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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_k 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 opportuncertainly a very incorrect and bad reportcalled a coward by an Irish Chief Secretary Secretary for Ireland was at liberty to amuse himself by abusing him, but by doing so he only increased his popularity among his conaccused him of having delivered a wicked speech, which applied as much to himself as to the thousands who were supporting his poto 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 ment being responsible for the sense of another House, but he would say that the Government had not done its duty towards Irethe same way as towards England under remain on the Treasury Bench to carry out and uphold the authority of justice with an unjust law in Ireland, than to pile up evi-

such a course would not be pursued without In conclusion, he would say that if the bloodwould incite people to what was worse than civil war-to social war. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Arthur O'Connor seconded the motion,

as he could not understand how the Englishmade law could be a moral obligation to Irishmen, although it might be a matter of prudence to obey it. At present the obedience to was one of force, and so long as the law remained as it was that result would always cruel, reckless, and stupid which had ever been imposed on the people of a country, and held the bulk of that people in thraidom.

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 re- resort to any exceptional powers. We do not FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They ply. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I adhere to believe that the hon. member can force us every word of it, but I think the remarks of into the adoption of the Peace Preservation the hon. member, and the fact that he is now | Act or Coercion Act; but the people should pressing me, I think it desirable that I should be led to believe that the House of Commons give some little explanation of why I gave would not give the powers necessary if they that answer. At the close of it I said I thought that order would not be kept without thought there was wickedness, and that its it. Whatever the hon, member may do there stood the test for thirty years. Never known wickedness could only be equalled by its are three things that he will not be able to

bate may make it not at all dangerous for him | they cannot keep the peace without it; and, to make it. Therefore the hon, member is quite safe in making such a speech as he has now made in this House, even a though he be-gan by saying that he believed that the law should be resisted. What did the hon. member say was his object? His object he to it some measures to put the position of said was to put an end to rack-renti g, as if landlord and tenant upon a better footing rack-renting could be stopped. Then he in than it now is. (Cheers.) sisted that every man now paying a rack-rent should pay it no longer; and it was under-stood 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 cuestion 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 ity of thanking the hon. baronet who asked to believe that in every case arrears of rent the Chief Secretary the question, inasmuch should not be recovered. Then he goes into as it had saved him a considerable amount of particular questions, and discusses how they trouble, because the answer had spread his | are to attain their ends, and he gives one or views very widely, and had much assisted the two of the means by which they are to be at-Land League. The statement which the tained. One means was that all the young Chief Secretary made of what he stated was men and young farmers should be brought to certainly a very incorrect and bad report—attend the meetings. He says that they (hear, hear)—but the meaning was substan- should march to the meetings, and in proper tially what he had said; and he proposed to order, too—(hear, hear)—then that they repeat that advice at every meeting he would should be organized, and all this for the purattend in the autumn in Ireland. To be pose of doing an illegal thing. Then he says pose of doing an illegal thing. Then he says that in the County of Mayo they had a good would be the same as if he were denominated | many farms from which they could get no a ruffian in the Times newspaper. The Chief 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. gertleman is not without knowledge that such stituents (laughter.) He was at liberty to a suggestion as that has been followed out, call him a coward and an imposter as often as and in what manner it is that the cattle have he liked, but there was one term he used not prospered. I have been horrified—which he could not pass by. ("Hear, hear," (cheers)—at the way in which it has been from Irish members.) The Chief Secretary made certain that cattle would not prosper, (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 licy in Ireland. What had the Chief Secrethe paper said that he begged to report a tury found wicked in his speech? He found serious outrage at Rynn, near Oranmore, and it wicked because he encouraged the people | not far from Mayo, where the hon. member said that the cattle would not prosper. Hel further said that there were nine bullocks and sixteen sheep which were ham-strung 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 barbarsuch a law? (Hear, hear.) A great deal of ourly houghed, that the sinews were com-nonsense had been talked about the Govern-pletely divided, and the animals were unable to use their hind legs. Is the hon. member not aware that these things have bappened over and over again? (Hear, hear.) land, because it did not act towards ber in then, can he make the suggestion that the cattle would not prosper without bringing similar circumstances. If this country had down condemnation on this most barbarous been brought within a short distance of civil expression. (Cheers.) Then there is the war, would it be the duty of the Ministers to case of a man named Ryan, who has been ill-treated, and he can assign no reason but that which had produced such a state of that he has paid his rent in due course by way things? (Hear, hear.) One of Her Majesty's of showing an example. (Hear, hear.) I be-Ministers announced that they would leave lieve that these barbarous acts of cruelty are nothing undone to maintain peace and order, | contrary to the nature of the Irish people-(cheers)-and that if they are properly comhand. The Government, however, mented upon by those who, tried to influence would protect, as they always had done, the them, would come to an end; and my feelings property of the rich, but they refused, as they | were excited when I read these passages. always had done, to protect the property of Then the men were told that they should the poor. (Oh, oh.) The Chief Secretary demarch to the meeting, that they should march termined to give the rich power to rob the as a regiment of soldiers, and they were told poor (laughter, and "hear, hear," from Irish that when there were 300,000 members of the members). In his opinion it would be far league, then all the soldiers of England could better for the Irish Chief Secretary to leave not cause the payment of rent-not unjust the Treasury Bench and refuse to administer rent, but all rent. (Cheers.) That is an incitement to men to break the law-(cheers)dence for the protection of landlords. He and it will be the duty of the executive had been laughed at here and elsewhere be- | Government to prevent that. Why did I use cause he had foreshadowed riot and bloodshed | the word "cowardly"? I have no reason to in Ireland. He did not know whether such a suppose that the hon. member for Tipperary result would occur, but whether it did or not is a coward, but many men do things that one depended on Her Majesty's Government. It is perfectly surprised at their doing, and acts the Government attempted to silence anyone, that are cowardly are committed by men who are not cowards, and I consider this speech to desperate resistance and more or less blood- be one of those acts. When I read that shed. ("Hear, hear," from Irish members.) speech I felt that it was my duty, as Chief Secretary, to see that the law was obeyed, shed occurred in Ireland, the responsibility and if the men were to follow the advice that would lie at the door of those who persisted was given it would be my duty to put down in maintaining law or order in Ireland, but such meetings, and then there might be s which he called injustice, and in doing which | 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 safe remedy is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious continue. The law was at present the most they chose to do so; but they have not by the AND PULSATIVE PILLS. common law a right to hold meetings for the purpose of intimidation. I think it desirable that the people of Ireland should knowthose small minority of them who followed the non. member-that this would be illegal. L do not despair of being able to preserve law and order in Ireland without having

the law. The statement of the hon.member | to preserve peace and order in Ireland; second, may seem to be a very bold statement, he will not be able to force the hand of the yet he is no doubt aware that the Government, or induce them to bring in any rules that safeguard the freedom of despecial Act until they are perfectly sure that lastly, he will not induce the house to swerve for one moment from their determination to

[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 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 hertofore in Ireland has never combined in this country for its protection, but recently Irish opperatives 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 le islation in Parliament in the interest of trades 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 trades 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 Po

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 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 retugees 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 surprise at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of " Brown's Bronchial Troches."

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION .- DB. HABVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PUBGATIVE 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

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 VERMIare sure.

NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS. - MRS. Winslow's Scottling Syrup is a certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief cowardice in addressing exciteable men in a do. First he will not induce the Govern- to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates | there until daylight in the morning of the 8th, way which is liable to induce them to break | ment in any way to relax their determination | the bowels.

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 yast few weeks, and a high wind had funned the flames until an 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 tences, 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 diew on the flames increased, while the wind rose, and, for twelve died in every direction and spread with miles in length, covering a width of four miles, the eye rested upon nothing but roar ing, crackling flames. Families came flying ordeal. From a point south of St. Gillaume 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

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 destroved. The bodies of Pierre Currier, aged 81, Joseph Currier, 28, and Telespore Currier, 16, were found burned to a crisp. Many persons are reported injured. As communication withe the currounding 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.

ONF HUNDRED FAMILIES DESTITUTE.

LATER,-No further destruction of buildings is reported, but there has been a great deal of lumber, hemlock bark, and grainburnt 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. Valerin. 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 immediste danger. Ne words can express the courage of this gailant young fellow in so manful 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 hommed 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 together with two men who were with them plainant in this case.

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 impos-sible to lead the horses over the burning ground, and they had frequently to leave the road through the woods and cut their way round burning trees that had fallen across the road. The Messrs. Warner are the oldest and most respected residents in Upton, Mr. Chas. 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. Anne. During the day the wind rose from the northwest and blew almost a gale, bush fires kinto St. Germain the woods on either side of the track were in continuous tlame. It was like passing through a fiery turnace. Many passengers were scorched, while all were nearly suffocated with smoke. Elegant coach cars were blotched 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 Wickbam, the smoke from the 12th range became so dense that lamps were lighted at 2.30 p.m. The regular express train which was closely followed by the ex-cursion, was compelled to "lay out" between Wickham and Acton, at a bark station called "White Horse." The track shead of them for some distance had been entirely consumed, while in the rear a raging fire prevailed, strewing the track with uprooted trees. vidence, however, favored them, for they found, as it were, an oasis in sufficiently long to accommodate both trains.

Faith I think that if the Irish people pay Here they passed the night supperless, except, over the American money to the landlord, perbaps, a stray from the pilgrimage. One gentlemen says the sufferings endured from smoke and heat were something tearful. 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 outbuildings. A vigilant watch is kept up all along the line, and smouldering fires car-fully guarded. A large quantity of lumber has been destroyed near Acton.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Toronto, September 13 .- There has been 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 Caledonians 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 cauliflowers excites considerable surprise, having been grown so far north. The roots and vegetables compare ravorably 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. Beattle, of Preston Hall, Anan, Scotland, who has done more for the developement 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 bowls get deranged. It does its work surely.

-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 alike. 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 Kittanning, Pa., where he is pastor of a Baptist

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 of bat-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 men who do no honor to human nature. This is the second time I have visited the west of Ire land. I came over here last winter to in a 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 rulu the lrish 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

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 neaceably 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. I didn't raise that money for the landlords; and could happen to 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 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 pluying. 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 ould 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 gar, and explain how the new light is to be intro-

-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 county church. The daughter of the deacon is com- has suffered no diminution since his unanimous return at the late ministerial elections.

or foul.

PRAYER.

That we can find in humble prayer
A saim for sorrow, sin. and care,
A shire, though rough and rugged road
"To Heaven's golden portals:
Bow great this privilege bestowed
On lowly mortals!

Blind wanderers on the sea of life. with angry stoims and tempests rife.
With angry stoims and tempests rife.
This guides us to the port above—
The region of the blessed—
The happy home of blissful love,
And peaceful rest.

Whate'er our mortal strife may be. And by prayer we gain the victory,
When we with cares and sorrows languish
'Tis our sole friend below;

Lt quick removes each mark of anguish Each trace of woe.

It curbs and moulds the human will, And drives away the thoughts of ill. It makes the coward strong and fearless, The orphan's tear it dries, And makes the widowed heart so cheerless To cease its sighs.

The wretch who spurned the Saviour's hand To lead nim to the promised land, Parsuing madly transient pleasures
Through follies false and vain—
contrite, he prays: eternal treasures
Pour down like rain.

This food of saint and real sage, In every land, in every age. O may I cherish here below In joy or misery. That, past my exile, I may go, O Lord, to Thee! August 19, 1880.

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes F.cmirg.

PART II.

CHAPTER XIV .- CONTINUED.

