty, and will wander over a 300-acre farm, no fence keeping them in. The light Brahmas can be kept within a three-foot fence.

CULTIVATION OF THE APPLE.

In getting ready for an orchard, first should be the proper location. Select sloping rather than level, flat land. Second—Order trees from the most reliable nurseryman. Third—Buy first-class trees, but of medium size, with good roots. Beware of the bark or scale louse. If you should receive such a tree you had better burn it at the start.

Downing gives more than 3,400 names and synonyms of apples, recorded and described in his work on "Fruits and Fruit trees," from which the American Pomological Society have selected 322 as the most desirable for cultivation. Which may be reduced to 30 or 40 for this locality, or if for profit perhaps 10 or even less. But what shall they be? Summer, Autumn, or Winter varieties? White or red in color? Sweet or acid? Color will be referred to further on under the head of profit.

Sweet apples are of greater value for making cider, which, when clarified and bottled, sells for a high price. And perhaps for this one Canfield apple heads the list. A prominent fruit-grower near Newark sold 1,500 bushels of the Canfield two years ago for a price two and a half times greater than any other variety was worth in the New York market. This year his Canfields brought 44 cents per bushel in the orchard, which took in the wind-falls.

Sixth—The trees should be well pruned before planting, take off all broken and diseased roots, and cut the tops off so as to make them form low heads, as both the trees and fruit will be less liable to injury from high winds. And the fruit will be much easier to gather.

Among the many advantages gained by introducing the small-growing trees, aside from the great profit, is the economy of land, and you can head the tree low so as to shade the trunks and the ground, which is indispensable to successful fruit growing; and then the farmer has no inducement to sow his orchard in grass, as he cannot turn in his stock without the certainty of having his orchard destroyed, and I contend that young fruit trees are not profitable food for stock.

Eighth—Do not plant too deep; remember the apple tree depends for its nourishment upon surface roots. If you attempt to improve on its natural habits by deep planting (many do this with the idea of getting the roots out of the way of the plow striking them) the tree will be apt to die, but if it does grow, it will form new surface roots, and the old root will decay and die and leave the tree in an unhealthy and diseased condition.

Tenth—Occasionally we have a severe winter, when many fruit trees are frozen and die. This should be guarded against by planting a belt of evergreen trees for a wind break on the north, east, and west. Perhaps for this purpose the best tree is the Norway spruce, which can be purchased very cheaply now in quantity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the League will be held in St. PATRICK'S HALL, Craig Street, on Sunday, 19th inst., at 7.30 P.M. (SHEAR), for the purpose of electing a President, to read communications from Michael Davitt, and other general business in connection with the League.

NOTICE. A GREAT VARIETY

Albums, Books, Pictures and Mirrors, Stationery and Fancy Goods. ALSO SONG BOOKS AND BALLADS. J. McARAN, Bookseller, 196 Murray Street, Two Doors off St. Joseph Street.

WEEKLY TEST!

Number of Purchasers served during week ending September 11th, 1880. Same week last year. Increase.

TALK ABOUT KID GLOVES!

Go to S. Carsley's and see for yourselves. Thousands of pairs of elegant Kid Gloves to choose from.

IN ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX AND TWELVE BUTTONS. Prices as follows—3c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 22c, 23c, 24c, 25c, 26c, 27c, 28c, 29c, 30c, 31c, 32c, 33c, 34c, 35c, 36c, 37c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c, 47c, 48c, 49c, 50c, 51c, 52c, 53c, 54c, 55c, 56c, 57c, 58c, 59c, 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c, 65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c, 74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c, 92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c.

CHILDREN'S two-button Kid Gloves, white. Children's two-button Kid Gloves, colored. Children's two-button Kid Gloves, drabs. Children's two-button Kid Gloves, black.

LADIES' elegant Kid Gloves, with twelve buttons, for 85c. Ladies' splendid quality perfect fitting Kid Gloves, in white, black, colored, and opera, with four buttons, for \$1.10 per pair.

Don't fail to visit S. Carsley's for Winter Stockings. S. Carsley's own make of winter stockings for boys are going to take the lead. Why? Because they are stronger and thicker, more desirable than any other stockings that have been offered in this market, and can and will be sold at one half the price that you have been paying for them previous years.

S. CARSELEY'S, 393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

DOMINION Horticultural Show!

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. The Annual Exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society and F. G. A. of P. Q. will take place in the VICTORIA RINK, on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th SEPTEMBER, during the first week of the DOMINION EXHIBITION. \$1,500.00 are offered in prizes. Entries close THURSDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER. The Exhibition will open to the public on Tuesday, the 14th inst. at 7 p.m., and the three following days at 9 a.m., remaining open each evening till 10.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued by the different Rail and Steamboat Companies during the Exhibition. For further particulars apply to HENRY S. EVANS, Secretary and Treasurer, P. O. Box 1978.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY

DOMINION EXHIBITION AT MONTREAL. The Q. M. O. & O. Railway will issue First Class Return Tickets from all Stations on the Line to Hochelaga and Mile End at Single Fare. Tickets available from the 11th to 25th September inclusive. L. A. SENEZAL, General Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 488 DAME HONORINE GERTRUDE GAUDRY, wife of WILLIAM WISEMAN, Trader, of Montreal, said District, hereby gives notice that she has instituted against her said husband an action for separation, as to property.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE,

A young gentleman of large business experience, who leaves this city the latter part of the present month, for the Western States and thence to England, and will visit the principal cities and towns in both countries, is desirous of taking commissions and executing business for Canadian houses. References furnished from leading houses here to integrity, character and ability. Address DA WATSON, this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as POND'S EXTRACT. Our Extract is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pain in Back or Side, etc. Our Ointment, 50 cents for use when removal of disease is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal Syringe (25 cents) and Inhaler (\$1.00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria & Sore-Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, etc. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract, and is equally available for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

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

Burns and Scalds. Heat and pain is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accident. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles. Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy, rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is a great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

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

CAUTION. Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trademark on surrounding label. Beware of cheap imitations. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles, and Specialties. POND'S EXTRACT, 50c. \$1.00 and \$1.75. Toilet Cream, 1.00. Catarrh Cure, .75. Inhaler, .25. Sore Throat, .25. Sore Nipples, .25. Ointment, .25. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garnore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, hard to get out, and always in conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Write for descriptive circular. Address: JOHN G. GARNORE & Co., 8 W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

CERTICURE PILLS!

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, BILIOUSNESS! Price 25c. A trial will convince. Wholesale by LYMAN BONS & CO., MONTREAL.

EX.S.S. 'DOMINION.'

A CHOICE LOT OF BRUSSELS CARPETS, BEST QUALITY. BRUSSELS HALL, STAIR AND BORDER.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

13, 15, 17 and 19 St. Joseph Street.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT AND VALUATOR.

OFFICES—No. 19 St. James Street (near New City Gas Company), 45-G.

WANTED—Immediately, Experienced General Servants, also girl, for plain families. Young Nurse and good Cook. References required. MISS NEVILL, 67 Juror street.

EXPERIENCED Cook, Table Mafd, Working House-keeper, want situations; good references. MISS NEVILL, Registry Office, 67 Juror street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Full and Complete Assortment OF ALL THE STANDARD SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS

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