'He has deceived you, then: men are all alike-liars every one of them. Well, when he comes home to-right ask him it he ever knew Bertie Naughan; ask him how they parted last; tell him I told you, and that I can tell you more. Don't forget. I'll be back to-morrow.'

Miss De Courcy turns with the words, and goes out of the room. Mrs. Nolan makes no attempt to follow her, to bring her back, to ask an explanation. She stands, feeling that the room is going round, and that if she lets go her hold of the chair she will fall. But the giddiness passes in a moment, and she gropes for a chair, and sits down, and lays her head upon the cushions, feeling sick and

What does this dreadful woman mean? Her words are all confused in Sydney's mind; only one thing stands clear, and that-that he has known Bertie Vaughan, and knows who killed him. But that is impossible. Has she not told her husband the whole story, and has he said he ever heard the name before, ever met Bertie in his life? The creature must be crazy or drunk, or both; her story is absurd in the face of it. But what a shock even an absurd story can give. She laughs weakly at her own folly in being so overcome, and then a glow of indignation fills her, and lends her strength. How shameful thatshe should have listened while her husband was defamed, called a liar and deceiver by this vulgar actress-her beloved husband, with the glance of a prince, honored and respected of all men. Excitement follows indignation-no more lassitude now. She tries to dine, but finds eating a delu-

An artist in hair comes to dress those flowing blonde tresses, greatly admired, and she is nearly an hour under his professional hands. Night has fallen, gas is lit, and she is leaving, dressed for the ball. She wears white and rich laces, and bridal pearls, and looks lovely. There is a streaming light in her eyes, a deep, permanent flush in her cheeks that makes her absolutely brilliant tonight. After eleven she will see Lewis; that is the one thought, the one desire uppermost in her mind, as she is driven to the town house of the Ten Eyck's. A lengthy ale of carriages block the avenue, policemen keep order, two large private lamps burn before the house, which is lit from roof to basement. A red carpet is laid across the pavement-colored men in snowy shirt fronts, kid gloves, black broadcloth and beautiful manners stand in waiting. It is a long time be-fore Mrs. Nolan finds her way to the lofty and superb saloon where Madame Ten Eyck receives her guests. Flowers bloom everywhere, literally everywhere, gaslight floods every corner; it is a picture all light and no shadow, German dance music fills the air, and there are crowds of elegant women in magnificent toilets. All are making their way to where Mrs. Ten Eyck, a little old lady in creamy satin, yellow point, priceless diamonds, with a severe silvery face, snowwhite hair, combed back a la Washington, stands in state. She looks like a large doll, or a little duchess-Sydney hardly knows which—and she receives Mrs. Nolan with dis-

tinction. 'I was an heiress myself, my dear,' the little old lady said to her, on the occasion of their first meeting: 'only not half so great an heiress as they tell me you are, and not quarter so great a beauty. I ran away with Yen Eyck, my dear—he didn't run away with me, mind-when I was only seventeen. My father cut me off with a shilling, and we began housekeeping on eighty dollars. I fell in love with you, my dear, the moment I heard what you had done. I don't understand the young women of the present daythey believe in marriage, but not in love. In my time we believed in love, if we never were able to marry.'

It was Sydney's good fortune to attract elderly people. Men worn and grey in life's long battle looked after the lissome shape, and frank, sweet face, with a gravely tender smile. Mr. Ten Eyck, a patriarchal old gentleman, greeted her with unwonted cordiality, inquired for her husband, hoped he would be here, had heard great things predicted of him, hoped he would prove worthy of the wife he had won, and verify these predictions.

Mrs. Nolan found berself at once surrounded and engaged for every dance before supper. People remembered afterward that never had she seemed so fair or so brilliant

as to-night. It was ten when Sydney entered the house; eleven came, twelve, and still no Lewis. A fever of expectation, impatience, longing, filled her. In half an hour supper would be commenced—surely he would be here to take her down.

She made her escape from her latest partner, and took shelter in the curtained recess of an open bay window. How cool and fresh seemed the sharp night air; imprudent perhaps to sit in a draught, but darkness and solitude were tempting. Excitement had made her head ache, and her cheeks burn. She leaned her forehead against the cool glass, and looked up at the million stars keeping watch over the great city. Some men were talking in the plazza just outside,

talking in a desultory way, of the ball, of the ladies, of the war; all at once she heard her own name pronounced—some one was saying she was the prettiest woman present. Some one else spoke of her husband's absence, a third made some campaigning remark, and the subjects seemed to connect themselves in his mind.

Why doesn't Nolan try it, I wonder?" said this gentleman in a dissatisfied tone. He's as likely a mark for a bullet as any of us; a tall and proper fellow like that.' 'Ah! why?' retorts No. 1, with a satirical

laugh. 'He is the only son of his mother, and she is a widow.' 'He has married a wife, and therefore can-

not come, savs No. 3. 'All wrong, you fellows,' cuts in a fourth voice; 'he is going—I happen to know. He has been offered the captaincy in his old regiment, vice Wendall, shot, and has accepted. He has kept it quiet the fact is three days old; but I can't stand by and hear you old women abuse him. You envy him naturally—I do myself. Lovely girl, that

wife. He starts in two days. As good a tel-

low as ever lived is Nolan.' 'And as plucky,' supplements another; he was out the first year, as you know. We served together. Got a bullet in the lung, and came home invalided. There's fight enough in Nolan-being an Irishman, that is understood. But as to his going out, by George, if I were in his place I would think twice before I left a wife like that, only married yesterday or thereabouts. There's the 'Soldaten Lieder'—let's go back. This is a great night; Mrs. Ten Eyck expects every

man to do his duty.' They go; but Sydney, long after their voices cease, sits frigid. Is she in a dream? Lewis going to join the army, without a word to her—going in two days! She sits for a while so stunned that movement or thought is impossible. Then she rises slowly and stiffly, feeling chilled to the heart by the frosty night wind, and parts the curtain and steps out. Almost the first person she sees is her husband, talking to one or two other

'Then you're really going back, Nolan? one says; 'itis an accomplished fact? Well, we need such men as you, and we all must

make sacrifices at our country's call.' Day after to-morrow, is it?' asks a second, and Nolan nods a little impatiently, his eyes wandering about in search of some one.

Sydney comes forward. The color has left her face-it is white as her dress: her eves look blank and bewildered with sudden terror. The men stare at her-her husband with an alarmed lock is instantly at her side.

Sydney, you are ill!' 'Yes, no,' she answers, incoherently, grasping his arm. Oh Lewis, take me

'Sit down for a moment,' he says. He knows she has heard what he meant to break to her himself. She obeys and he leaves her, but he is back directly with a glass of iced champagne.

'Drink this.' She obeys once more, looking at him with

imploring eyes. Will you not take me home, Lewis? head aches and burns-this glare and music is torture. Take me home at once! 'Certainly, my dearest; but will you not

wait for--'No, no I will wait for nothing. Take

me home at once!' But 'at once' is not so easy. Mr. Nolan must see his hostess, and explain that his wife has been taken suddenly ill. Then another half hour passes before their carriage comes into line and she is safely seated in it, her head en Lewis' shoulder, his arm holding her to him, and scarcely a word inter-chauged the whole way.

CHAPTER X V.

NO SUN GORS DOWN BUT THAT SOME BEAR DOES BRHAK."

It is the supreme hour of his life—he feels that. He has not meantithat a denouement shall come in this way; he has intended to break to her the news of his departure; and when far away write to her the story he knows he must tell now. All the way home he is nerving himself for the ordeal—the selfrepression, the self command, that have been the study of his life for the past five years stand him in good stead now. Except that the face on which the lamps shone is deadly pale, there is no change. The eyes he fixes on his wife are dark with unutterable sadness and compassion. For her, she trembles and clings to him, and when they reach her own room, to which he leads her, she clasps her hands and speaks for the first time. Lewis, is this true?'

'Sit down, Sydney,' he says, gently, and places her in a chair. 'Is what true, my

'That you are about to rejoin your regiment-that you go the day after to-morrow? I heard it all at the ball.'

See is thinking of this strange fact alone, that she is about to lose him, and that he has never told her. It pierces her heart like a knife-it has driven all thought of Dolly De Courcy and her suggestion out of her mind.

'It is quite true.'

'And you never told me!' The passionate reproach or the eyes that look at him-those gentle blue eyes that never had for him other than infinite tenderness-move him to the soul.

'My darling, I meant to explain-I meant to have told you to-morrow. You know I have spoken of this to you since our marriage. After all it is only my duty. You would not listen, and I-Heaven help me! -was not strong enough to break from the gentle arms that held me back-might never have broken but for what passed between us the other night.'

'The other night!' she repeats in vague wonder. Then recollection flashes upon her, and her eyes dilate incredulously. Lewis, she exclaims, 'you do not mean to say that the story I told you the other night has

forced you to do that?' 'I am only doing my duty Sydney. Still, but for that story my duty might never have

been done.' She gazes at him silently, seemingly lost

in wonder and incredulity. Did you feel the fact of my former engagement so deeply, then? Because I was once before on the verge of marriage you leave me to rejoin the army? Oh! Lewis, pardon me, but I cannot believe this.'

'That was the cause, but not as you think. Sydney, love, do you remember, in telling me of your previous engagement before our marriage you never told me tre man's name? Had you done so,' he stops a moment, 'we

would never have been man and wife.' She sits quite still, her hands clasped, her dilated eyes, looking almost black with vague

terror, fixed on his face. 'Do you recall,' he goes on, 'that moonlight January night when we walked home together, and I told you there was a secret in my life that if told might separate us forever? and the fragrance of the cigars they were had nothing to do—you only required perfect seeking. I left home ostersibly to start of Cain was upon me for all time—I had that ever mortal man enjoyed have been of larger profits.

Smoking came to her as she sat. They were truth and fidelity for the future. Oh! love, West, but in reality to go first to Wycholiffe, slain my brother. I walked all night. I mine. All the parting and the expiation of of larger profits.

why did you not bid me speak? I would force Vaughan to give up his pretensions, have told you then, when it was not yet too whatever they were, to Dolly, by fair means late, the miserable story I must tell you tonight. Truth and fidelity were all you asked in your noble trust and generosity, and these I could give you without stint or measure. If I had ever heard the name of Bertie Vaughan-

He shudders as he says it, and looks off, and all at once there flashes back upon her bewildered mind the memory of the afternoon's visit, and the dark hints dropped by

the actress.
'Lewis,' she suddenly exclaims, 'a very strange person came to see me this afternoon -I meant to tell you and I forgot—and she said very strange things. The person was liked the actress best. the actress we saw the other night—Dolly De you and Bertie Vaughan?'

Dolly De Courcy?' he repeats, in wonder. What was it she said?'

'She told me to ask you'-Sydney puts her hand to her head in a dazed way, trying to Still listening I learned that he was stoprecall-how you last parted from Bertie ping at this very house, and would be along Vaughan.'

He stood stricken speechless, it would seem, by her words.

· How, in Heaven's name, does she know?' he says, speaking as if to himself. 'Was she there, and has she all this time kept the secret? Surely not—she never kept a secret in her life-she would be the first to tell. It must be that she only suspects. But to come here-to force herself upon you?"

His face flushes angrily, his eyes indignantly flash.' 'She came in search of you, Lewis,' his wif: interposes in a broken voice. 'She said she had a claim upon you, and I saw her

in your stead. I had no wish to pry into

any secret of your life, Lewis.' Her voice breaks altogether for a moment in a great sob. Then she starts to her feet,

and holds out both hands piteously, Lewis, what is this? she cries. 'I feel as if my heart were breaking: I am atraid of -I don't know what. Something stands between us, and keeps me from you. If you ever loved me, tell me it is no crime of yours that is parting us now. One word of denial will be enough; I will believe you, though all the world stood up and accused you with one voice.'

She sees the strong frame quiver from head to foot: she sees the desperate gesture with which he stops her.

· Cease! he says, hoarsely. 'I cannot bear one that should have held us asunder for- arms blindly.

She drops back into her chair, and puts one trembling hand over her eyes. And Lewis Nolan, leaning against the mantel, regains his wonderful self-restraint after a moment, and rapidly and concisely begins the dark record he has to tell.

'I knew Dolly De Courcy. 'Tis ten years ngo now, when I was a lad of eighteen, that I knew her first. She was an actress at the time, and her black eyes, and coquettish ways captured my romantic boyish fancy at sight. In those days I was an inveterate play-goer. Uncle Grif's good nature kept me always supplied with sufficient money for that dissipation. My mother remonstrated about my late hours and doubtful associates; but I was absolutely self-willed in those days, had ideas about joining the theatrical profession myself, and went on in my own way. Dolly and I soon became warm friends-lovers, perhaps, should say-for she was an arrant little flirt even then, and willing to fool me to the top of my bent. We were engaged, after an absurd boy-and-girl fashion, when I was twenty. I left off play-going, began to work hard, save money, and look forward to marriage and house-keeping. It was all pro-foundest earnest and good faith on my part. The girl had bewitched me. I believed her to be everything that was good, and warm-hearted, and honorable; and in those days I believe she was an honest girl, and really fond of the infatuated young sin ran after her about New York, and was furiously jealous of every man who looked at her of her stage lovers, and the fellows about the theatre generally. She laughed at my jealousy, ridiculed my rages, for in those days I had a furious temper, quite uncurbed. She would not marry me, made game of my poetical ideas of love in a cottage, and I believe in her heart was tired of my too exacting devotion.

My mother and sister knew very little of all this—they certainly were aware that I had formed some absurd attachment for an actress, but I was moody and sullen about it all. My jealous fears were always up in arms; it was a wretched time for myself, and

a supremely wretched one for all the family. It was about this time when Dolly went to Wychcliffe. It was not the first occasion she had gone out of New York, but I seemed to feel her absence more deeply this time than ever before. It is of no use looking back now, and wondering at the infatuation that chained me to such a woman-of no use thinking how supremely wretched my life would have been if she had taken me at my word and married me. I urged her to, before she went to Wychcliffe, and she actually promised to do so as soon as she returned, and I

believe meant to keep her word. 'In the company was a man with whom I occasionally corresponded, and who kept a watchful eye upon my fickle fiance. It was from him I first heard of her new lover, Bertie Vaughan. He haunted her like her shadow, it appeared; his sudden devotion was the laughter of the whole company. Dolly, it seemed, was deeply smitten too they were almost inseparable. Had I not better come on and look after my property wrote my friend. I could not go on, but 1 wrote fine, furious letters to Dolly, which Dolly did not answer. Poor soul! flirtation was more in her line than letter writing. Finally an epistle did come. Would I break it off? She was tired of being scolded; I was too cross and hateful for anything. Please not to trouble her with any more jealous letters, and she would give me back my ring when she returned to New York.'

'I could laugh now, even in all the bitterness of despair, as I look back and recall the effects this letter had upon me. Insane as I was, fool as I was, I still kept my rage to myself, but my mind was made up. I would go to Wychcliffe, I would see this man, this young aristocrat who was fooling Dolly, and force him to hear reason, if I could not force her. I knew he was fooling her, for my actor acquaintance had informed me that he was engaged to a young lady residing in the town, the only daughter of a very rich man. and, in fact, about to be married to her. Not once was your name mentioned-it was always as a young lady of Wychcliffe you were spoken of; his name alone, Bertie

'Fortune seemed to favor me. While I was meditating upon some plan of making my way to Wychcliffe, Mr. Graham, on the point of starting for Minnesota upon some important business, was taken very ill; some one must go in his place. He had

Vaughan, I knew.

I reached Wychcliffe in the middle of a cluded, 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 vile infidelity. I heard, too, without asking any questions, that a fashionable marriage was to the bridegroom was Vaughan, also that Vaughan had been courting the actress all the while he was courting the heiress, and

'Men laughed, and cracked jokes about it Courcy-and the things she said were about at the hotel bar, while I listened, devoured with silent jealousy and rage. Even then done, who was to prove it was not premedi-your name was not mentioned—if it was, I tated? He was my rival: I had deliberately paid no attention to it; my only thoughts were of him who had dared to supplant mo. at half past ten. That determined me. I would wait and meet him, as I had come so far to do it; I would force him, if he ever met Dolly again, to drop her acquaintance; for an engaged flirt, as I knew, was ready to prove a married flirt. I would force th's promise from him, then take the night train for New York, seek out Dolly the first thing in the morning, and have a final settlement with her before going to Mionesota for an in-definite time. I had no other thought but that—I say it before Heaven.

'I started about half-past nine, ostensibly to take the train back to New York, in reality to take the path by which I had heard Vaughan returned to the hotel, and meet him somewhere on the way. You may remember that night. The snow-storm had ceased, the moon and stars were shining on the white, glistening ground; it was mild and windless as I walked along the steep path above the shore. The talk of the men about this man I was going to meet, and Dolly, had thrown me into our of mr black, silent rages; their laughter implied more than their words, and had maddened me. I took my stand at what I judged to be about half way, and leaning against a large rock, looked out at the sea creeping up so far below, and waited.'

Lewis Nolan pauses. In a low, suppressed voice, full of intersest feeling, he has narrated all this. In her chair, her eyes upon him, her face stony-his wife listens. it; for it is a crime that stands between us- But now she starts up, and puts out both

Lewis! she cric in a voice that pierces who killed Bertie Vaughan!'

'God help me! God fergivo .ne!' he answers in a stifled voice—' it was I.'

CHAPTER XVI.

" A FOND KISS, AND THEN WE SEVER.

SHE stands almost paralyzed, looking at him, her arms held out in that blind agony, her eyes fixed and dark with horror. He possible, but to look back only with remorsethinks she is going to faint, and takes a step towards her; but as he attempts to touch her, she shrinks suddenly back. It is the said, 'Though your sins be as scarlet they slightest of movements, but it holds him shall become white as wool.' from her, as a wall. He turns abruptly and resumes his former place. She drops back into her chair, and lays her white face on the her on the stage, and we mutually recognized table beside her, and neither speaks nor

moves again. moment, and as there is no reply he goes on: light, whistling as he came, as if he had not a care in the world—this man who was betraying two women. I knew him instantly in the clear moonlight-I heard him described often enough; and as he was about to pass the place where I stood, I started out into the light and said:

'Stay!' at once, ceased his whistling and looked at me, a little startled, I could see, but he spoke cooly onough.'

Well, he said, who are you? · You are Bertie Vaughan?' was my an-

swer.

'And who the devil are you who makes so free with my name? Get out of my way and let me pass. 'Not just yet,' I said; 'I have a little account to settle with you, Mr. Bertie Vaughan,

before we part, and I have come all the way from New York to settle it.' Who are you? he asked, curiously. 'I am Lewis Nolan, the man to whom Dolly De Courcy is engaged, and I demand of

you to resign all acquaintance with her from He laughed. 'So," he said "you're the fellow Dolly's to marry. Well, when I am ready to give her up she may marry you, you understand

Now move aside.' ·There was something so insufferably insulting and sneering in his tone and laugh that I lost the last remnant of self-control. sprang at his throat; he darted back, and lifting a cane he carried, he broke it across my shoulders. Then we grappled, and the struggle began. Not a word was spoken, as we held each other there in that narrow path. At all times I must have been the stronger of the two; now, beside myself with fury, he was no more match for me than a child. Unconsciously we had wrestled near to the edge of the cliff, and all at once I freed myself and threw him from me with all my might, I

thought of the precipice at all.' · There was a cry that has rung in my ears ever since, a cry of horror and despair that I will hear when I am dying, a glimpse of a

threw him from me-as Heaven hears me, I

had no thought of throwing him over, no

white, agenized face, and then-He breaks off. There is agony in his own face, agony in his voice, great drops on his forehead, and the hand that hangs by his side is clenched. The picture is before him; if he would, he could not keep back the words that paint it. It has lain locked in his bosom so long—he has seen that face, heard that | cept. death-cry so often, asleep and awake, all these years, that, now the hour has come, he must speak all or nothing. For his wife, she neither gives word nor sign, and yet he knows she hears all.

'Well,' he says, in a hurried, breathless I would see if I looked over. And I could word nor cry, and turning suddenly, without

one backward look, I walked away. Perhaps, in reality, I had not stood there

the morning I found myself, foot sore and memory. I may be most miserable, but weary, at another town some eighteen miles have been most happy. His voice, low and husky, and hurries heard was that the theatre people, Dolly in- seven; I found it, got on board, returned to head on the arm resting on the chimner. New York, breakfasted, but in a few hours piece, and there is silence. was speeding along westward by express.

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. take place next day, and that the name of | That I had thrown him over the cliff, instead of on the ground, was purely accidental. What I should have done was to have found a path down to the beach, and see if he were really killed. But I shuddered as I thought of it—no, I could not have looked upon that.

And if I gave myself up for the deed I had come to Wychcliffe in search of him, waylaid and assaulted him-the circumstantial evidence would be against me, and crushing. It would break my mother's heart, and kill my sister. Besides, I thought, with sullen doggedness, he had deserved his fate; he was a scoundrel-why should I suffer for what was an accident after all? I would think no more about it, it was done, and could not be his adopted son's death. If you feel that undone. It was an accident, and he had promise must be keptbrought it on himself-I kept repeating that over and over again.

But it would not do-it never has donejudge and jury have never tried me; but my own conscience has, and I stand condemned. It has spoiled my life, changed my nature— a nature better changed, perhaps, and I have held myself and my passions and my temper, with the higher help, for which I have prayed, better, I trust, in hand. I have suffered for what I have done. I have repented Heaven knows there has been no time since when I would not have given my own life to have brought his back. When I pleaded for Mrs. Harland, I saw a parallel in our two cases, and it was for myself I pleaded; when she was sentenced, as still guilty, in that sentence I read my own condemnation.

'I remained in Minnesotta, nearly seven months-so busy I scarcely had time to glance even at the daily papers. Once or twice I saw a brief account of the murder or accident, no one seemed able to determine which; no one was suspected, no one arrested, all was well. If any one had been. of course there would be no alternative but to go at once and speak out. But no one was, and when I returned to New York the whole matter was a thing of the past. I went back to the office and resumed my old routine, his very soul, don't tell me that it was you with a secret, like Eugene Aram's, in my heart. And yet knowing that I had never meant to kill, that I would have shrunk appalled, even in the hour of my fiercest passion, from the thought, I could feel altogether guilty, altogether unhappy. And as the years went on, and as I strove to atone by a better life, by fidelity to all duties, as ambitious thoughts and hopes absorbed me, I gradually grew-not to forget-that was imful sorrow to that dark night of my life, and look humbly for pardon to Him who has

Dolly De Courcy I never saw again-not once—until that night last week when I saw each other. It brought back so vividly all that was past and gone, all my wrong-doing, Shall I finish? he huskily says, after a that it cost me an effort to sit the play out. From that night my insane infatuation for I waited for him there. I had not long to her died a natural death; it seemed as if my wait. Presently he came along in the moon- horror of my own act had killed it. I could not think of her without a feeling of repulsion. I felt it unjustly, no doubt, as I looked at her then. How she comes to know anything about it is a mystery to me. I do not believe she really does know. She may snspect, knowing my jealousy—she can know nothing beyond.

'I had ceased to care for her-1 cared for no one else. I had made up my mind to my own satisfaction, never to marry. Law should be my love, ambition my bride, honors my children, the praise of men my home. A woman, and my own madness, had spoiled my life, no other should ever come into it; and then, at the height of all these fine resolves, my wife, my love, I met you. I met you by chance-if anything in this world does happen by chanceand all melted before your blue eyes and radiant smile, as snow before the sun. Did I fall in love with you, as I saw you standing, tall and graceful, and fair as a lily, before Von Ette's picture? I don't know. I know that the words you spoke stabbed me like a knife—haunted me with incessant pain until I sat beside you in Mrs. Graham's home and tried to bring you to my way of thinking. You were remembering Bertie Vaughan. Ah, Heaven! so was I, and neither knew it. Your face was with me incessantly-came between me and my books, and lit the dingy office with its sweet memory. You were unlike any one I had ever known-you were my ideal woman, half-angelic, half-womanly, and—I lost my head again. I had no hope of ever winning you, no not the faintest. I saw you surrounded by such suitors as Van Cuyler, admired wherever you went, rich, beautiful, well-born. What was I-what had I-that I should presumptuously hepe for anything bayond a kind smile, a friendly word? Your

choice surprised everyone-my wife, it surprised no one more than it did myself. struggled with my own insanity, as I called it, more insane in a different way even than the first, and thought I had strength of will sufficient to master it. But I found it was every day mastering me-that each time I saw you I grew more helplessly powerless and enslaved, that my only hope was in flight. I had long meditated this trip to California; the chances were better there, success more rapid and assured—now seemed the time. I was telling all to Lucy that night, my love and struggles; you came and—you know the rest. It was as if an angel had stooped to

The only thought that marred my happiness was the thought that I ought to tell you all, to lay bare my secret, and let you say whether it was sufficient to hold us asunder forever. I tried one night and you stopped me. With matchless confidence and genesort of voice, and looking up again. 'I don't rosity, you said that with my past life you know how long I stood there—paralyzed by had nothing to do, that you refused to listen, the deed I had done-I knew the depth of that love and fidelity were all you asked, and that precipice—had seen the jagged bed of I was weak, and grasped at my reprieve, as a rocks, like black spikes, projecting in the sentenced man, never dreaming of the terrible moonlight eighty feet below. I knew what truth.

love as mortals love, and I could only wonder

at the great joy that had come to me and ac-

You had once lived in Wychcliffe, you not look over. Something of the horror of had once before been engaged to be married, the awful sight that would meet me, held me and the man had died-that told little or back. I had done a murder-that thought nothing. The man's name was never menfilled me, body and soul. There was neither tioned between us—but why go on? You an article that will tone and stimulate the will believe me when I say, had I known that day when we met in the studio what I know now we should never have met again five seconds-five hours could not have unless I came to you and confessed the truth. seemed longer. Like a man who walks in Even had I loved you, I would have dreaded his sleep, hardly conscious of what I did, or such a marriage as much as you could have where I went, I hurried on; I neither feared | done, but there is a retribution in these things stead. It was the very opportunity I was it, in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand seeking. I left home ostereibly to start of Cain was upon me for all time—I had that works its own way, and we are husband and wife, and five of the happiest months ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's" in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband and wife, and five of the happiest months ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's" in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we are husband in fact, I had but one feeling—the brand that works its own way, and we a

was too late for any train back; but early in the future can never dim the bliss of their

His voice, low and husky, and hurried whirling snow-storm, and the first news I men I met going to work. A train started at through it all, breaks, and he bows his fore-

The blow that killed Bertie Vaughan killed also your father you have told me, he resumes. 'I thought that I had suffered i the past, but I never knew what suffering was until that night when you sat on my knee, your head on my shoulder, and inno. cently told me your story. I sat that night long after you were asleep, love, and thought of what I should do. That we must part was certain, that you must know the truth was certain, and what I have thought of long I did at last. I meant to have told you then, and once fairly away to write you all It seemed to me I could never look into your face and break your heart. But even that has been forced upon me; it is part of my punishment, and a very hard one to bear. Once more silence—she never moved nor looked up.

'You bound yourself by a promise beside your father's death-bed,' Lewis Nolan goes on, 'to bring to justice the man who caused

She lifts her head and looks at him, such agony in her face as it breaks his heart to

(To be Continued.)

LOOKING TO ROME FOR GUIDANCE

The Earthly Head of the Church.

A late issue of the Evangelical Charebon,

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 labouring to promote. A meeting of the linion was recently held in the vestry of a Chiswick church, at which the Vicar presided. From the report of the speeches given in a Ritualistic organ we cull two specimens that our readers may see for themselves the Romeward tendency which was conspicuous throughout the proceedings. One speaker, a Mr. Schooling, said that "he hoped the Church of England would long lead the van in the glorious work of reunion, and bring it to a triumphant conclusion. It was round Rome that all hopes of reunion must cluster. Scripture implies, history confirms, and reason goes to prove that Rome is the centre of Unity that the Pope is the vicar of God, the successor of PETER, and the earthly head of the Church Papal infallibility is said to be a bar to re. union, but I venture to think that were the Church made visibly one there would be few who, believing the infallibility of the body, and acknowledging as they must the supremacy of the see of St. Peter, would fail to recognize in the utterances of the visible and earthly head the voice of the infallible body, declaring by virtue of his perpetual guidance

the mind of the eternal God." Another speaker, Mr. Rawson, said that "he hoped the day would soon come when the Archbishop of Canterbury would be found opening negotations with Rome for the corporate submission" Such an archbishop will have to be of a different temper than he who now happily occupies the see of Canterbury, and who has indignantly and truthfully characterized these men as "conspirators." Surely it is time for those, whose names we have previously given as connected with the Union, to disavow their complicity with such dishonourable and reactionary sentiments, otherwise they must be held accountable for them .- The Evangelical Churchman.

BREVETIES.

Don't growl when the doctor orders bark. When two dentists are partners they rarely quarrel; they pull together.

A gentleman in conversation said that his dogs were A 1. Shouldn't they have been rated K 9?

"You're a man after my own heart, as the blushing maiden confessed when her lover proposed marriage.

"Where will the wanderer sleep to-night is the tittle of a new song, which naturally provokes a chorus of "In the station-house." REPORTING MADE EASY .- An American paper writes of a lecture on Irelanu's miseries:

"It is too long to report and too good to condense." GIVING HIS AUTHORITY.—Teacher to pupil Spell "butter." Pupil: B-u-t-a-r. Teacher: You are wrong; sit down. Pupil: Well, sir, that's the way mother spells it on the lodger's

bills, any way." The plump, nice-looking chickens that are illowed to roam about the lawns in the vicinity of sea-side hotels are merely walking advertisements. They are not intended for

table use. Six medical experts examined a man as to his sanity, and were evenly divided. After they had wrangled about it for a week it was discovered that they had examined the wrong

person altogether. Not many years ago the yellow fever was raging in Buenos Ayres. The number of deaths was increasing daily at an alarming rate. A sexton had charge of one of the cemeteries. As it was becoming uncomfortably crowded he placed a sign outside the graveyard, which read as follows-"No corpses al-It wed here except those living in the neigh-

borhood !" IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE

that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poer, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

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LADY DAY AT KNOCK.

GREAT CROWDS AT THE SHRINE OF OUR LADY.

The Cures Effected 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 sconer 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 threequarters of an hour for which we were kept standing, and shunting, and tacking on carriages and fooling around, there was ample leisure to observe how strange a scene we had fallen upon. It crystalised the whole religious and political life of the West at a glance. There were pilgrims, beads in hand, reciting their reseries 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 wailing their way to America, and harvestmen 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 were 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 Uister 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, Ballins, 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 vill age of half-a dozen cabins, where the very police barrack 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 fall in with procession after procession of laden vehicles, while here and there parties of pilgrims were seated eating their humble meal by the roadside. Others toiled along barefooted and dropping with heat through a simoon 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 bazanr, 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 been 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 solomn chant welling up from the very soul. Oripples, paralytics, deformed persons, blind men an 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 overflowing hearts. At times the intensity of the 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 watchfires 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 tresh 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 choke full of homeless strangers, and as I was leaving by rail for Castlerea, where I was obliged to take refuge for the night, the southern special from Athlone was stuck in the darkat 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 vesterday 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

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 thrust through the windows panting for air. At Ballyhaunis I overtook the rere of the advancing host. Thence to Knock there extended one long tangle of vehicles of all sorts and fashions, men sweltering 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 son for reticence. The plaintiff is already mixed up with the more rema kable class of separated from her husband as to property, testimony as to the original apparitions. For instance, while the church was crowded, after more than a year past defendant has neglectdark last night, flashes of bright, unearthly ed her; has refused to provide for her wants light filled the church. For the moment the and that of her family; has insulted her by people were thrown almost into a panic of abusive language; has spread in the public awe and excitement. It came to be seen, the belief that she is crazy; has taken of from awe and excitement. It came to be seen, however, that the appearances were flashes of summer 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 Savour 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 vesterday 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 by 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 piety of the people. There were moments, as at the Elevation of the Host, when in the almost eastacy of the congregation one felt himself with awa and humility on the very threshold of the supernatural. After Mass a discourse was delivered in the open air by Father O'Callahan 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

THE MIRACLES AT KNOCK.

during these tew terrible hours.

destined to close with a very awful and im-

pressive ceremony from on high. The sky

had hitherto been of pearly brightness, drop-

ping white heat. Suddenly, at half-past three

o'clock, while I was returning to Castlerea, 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 blind-

ingly across the very eyes of the multitude as

volleys almost over their heads with a road

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 por-

tent-an awful and majestic one. During the

three hours or more the thunderstorm was

sweeping on eastwards, and then as suddenly

was cone. I tremble to think how the

thousands of almost shelterless people fared

crashed to right and left in long, rattling their father's care.

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. 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 spectrous visitations or apparitions. In her case the sensations were subjective sensations. Huxley (p. 273) observes upon this fact that Mrs. A. undobtedly 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 as perfectly trustworthy as their evidence would have been had the objects really existed, but her retins 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 paralysed 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 ad-

The Church has not yet spoken on the apparitions or pronounced an authoritative opinion as to their actual occurrence, so as to from Castlerea to Ballybaunis, I hardly met a | in them. If she had done so I would not | promised to cleave.

vanced.

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

I am, yours faithfully,

PHYSIOLOGIST. August, 31st, 1880.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.

RENAUD VS. TRUDEL .- 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 injustice 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 reaand in support of her demand alleres that for 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 Torrance 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 by force of the opportunity, and was locked in a room. This application was strongly resisted by the defendant. Five affidavits were fyled, 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 permanentrevoltagainst 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 behaviour 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 educa-tion. The defendant also denies the other allegatious 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. Trudei's residence she behaved in a very improper manner, using extremely vio-lent and abusive language to that gentleman, and that she endeavoured surreptitiously to kidnap two of the children and to carry them they fled for home and shelter. The thunder off in a carriage waiting for that purpose from

fyled 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, as executor of my late father, the Hon. L. Renaud, had frequent interviews with her. 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 We copy the following from the London great attention, and neglects 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 intemperance 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 children, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Torrance:

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 fyled by the parties and the precedure of record and deliberated: The defendant declaring that he had never prevented petitioner from seeing her

children; Doth order that the defendant permit the laintiff, 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.

render it binding on all Catholics to believe on the ground that when she married him she

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 re-

ferred to above took place, is six miles to the

south of Sunderland, on the coast. It forms an outlet for on immense coal region, of which Sunderland and Newcastle-on-Type are the central depote. 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 appaling accident took place is one of the largest in the group. The explosion occurred at 2 s.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. 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 lamen. tations. 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 is 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, as the rules of the mine in respect to the use of lamps were as 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 sitses from below. There is every reason to believe this to be 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 Wallsend, 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 neigh-

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 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 seems, 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 with debris. The air coming up the shaft was exceedingly foul. Communication with the top seam was opened at 1 o'clock resterday, 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'cleck in the evening the upcast 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 upcast 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

The latest published telegram from the ininspector 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 seams. Great auxiety 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.--lt now seems that the dead in the Seabam 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

Lonnon, 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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Communications on all matters concerning Ua-tholic interests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions that may be expressed by cor-Correspondence communicating Catholic news

gladly received. We solicit the atten-our friends in the Dominion to this matter. We cannot undertake to return rejected manu-

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For September, 1880.

THURSDAY, 18.—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian Martyrs. SS. Euphemia and others, Martyrs. FRIDAY, 17.—The Stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor. Ember Day. Fast. SATURDAY, 18.—St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor. Ember Day. Fast. Bishop Young, Feel died 1869.

SATURDAY, 18.—St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor. Ember Day. Fast. Bishop Young, Erle, died, 1869.

SUNDAY, 19.—Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Seven Dolors of the B. V. M. Less. Judith xiil. 22-25; Gosp. John xix. 25-27; Last Gosp. Matt. ix. 18.

MONDAY 20.—SS. Eustachius and Companions. Martyrs. Vigil of St. Matthew. Bishop Gartland, Savannah, died, 1854.

TURSDAY, 21.—St. Matthew. Apostle and Evangelist.

WEDNESDAY, 22—St. Thomas of Villanova. Bishop and Confessor. SS. Mauritius and Companions, Martyrs.

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 amounts due, which amounts, though com--paratively trifling to the individual debtor, are so large in the aggregate as to make their immediate collection a matter of importance to us, more especially at present, when it is in contemplation, if circumstances favor, to resuscitate the Evening Post. We would impress upon the minds of our agents that as the subscription to the TRUE WITNESS is only \$1.50 per annum, which means that it is the cheapest paper of its class on this continent, it should not be difficult to increase the circulation to double its present volume, and also, that as the splendid harvests have been gathered in, it should not be difficult to collect the amounts due this office. We have no doubt that they have only to be reminded to set themselves to work, and that our friends and patrons have only to be asked to pay up their subscriptions promptly and cheerfully. We also take this opportunity of tendering our most sincere thanks to those of our agents who have up to this worked for the TRUE WITNESS with such success and cheerfulness.

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. The Canadian Commander-in-Chief spoke imperiaiism all the time, a term which, if the people of this country understand, they do not yet appreciate. What General Luard wants is a small regular army; neither he nor any of his class can appreciate the volunteer system as it is understood on this continent. A standing army means large military estimates, and Canada is heavily involved enough already without hazing to dedicate some millions annually for a military establishment. Out of every pound sterling of the revenue of England, seven shillings and sixpence, or over one-third, is devoted to war purposes, and this kind of thing we are not prepared to imitate, for in the same ratio we would have to pay every year about ten millions of dollars. The General is pleased with the physique of the Canadian volunteers, at which we feel gratified. But it does not take a military eye to discover that the citizen volunteers of Canada are a fine body of men, far superior to the general run of the Imperial regular soldiers. Take either the Prince of Wales, or the Victoria Rifle Battalion and they will compare favorably, in so far as physique and appearance

pure and simple is not their trade, the chances are that they cannot wheel and disendowed him of the contents of his into line from open column or break into column from line with the mechanical precision of a regular British regiment. Indeed, it is not necessary. Military experts, European and American, are now willing to of such words, though we will not contend admit, and a painful admission it is, that this methodical precision takes from the spirit of the soldiers. "Feel your right and look to your left when wheeling to the right," is one of the inspired commands of the drill book, but the drill book is not like the Gospel according to St. John, not subject to change. Some few years ago if a line, or brigrde, or division was commanded to change front to the rear a lot glebes and pastures of which the terrible of complicated and tedious evolutions were necessary; but the American volunteer army which fought as well as the legions of Napoleon, taught the disciplinarians that the same movement could be accomplished almost in the twinkling of an eye by merely putting the line to the right about. The regulars have a ridiculous way | Spain, or act as serfs in Ireland to oblige of putting the short men in the rear rank | you; it is necessary for parsons to be fat and and the tall men in the front rank, and it rich that they may be enabled to pass through would never do for the sake of appear. | the eye of a needle into Heaven, but as for ance, to reverse the order of things, although it would be the more sensible. This discipline, hair-splitting, pipe-clay business, dear General, may be carried too far, and Elizabeth, Cromwell and William, and swords after all we see very little of it in actual ser- and gunpowder, and sacks of Drogheda, and vice. When a British line is advanced to slaughters of Wexford, and sieges of the attack in actual warfare there is very lit- | Limerick, and murder and rapine, and treaties tle time " to feel your right and look to broken, and penal laws and unheard of atroyour left." This fine theory is only for cities, and the flight and the scaffold, in order parade purpose, just to please the ladies and to build up a so called Irish church, which, the royal field marshals. There are different God pardon us, if we are wrong, never perkinds of discipline, but in our humble opin- | formed a good act during the years of its union the man that can march thirty miles a hallowed existence amidst the groans and day, make a bulls eye at two or three hun- tears of a pilfered nation? The Reverend dred yards, obey his superior officers and | gentleman from Kells rambled on, weeping carry a stout heart within, is the beau ideal for the suffering Irish church, (see Revd. Mr. of a soldier. Where were the United States | Dumoulin's address in the Gazette) and telling regular army during the war? No one of her purity during the first seven centuries knows; it was lost in the volunteers, and of her existence, paid the usual tribute to certainly did not distinguish itself. During Rome and "its insidious corruptions" and the New Zealand war there were ten regular | was only interrupted by the Honorable W. H. infantry battalions in the field, a number of | Vail of Halifux, when he sailed into politics batteries of artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and some militia and native auxillaries, but and legislation of the Parliament of England." after all it was the volunteers who put down the rebellion when the imperial forces had which disestablished the "Irish church was been recalled. A volunteer who is intelligent learns his drill in a year, or at least all the drill necessary to defend Canada against invasion, if he had around him a ton of pipeclay he could do no more. The genius of people of Canada is opposed to a standing army, and if the gallant General Luard only or the suffering church, whatever he may heard the growl which arose at the Kingston Military College cadets, when it was lately announced a certain number of them were eligible for commands in the regular army, he would not be so severe in his strictures turbance. Now, we take it for granted that on the lack of drill and discipline, and the Rev. Mr. Bell was only joking, but we money. But it is not altogether the fault of think jokes of that nature entirely out of the General who come out here to command if he is disappointed at not seeing an im- | Church! National Church!! Seven Centuries of the True Witness, and to collect the mense amount of military white heat. The of Purity!!! English Government and people are taught to believe by press despatches that Canada is a nation of warriors, that she could furnish 600,000 soldlers if necessary, for that every man from 18 to 45 is a volunteer. The dear Beaconsfield is responsible dicate to construct the Canadian Pacific of its own countrymen. Some years ago half have been made. It is solid, and will be confor a good deal of this buncombe, Sir John A. Macdonald for some, and a few unattached and that the syndicate is composed of firms colonels whom no one would follow a hun- of the three great nations of England, dred yards, for the balance. For those France, and the United States. The concolonels (no one knows exactly who they are) are accustomed whenever talk of war prevails, to offer thousands of Canadian volunteers for the protection of the Empire, provided for by the issue of Canadian Governthough if some credulous war Munister placed ment bonds, not backed by the Imperial any faith in the offer, he would find himself guarantee, and a certain number of million to Ireland and exchanging buckshot eggrigously mistaken. Is there a battalion in all Canada which would volunteer to fight for Aighanistan, or even Russia. We shall made, the whole of the line thus far built. allow Beaconsfield's Sepoys to strike terror The cost of these items is put at five and six complete undependence if it is preferable. into the breast of the Muscovite at Malta, but | millions sterling. we shall keep our volunteers to strike terror into the enemies of industry, some of whom are potatoe bugs. Millions for defence, but | it is a wealthy firm, commanding almost unnever a cent for England's unjust and limited resources is the opinion of those in aggressive wars.

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD. As a general rule the TRUE WITNESS does not notice in an unfriendly spirit the numerous | amount of land in the North-west last June. conferences, Synods and conventions held by is one of the English firm, and that Brown & the different Protestant sects in Canada. It would be out of its way, and perhaps it would | number of other wealthy English speculators be impertinent if it noticed them only to are others. The American branch is said to criticise. The proceedings of the Provincial | be be composed of some of the directors of the (Anglican) Synod held last Thursday in St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad, Messrs. Montreal, were, however, of so unusual a George Stephens, R. B. Angus, late manager nature that a few words regarding them may of the Bank of Montreal, together with a few not be entirely out of place, but more par- | Canadians among whom is Donald A. Smithticularly the speech of the kevd. Mr. Bell of The Earl of Dunraven, the great Railroad Kells, Lieland, which created no small excite- magnate and manufacturer, Thomas Brassey, ment even in such a dignified meeting as the | the Baring Brothers, Bankers, and a lot of Provincial Synod. The Revd. Mr. Bell was others are also mentioned, but these names introduced by the Revd. Dr. Sullivan, who are merely clever guesses, and only go to requested for him a seat on the platform and show that Sir John has been successful the privilege of making a speech, which re- | beyond his most sanguine expectations, and quest was granted. Dr. Bell was not long | that there is keen competition for the honor upon the disestablishment of the Irish church, act was consummated. This act of robbers. jesty's line regiment, from the First to the means of giving people loose views as regard. if the expense reaches beyond eight figures in once more with vigor. His chances for the Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, but it is sup- Quinn, an election will be held to fill the Hundred and Ninth. And they can also ed the rights of property, and as an illustra. dollars. It is true Canada is rendering a Presidency have increased, for granting him posed it is secretery intriguing with them to vacancy. Don't fail to raily.

make a good record in front of the targets, for their eyes are as keen and their the London courts for violent assault and robnerves are as true. But as soldiering bery who defended himself by stating "that he merely disestablished a man of his legs pocket," (laughter). Now this was very humorous, but will Dr. Bell, all the way from Kells, permit us to say that we do not believe any man in any London court ever made use that he might have seen it in Punch. But never mind, we do not quarrel with such Attic salt, but we do with his very original notions of robbery and spoliation. By the disestablishment of the Irish church, the state gave a sanction to robbery, said the eloquent speaker. Did it indeed? And pray most dear and reverend sir, how did the Irish church originally obtain the fat lands, Bright-Gladstone monster deprived it? Did the reverend clergy assemble one bright moonlight night and pray for them, and did the rightful owners come next morning in answer to the appeal and say "Here ye pious and holy men, we give you those lands, and we ourselves shall either retire to France and us, well, we perhaps have no souls, and so our bodies deserve to starve." Or on the contrary, do not readers of Irish history remember and condemned the "unwise administration Mr. Vail is a liberal, and the government liberal, and he consequently did not like the attack and thought it out of place, as there might be difference of opinion among those present, on matters connected with the Irish church." The Honorable Mr. Vail, evidently, does not believe in the seven century business, have thought of the "insidious corruptions of Rome." Nevertheless a vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman from Kells and everything passed off without further displace at a religious meeting-Suffering

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RR.

It would seem that Sir John A. Macdonald has at length succeeded in inducing a syn-Railroad according to the wishes of his heart, tracting parties will receive from the Canadian Government a certain number of millions sterling in cash, or its equivalent, to be Commons and omnipotent Lord: the Govern- on then gentlemen from town and country, acres of land. In consideration of these for bullets. These are of course bad grants the contracting parties undertake to in Afghanistan? If there is there are more | form a Company to be called the Canadian fools in this free country than we gave it | Pacific Railway Company, which shall con credit for. We have, then, drill enough, dis. | struct and work the line in perpetuity. The cipline enough, money enough, and volun- Government, furthermore, gives the contractteers enough for service in Canada, but none | ing parties, in addition to the surveys already

> It is not as yet known what French financiers have entered into this scheme, but that the confidence of the Ottawa Government. Indeed, it is not certain who are the English and American parties in the syndicate, but, it is rumored, that Lord Dunmore, who is reported to have already purchase an immense Puleston, eminent English bankers, with a

poverish her, which is more than could be said of the plan, by which it was proposed to carry out such a colossel undertaking by Canadian

MANUFACTURE OF OUTRAGES.

we have been led to think so by the lack of confirmation of the outrages when the mail arrives. There are still left in Ireland a few tory newspapers, who weep over the departure of the good old times when the tories ruled the roast in Ireland, and who manufacture outrages by the score, with the view to their renewal. It is not long ago since the Orangemen of Ireland had the country by the throat, and we may be certain that those gentry regret having had to let go their hold. There is a paper in the South of Ireland called the Cork Constitution, which goes to bed every night in the belief, if not in the hope, that the country will rise in insurrection every morning, and this old fossil it was which invented the sensational story of the attempted blowing up of Cork Barracks, and spread it through the world. In ordinary times the word of the Constitution would not be taken for anything more important than the weight of a prize pig. but immediately after the capture of the June and her arms, the public was prepared for anything and did not stay to enquire whether it came from the old fossil referred to, or from a more reliable source. The seizure of arms on board the ba an atrocity which we could not believe Irishmen could perform, except 88 of the necessities of war. said so when the cablegram We arrived, and we now find we were correct, for the mail brings us the intelligence that it was a transparent piece of fraud manufactured by great many other instances. The Cork Constitution et hoc think that if coercion does not prevail, they are lost, and they are perfectly right. Thep have no business in Ireland, and they should emigrate at once to a land where they need not tremble every hour for their miserable existence. Let them freedom and security means in presence of a free people, and let them be absorbed and assimilated. Imperial toryism has ceased to rule, it is now an anachorism of the age, and will shortly be as dead as the men and fashions, who flourished in ancient Assyria. If it were not for this class of miserables, Ireland would be better off, and Englishmen and themselves be on more corterms, and understand one another better. Even now, as the reptiles lose their power for mischief, their fangs having been mostly extracted, a better feeling is arising and statesmen like Bright, Gladstone, ment refuse to practice coercive measures further than sending a battalion of marines comes you with a Cead Mille Failthe. enough but they are mild in comparison with the good old ascendancy times when the scaffiold threw shadow over the land. Every year brings improvemens and no Irishman should despair of his country. Before another decade rolls over we may witness Home Rule, or perhaps

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. Plaisted, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor, and at least three Congressmen of that political stripe have been returned-perhaps four. This news is almost startling to those interested in American politics, but it is not the first time the unexpected result of the Maine election has sent a political thrill through the great republic. The greenbackers, it is true, carried Maine in 1878 and elected Garcelon governor, but that was but a solitary exception to the general rule which had obtained in the State for years. Our contemporary, the Portland Daily Press. in its ante-election editorials, seemed confident of a large majority against the fusionists, and the New York Star, a Democratic organ, in its issue of the 13th, says :- " Well, we have heard so often from and of that State, that our hopes of a Democratic sucon his feet when he became warm, and think- and profit of carrying out one of the greatest cess to-day are not strong enough to satisfy ing perhaps that as an Irishman he was enterprises in the world. The news has the anticipation of a favorable answer. bound to sustain the reputation of his already caused stocks to boom, and capital to The result of the voting will therefore sur- suyamount of professions, but no concessions, country, he also became witty. He expatiated jump from places where it has lain for years, prise both organs—one disagreeably and the knowing the real jealousy and divisions that awaiting the trumpet sound of the great other the reverse. What effect the result exist among the commanders of fleets whose which he represented as the National Church | Canadian Statesman. Such a syndicate as | will have in the October elections in other and condemned the robbery by which the has been mentioned, comprising, if the news States remains to be seen, but it certainly cally opposite. The Turkish Government be true, some of the wealthiest houses in the has given the Democratic party great en- makes a pretence of bringing pressure to bear world will prove fully equal to the task, even couragement, and Hancock stock is booming upon the Albanian to make them cede

tion he told a story of a man tried in one of precious equivalent for the monetary assist- the solid South with its 138 votes, New York resist, and this notwithstanding the Prince of 6, that would make 186 votes in all, give dispense with Indiana.

The Republican vote and majority and each of the last three September elections WE have often remarked in these columns that outrages from Ireland by cable must be lows:

received with the very greatest caution, and Republican majority............20,403 1872. Republican majority......17,213 1876. Republican majority......14,818

It will be seen from the above that there is very great decrease in the republican ranks since the last presidential election, when they had more than fourteen thousand of a majority, whereas, it is the democratic, who now have a majority of nearly 3,000. Of course it cannot be deduced from this that the falling off in the other States will be in a ike ratio, for there are disturbing elements in Maine absent elsewhere, but, nevertheless, it amounts to something, and at all events, the democrats will probably have the benefit of the electoral vote in the November election for president.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Dominion Exhibition was opened in Juno was one thing, and the blowing up of due form at Montreal yesterday. The weather the Cork Barracks another. The latter would was as beautiful and the air as bracing as only can be enjoyed in the month of September, and the fates all round were propitious. The opening was a success, and from this we augur that the whole affair will turn out us well as its warmest friends, who are all the citizens of Montreal, have anticipated. Indeed it will be strange if it does not, for all the tories for coercive purposes. And so in a the circumstances have been eminently favorable, and, in so far as human agency could accomplish, everything has been done that could be done. The press, the Citizens' Committee, the Council, and the people generally, have alkunited in working for the success of Montreal's exhibition, and it now rests with outside appreciation, and perhaps come to our Northwest and learn what real the clerk of the weather, as to the final result. We would strongly advise those of our readers in the country who have the leisure and the means to dedicate one day at least to the exhibition, if it were only to see Montreal itself, one of the most beautiful cities of this or any other continent. Their money will not have been thrown away if they only visit the magnificent buildings and tar-famed charitable institutions of the city of the St. Lawrence for which so grand a future is reserved. There is neither clap-trap nor falsehood connected with this Dominion Exhibition. Large sums of money will be given away in premiums, and from the chrac-Forster and Dilke are masters of the situa- | ter and standing of the officials in charge a tion. They have made themselves acquainted | guarantee of honor and good faith may be with the true condition of Ireland and inferred. A good many people have learned although still hampered by aristo- from former experience that all is not gold cratic influence they are powerful enough that glitters, and that exhibitions, when diand intelligent enough to look with vested of show and newspaper puffing are but contempt in the tail of the old as- poor things after all. This may be applied. cendancy serpent—and to turn a deaf to country shows, but not to Montreal's grand ear to its illimitable lies and traducings exhibition, for which such ample preparations what occurred in Ireland within the past | ducted throughout in good faith. Nor need year, or a tenth part of the reports sent to the our readers be afraid of lack of accommodacastle by the readers of the constitution would | tion during their stay; all this has been prohave been sufficient to suspend the habeas vided for, and Montreal has a capacity for corpus act. But times have changed and housing, boarding, and absorbing visitors that although the class element is strong in the strangers have little conception of. Come the exhibition is open, and Montreal wel-

> THE British Parliament was prorogued on the 9th of September, after an arduous session and an eventful one. A number of radical measures were introduced, and if some of them were rejected by the House of Lords. and others pruned down till they were all but useless, their introduction showed the temper of the nation as represented by a large majority. The Lords could furnish an excuse for the rejection and pruning in the late part of the session in which the measures were passed, which did not give an opportunity for discussion, but this excuse, if it is admitted as valid, merely shows how precipitate Mr. Gladstone was in trying to please the country, and does not augur well for the future success either of the House of Lords or the Conservative party. There was, at all events, no excuse for the rejection of the Irish Registration of Voters' Bill, and yet the Lords killed it. Its passage would be but a simple act of justice; for, if Ireland is an integral portion of the United Kingdom, why should not the Irish have the same facilities for voting as the English and Scotch. Under the present system, as if the franchise was not narrow enough, an Irishman, especially if he is suspected of national leanings, finds it both annoying and expensive to place his name on the register; all kinds of vexatious obstacles are thrown in his way by the petty local tvrants and minions of the Crown, until, it he has a faint heart or is very poor, he gives up the contest in despair.

> AFFAIRS in the East still wear a threatening appearance despite the presence of the allied fleet at Raguea. The cunning Turk makes masters have interests in the East diametri-

ance, but it will neither bankrupt nor im- with 35, New Jersey with 7, and Maine with Montenegro is willing to abate some of his just demands. If the Sultan saw perfect un. the Democrats a majority and enable them to animity among the powers, Dulcigno would have been surrendered long ere this. The Montenegrins themselves are beginning to Democratic vote in Maine for Governor at tire of the virtue of patience, and are massing their troops in the direction of the place in preceding the Presidential fight were as fol- dispute with a view to convince all parties concerned that they at least are in earnest and willing to fight for treaty rights. As regards the session of territory to Greece ordered by the Berlin conference, matters have not progress. ed more satisfactorily, and the Greeks are also ready to take the field and force the con. cession with 45,000 men. While the powers are ostensibly acting in concert in this vexed Eastern question, it is evident the Austro-German alliance and Russia have opposite views, that France is indifferent except on the Greek concession, and that it is only Eng. land which is anxious for a settlement.

> A grand reunion of the children of the lodges was held at Orilla on the 31st of August. The usual speeches were made by the usual speakers, among whom are generally Mr. Merrick, M. P. P., Mr. Parkhill, M. P. P. Maori Bennett of Toronto, and others whose names are always to be observed at the head and tail of Orange gatherings. The orators dwelt chiefly on the enormity of the giving of such large sums of money by the local government to the Catholic minority, through the influence exercised by the Catholic heirarchy in certain quarters, and one speaker, Mr. Merrick, prophesied that the Orange incorporation bill would receive the same treatment at the hands of the govern. ment next session as it did last session, and would in fact, until the Orangemen were united, or in other words, till the Conservatives assumed the reins of government, and Mr. Merrick held a portfolio. We had almost forgotten to state that there was a brass band ln attendance.

> 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. But even in the most rabid party journals, if the editors possess the instincts of gentlemen (which is, unfortunately, not always the case) they draw the line between what is political and what is purely of a personal or domestic nature, more especially domestic. We regret to say that the Ottawa Free Press, L'Electeur, and a few other party organs did not think fit to follow the general rule when, on a late occasion, the Hon. F. X. Trudel appeared in Court as defendant in a case where his wife was plaintiff, but, on the contrary, gloated over the domestic trouble. which should only excite sympathy. But, it was sufficient that Senator Trudel was a prominent Conservative, everything atrocious must follow. Now that the case has appeared in the Court, Mr. Trudel has emerged with his honor untarnished, and the blame is placed on the proper shoulders, as the report which appears in another column, taken from the Montreal Herald, Liberal, fully testifies.

> real victory in Afghanistan, the Imperial Government think it is time the evacuation movement, which was interrupted by the defeat of Burrowes, be continued, and it is even thought Candahar will be given up against the almost universal protest of military authorities in India. Robert's victory has restored British prestige in the Peninsula of Hindoostan and thoroughly cowed the Mahommetans who were beginning to pluck up courage and threaten another revolt. Robert's himself has been rewarded by a grand cross of the order of the Bath, for his skill and bravery, as well as General Stuart, who planned the campaign, and the former General is to receive the command of the Madras army, while on the other hand the unfortunate Ayoob is a fugitive flying towards Herat, which has murdered its governor. Such is life, and such is war.

Now that the British have won a great and

IT was both kind and considerate of the authorities of the Mechanics' Institute to tender the use of their library to strangers visiting Montreal during the time the exhibition is open, and we have no doubt the offer will be gladly accepted. One cannot always be sight-seeing or lounging around one's hotel, and for a change there is nothing so welcome to the intelligent stranger as the use of a splendid library, which the Mechanics' Institute undoubtedly possesses. The reading room is also open to our visitors, and as the politeness and urbanity of the librarian, Mr. Sansum, is well and widely known, it may be taken for granted the visitors will leave Montreal with kindly impressions of one of its centres of intelligence at all events.

THE Queen's speech proroguing Parliament referred with pleasure to the bright prospects of Ireland. It must be very easy to please Her Most Gracious Majesty, during whose reign two famines have appeared in Ireland, and three or four millions of her subjects crossed the seas and became her most bitter enemies. If the prospects are bright a more powerful sovereign than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India may be thanked for them. Earthly kings and queens have done little good for that country, and an infinite amount of evil.

THE Irish National Land League, Dominion of Canada Branch, will hold a general meeting on Sunday to which all Irishmen and their descendants are cordially invited. We hope the Irlehmen of Montreal will rally to the call and do their best to sssist the League in its laudable undertaking. On account of the resignation of the President, M. J. F.

ADVENTURES OF MYLES O'REGAN, ESQ.

Mr. Editor,—I am afraid the readers of the TRUE WITNESS are begining 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 meet. ing 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 modertly 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 shricks at a charity concert, he is prepared to find in the morning papers proceedings of it, that Mr. A. B. Screamer's rendition of the "heart bowed down," was vociferiously 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 friend, 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 these 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 af er I heard a lively conversation in

ally by shouts of laughter. "Well, I don't care what you say, Snifter," said Snoozer, "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."

the other compartment, interrupted occasion-

"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 pretentions."

"Yes," said Snifter, "he is the worst hand at tieing 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 lugs I have ever beheld on a mortal.'

"When he is walking," put in Snoozer, he gives me the impression of a fellow who has not yet got over the idea of carrying a hods he keeps his right shoulder pretty close to his right ear."

I listened no more, Mr. Editor; I was too deeply mortified; but then listeners seldom

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 Cacouna for the good of his health, leaving most of his trunks behind him, together with about twenty bottles with more or less medicine stuff in them; for the unfortunate man was afflicted with sundry diseases, or at least so imagined himself, like a great many others of we k 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 cooly engaged rifling my pockets, helping himself to the contents with one hand, while in the other he held a Smith and Wessen revolver. I pretended to be asleep, but kept my eve upon the thief determined 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 me."

"And you were perfectly right, my friend, I am that celebrated practitioner. A colic is it, well, if I don't cure you your complaint must be a very bad one." So saying I examined the bottles of my predecessor and the first one my eye lighted upon was labelled

" Here, my sick friend," said I, keeping one hand on the scruff of the patients neck. take a swig of this and perhaps you will find your-self somewhat better." He did so, and after a few short gasps admitted he was greatly re-

"So I perceive, but you are not yet half cured, here is some ipecachuana which is also good for your complaint. It was Providence inspired me to have these remedies so convenient. But a good physician is supposed

to have his rostrums always on hand." The patient made a wry face, winked his right eye convulsively but took his medicine like a man.

"Oh, doctor dear, I am splendid, thank you ;

" How do you feel now?"

I never felt better in my life."

"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 ipecachuana makes them fancy they are cured when, in fact, their blood is only warming. Swallow every drop of this iodine of potas-

sium, and then we shall see." The patient made a show of resistance to this medical treatment, but the revolver applied to his ear caused him to overcome his scruples, and he finished the bottle.

"Doctor, I am now as well as ever, thank you; send your account to --

" Not at all; what am I Doctor Jones for if I don't know what is good for your constitution. Take this tincture of iron; come, no nonsense, or I shall procure an assistant." After draining this last-named medicine I

made him take a dose of cod liver oil, catarrh remedy, seven of Holloway's pills, a bottle of Devin's hair restorer, and then applied a mustard plaster to the afflicted part; locally you

"Doctor," said the well fortified burglar pointing to the brandy bottle which was half full, "before I die-hem-before I go will you prescribe me a small drop of that stuff; I think it would do me good."

"My good fellow, I am offended that you doubt my knowledge of what is good for your condition. In your present state brandy would injure your nerves, it is purgatives and not astringents you want. Here is a half pint of castor oil which I request you swallow with-out grinning, or I shall be forced to give you the drastic pill coatained in this little mortar of yours called Smith and Wessen." He implored, he protested, he appealed to my religious feelings but all in vain, Snirters and Snoozers backbiting had drawn the milk of human kindness from my bosom; I was inflexible and the castor oil had to follow in the wake of the paregoric, ipecachuana, iodine of potassium, cod liver oil, Luby's, Halloways pills, and the other restoratives which his desperate case demanded.

"How do you feel now my friend?" For reply he gnashed his teeth and bestowed upon me such a demoniacal glance that I almost shivered. Such is gratitude.

"I am quite well, doctor, he faintly murmured. I shall never forget your kindness." Oh, don't mention it, now for my fee, I will, as you seem to be a little feeble, put my

hand in your pocket and appropriate the cash you have so considerably brought with you no I did so and drew out my own property

with that of others which I confiscated on the spot. "Go," now said I, "and if you don't feel

better come round in the morning. He must be quite recovered, Mr. Editor, as have not seen him since.

Yours truly,
Myles O'Regan.

CITY NEWS.

On last Sunday was the feast of the Holy

On list Studidy was the leafs of the holy. Name of Mary, and was the liftieth anniversary of the consecration of the parish church of Notre Dame in Montreal. The services on the occasion were celebrated with becoming splendor, the Mass boing sung by Monsignear the Hishop of Montreal, assisted by a number of the clergy. The vast church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the musical portion of the Mass was magnificently rendered by an orchestra and strengthened choir. At Grand Mass the Music was that by Rimmer harmonized by Mr. Hone, first violinist in the orchestra of Notre Dame. In Lefebure Wely's "Ave Maria" (harmonized by Mr. Hone), the solo was taken up by Mr. Hudon. A number of select pieces were rendered by the following artists: Messrs. Hone, Reichling, Boucher and Villon, first violin; Carle, Wilson, Hone, fils, and Laberge 2nd violin. G. Sancer and Bienvenue viola. Primer, Leblana and Lavallee 'cello and Dr. Leciene, Hardy and Lavallee, fils, bass. At Vespers. "Dixit Dominuo" was sung to Roeder's music the other psalms and bymns being to Gregorian chanis by a choir of four hundred voices. The Magnificat chosen was from Mozart's 12th mass. The "Parce Domine" by H. Normand. O Salutaris. J. Hone. "Tantum Ergo" by Lambellottee. The Laudate Dominum sung by the whole choir was grand in its effect. The organist Mr. Labell and the choir director Rev. L. C. Derochers deserve the greatest credit for the manner in which the music was rendered. At the benediction of sacrament at tug church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, the solos were sung by Messrs. Lorite bass, J. Hudon tenor, Lafleur, Lagua and Fisette, alto, Normand, Richard, Leblanc, Laflamme and Bertrand soprano.

A case of much interest is before the coursidemen and the choir director from the marriage cree mony between two Catholica by license of the Government in this province, and, if gained by the plaintiff, will effectually prevent clander license secures bonds from two credible witnesses produced by the bridegroom, in order to insure that no legal impe

Mr. Thomas Crathern, a well-known grocer of this city, took an over-dose of acetate of morphia the night of the 8th inst, on going to bed, and not with standing every effort of three phyand notwinstanding every entried three physicians, died before morning. Mr. Crathern has lately been in fluancial difficulties, which affected his mind, and it is feared that he committed suicide, as he has frequently of late threatened to do. Insanity is hereditary in the family, as deceased's father died from his own hand while thousing under dementia. Mr. family, as deceased's father died from his own hand while labouring under dementia. Mr. Crathern was a native of this city, and has occupied an excellent position among business men. He was a brother of Mr. Crathern, the head of the old and wealthy ir n and hardware firm of Crathern & Caverhill. He leaves a wife and family. An inquest was held and the following verdict returned:—The jury in the case of Mr. Thos. Orathern returned a verdict as follows:—That the deceased, Thos. Crathern, has for some time suffered from sleeplessness. It also appears from the evidence that to induce sleep, the deceased has been in the habit of using bromide of potassium, chloral, and morphia, and the jury unanimously agree to find that the death of the deceased was accidently caused by the use of a powerful sedative, acetate of morphia, taken to produce sleep.—Gazette.

London, Ont., September 10.—The party who attempted to give a spiritualistic entertainment in London, Ont on the night of Sept. 9th was no other tuan Dr. Buchanan, the bogus diploma man of Philadelphia, and the business manager was a United States detective, who was shadowing him. There was a regular row during the show, and afterwards the detective reported to Buchanan that the row might lead to their arrest, and he lured the doctor across the border into Michigan, where he was arrested. The manuger of the Tecumseh House received a despatch from the detective, telling him to send on the baggage which had been left as security for board to Philadelphia, C.O.D.

NANE, 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 septs 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 are yours, and that the descendants of the troopers who butchered men and women, united. Every quarrel among patriots is 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 protext for legalizing and perpetuating the curse of Cromwell. Nine-tenths of the land of Ireland is held by titles given by Elizabeth, Cromwell, or viler still, by William of Orange, titles rendered possible only by the shameless violation of the treaty of Limerick. Why, the descendants of the men who now up their land without money and without death. Many are the lives he saved from 200 years (cheers). They ought to be made are living to-day will testify to that fact. to pay you compensation for disturbance to your ancestors! I suppose there are Fenians

here? 'Cries of yes, and cheers.'

Mr. Redpath-Well, now, let me talk very plainly about two tender topics. I honor every man who sheds his blood for his country, or who is willing to do it. But there is no need of bloodshed. You can get all your rights without violence. Don't play into the hands of the English Government or the landlords by acts of violence. They would like to get you into trouble. They have ruled you for centuries by plaving off one party against another—Orangemen against Catholic, and now Catholic against Atheist. Don't be fooled! It is no sort of consequence to you whether a man goes to the Catholic Church or the Protestant Church or to no church at all—it is none of your business—but no matter what he believes or does not believe if he fights for Ireland stand by him (cheers). I despise from the bottom of my heart every Irish M.P., who denounced Bradlaug, who has always been the friend of Ireland and then supported the super Jew, Beaconsfield, who has always been your enemy. Denounce both or neither; priest somewhere here did not approve of it. If is no clue to the perpetrators. that is the truth, I can afford to speak my mind, and I shall do it. No man in America has uttered such eulogistic words about the Irish priests-words of sincere and heartfelt admiration for their conduct during the Herr Von Bukler, that the conclusion of the famine—as I have written and spoken. But Austro-German alliance was due to the fact if any priest tells you that it is your religious | that Russia had made overtures to France for duty to pay rent, or if he defends the landlords an alliance against Germany, which were in their exactions—then tell him that you communicated to Prince Bismarck by M. will pay him the duty you owe to him as a Catholic in spiritual affairs, but you will mind Bukler that Gambetta compassed Waddingyour own business in worldly affairs without | ton's overthrow for disclosing the Russian his help. I honor the Irish priests because overtures, are declared by the Republique they are Irish patriots, and because, with all Française to be mere idle gossip. the wealth of England and the landlords to bribe them, so very few of them have been the War Office, who was accused by violence, you must be men and not allow any human being to dictate to you. If an Irish priest and a patriot; but if he is not a patriot, accusation originated in political spite. do him honor as a priest only. I have been told that there are in some parts of Mayo priests who say you should pay rents in order to obey the injunction-Render unto mier De Freycinet for September the 18th Casar the things that are Casar's. Why, to decide on the course to be pursued re-Cresar is dead! (Laughter.) He never was in Ireland, and a man of the name of Brutus | nities. once rendered unto Cresar the only tribute due to a Casar-a dagger through his heart. Now, don't render unto any sort of Irish Caesar such a tribute. There is no sort of need of violence at all. Will any good Catholic tell you that you rightfully owe tribute to the men who hold lands that were stolen from | chamber, bearing the child enveloped in your forefathers because they refused to give up the Catholic Faith; because they do not take the oath that branded the Mass as an abomination? You dishonor your martyred sires by advancing such a plea. Was Cromwell the demon of Drogheda—a second Moses, and empowered for ages to tax a people and dispose of their lands? Englishmen will not grant the crown supplies for more than one year at a time—they know they can't trust the aristocracy, and yet it is claimed that it is right for the dead Cromwell's taxes to be levied in Ireland for 200 years after his death for the benefit of his soldiers who massacred your forefathers-not in battle only, but in cold blood. If any priest teaches such doctrine, tell him to go to church and mind his own business—that there and there only will you obey him (cheers). It is time for plain talk all round. We Americans, without regard to hundred horsemen. Cromwellian theories, do not believe that any class of men, and especially the Irish landlords, have any right to drive the native population off in order to put sheep and bullocks on their homesteads. There will be no prosperity in Ireland until every tenant is his own landlord and every landlord his own tenant (cheers). How are you going to couquer? I told you not by bloodshed. Don't play into the hands of the landlords in that way. Do nothing that the constables or military can arrest you for doing. It vou do, England can throw fifty to one against you, and that is what the devils of landlords want (cheers). Organize! If every tenant farmer in Ireland stood shoulder to shoulder the English Government would be powerless to help the landlords. They could never evict a whole people. Be united, do no violence, and by the operation of the law and the result of your union-by following the advice of such men as Councillor Louden the landlords will soon be thrown into the courts of bankruptcy (great cheers). Call up the terrible power of social excommunication. If

JAMES REDPATH'S SPEECH AT LEE- shopkeeper that 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 unattended, save by the priest, or let him be buried unpitied. If the landlord takes the land himself let no man work for bim. Let his potatoes remain undug; his grass uncut, his crop wither. But you must act as one man. Bayonets shrivel up like day grass in presence of a people who will neither fight them nor submit to lyranny. This dreadful power, more potent than armies—the power of social excommunication—bas hitherto been used by despots in the interest of despotism. Use it you, for justice. No man can stand up against t 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 ave ruled you long enough by stimulating worse than a hundreds evictions. Act as one

OBITUARY.

man!

At St. Henri on Friday evening last, Jereminh O'Shaughnessy died after a short but painful illness.

He was one of the old pioneers of Tannery 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 the past uarter of a century, he was universally liked by those above him for his faithful and painsworthy services, and in the discharge of which hold these lands ought to be right glad to give he contracted a cold that resulted in his price! They should be grateful that you do drowning in the "Lachine Canal Bridge," in not insist that they have collected for the last | his quiet, unostenatious way, and those that

He was a wholesauled, genial, patriotic trishman, and first saw the light in Coolmeen, 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 Gemetery, followed by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. He leaves a widow and seven children.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OTTAWA, September 13.—The grave of McAuley 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, McAuley left his station on leave, and never returned. Some days after his body was found some distance down the river, with a bullet but if you must denounce one, take the man | through the head. The occurrence created a whom O'Connell called the lineal descendant good deal of excitement at the time, as there of the impenitent thief (cheers). I under-stand that an attempt was made to disor-been murdered. His friends are greatly exwas little doubt of the unfortunate man having ganize this meeting or prevent it because a ercised over the desecration of his grave. There

> Dunlin, September 11 .- Reports are again current of the appearance of ghostly apparitions at Knockmore chapel.

> London, September 11.—The statement of Waddington, and the further assertion of Von

The libel action brought by Col. Yung, of muzsled by money or cheap pasturage. But | Gaulois of communicating documents of the because you must shed no blood, and do no German Government, has been begun. The defence has subprepaed General Farre, the Minister of War; General De Gissey, an expriest is a patriot also-only a handful of Minister of War: Marchal McMahon and them are not both-then honor him both as a Mdme. Yung. The Radicals declare that the

> Paris, September 11 .- A Cabinet council, under the presidency of M. Crevy, President of the Republic, has been summoned by I'regarding the unauthorized religious confrater-

MADRID, September 11 .- The Queen of Spain has been safely delivered of a daughter,

both doing well. MADRID, September 13 .- A few minutes after the birth of the Princess, King Alfonso, attended by his ministers, entered the autecambric and lace on a golden tray. Then the Prime Minister raised the coverlet, and the King presented the new born infant to the diplomotic corps and the officials of the

Court, LONDON, September 12,-The Standards' Madrid despatch says measures are to be taken in the Basque provinces to enforce the loyalty of the ciergy and strengthen the hands of the authorities. The recent elections filled the Basque Council General with Carlists and Democrats; hardly any of the Government candidates were successful.

London, September 13.-A despatch from the Viceroy of India says that an insurrection has broken out at Herat, and that the Governor appointed by Ayoob Khan has been murdered. The last heard of Ayoob Khan was that he had passed Beammadowai, flying forward to Herat, accompanied by several

- THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, September 10.—The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Ragusa telegraphs under date of Wednesday as follows: At the twelfth hour the Turks have taken action. To-day Risa Pasha despatched five battalions from Seutari to effect the cession of Dulcigno. The Albanians are encamped immountains inaccessible from the sea, and the Powers are not agreed as to leading trops. All further Admiral Sevential Company of the Com sible from the sea, and the Powers are not agreed as to landing troops. Altogether Admiral Seymonr's position is unentiable, as the international jealousies are but freely concealed.

London, September 11.—The Times in a leading article this morning, discussing the rumors that England and Russia would adopt an isolated course on the Montenegrin question, says:—"Not only is there no reason for anticipating such a course on the part of England, but there is the strongest reason for pronouncing it impossible. As Parliament is not sitting there can be no direct official denial, but we can compare the latest declarations of the Ministers with rumors and insinuations."

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 gord-will and the difficulties the Turkish Government encounters in effecting the cersion of Dulcigno. Risa Pasha has assembled the notables of the Albanians, and explained the necessity of the surrender, but distinctly stated that the Porte would reimburse them from its personal revenues the cost of whatever fortifications they have erected in anticipation of war, it is believed here that the effect of the posiponed demonstrations will increase the stubborness of the Albanians, who will accept all this vaciliation on the part of any man is evicted from his holding let no man take it. If any man is mean enough to take it, don't shoot him, but treat him as a leper. Encircle him with scorn and silence. Let will accept all this vaciliation 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 Ducigno no man or woman talk to him, or to his wife or children. If his children appear in the streets, don't let your children speak to them. If they go to school, take your children away. If the man goes to buy in a shop, tell the ed to encamp and await further instructions.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-Snow fell in Chicage on the 8th inst. -The strike of the Scotch miners has come to

an end.

-Mr. Jules Nicolet, the eminent French law-

-Potatorot is doing much damage in Halifax County, N. S.

winter compaign.

The Englishmen beat the Australian cricketing team by five wickets.

-Diptheria 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 best the best time ever made in a three mile sculling race.

-England has assented to Servia being represented on the Danubian Commission. -A branch of the Ancient order of Working-men 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

-The U.S. Government has disposed of over eight million acres of public lands within the

—Mr. Annand, 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 Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., to Miss Flood, daughter of the Bonanza King, has been broken off.

—The French Government have decided to enter the beauty of the second of the secon once, without awaiting the Jesuits' action.

—A destructive hurricane passed over the Bermudas on the 29th and 30th ultimo, demol-ishing 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 17 dresses. -The Rev. J. A. Spurgeon has just

entification a legacy amounting to about \$75,000, bequeathed to him by a member of his former

-Though 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. Papineau, Professor at the Quebee Seminary, died on Saturday at the General Hospital. He was a grandson of Papineau of revolutionary fame.

-Destructive bush fires are raging along the line of the Grand Trunk Rallway, between Kingston and Cobourg. A lot of barns, fencing, &c., has been destroyed.

—McGregor Greer shot his wife and a Mr. Landry, a nember of the French Exhition Commission, in the Melbourne, Australia, Opera House, and then fatally shot himself. —A pension of £500 a year has been granted Lady Stratford de Redeliffe and her unmarried daughters in consideration of the late Lord Stratford de Redeliffe's long and highly distinguished public service.

—Steerage passedgers complain of the ventila-tion on the steamer" Heela," of the Canard line, brend sour and no separation of sexes. At the investigation on Friday, the steward admitted that the brend was bad.

—It is authorized that Morton, Rose & Co., the "Societe Generale" of Paris and the Bank of Montreal will jointly launch the Canada, Pacific Railway enterprise. The probable smount of the issue of Canada Pacific Railway bonds will be the property.

be £10,000,000. —Continental nobles often carry on large manufactures on their estates, but large British and Irish landowners scarcely ever do so. Many quarry stone and slate, and ruise cerents, but, ex-cept brickmaking, scarcely any cugage in

manufacture.

—The steamer "City of Brussels," of the Inman line, arrived in New York on Friday, and reports a pame ame g the passengers was caused by a hurricane which, it was thought, would wreck the steamer. The passengers, before leaving, presented a letter of thanks to Captain Withdus for his successful handling of the yessel.

Personal,

-The Queen loves to look at her ships. -Michael Davitt has recovered from his lllness.

-La Minerce, of Montreal, has completed its 63rd year.

-The health of the German Emprescauses 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.

-Seaside 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 appoint-

ed one of the Montreal Fire Commissioners. -The Princess Louise says that she doesn't dislike Canada, and intends to return

-An actress travelling in the English provinces claims to be a daughter of Edwin Forrest. -The Baroness Coutts found out that Mr.

Bartlett "had feelings" for her about three months ago. -It is said the Hon. Mr. Caron will re-

ceive a Cabinet appointment on his arrival from England. -Sanc ford Fleming has been given \$45,000

gratuity for his services as engineer-in-chief of the Pacific Railroad. -Mr. F. B. NcNamee seturned 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 permis-

sion to do so in legal quarters. -Though Turkey is groaning under bankruptcy its generous Sultan—Abdul Hamid—

gave away diamonds by the handful. Notwithstanding the oppression of the Trish 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 philo-

-Mr. Dillon, M. P., is receiving threatening lords who have formed themselves into a secret society.

-Mr. Tobin will be elected Mayor of 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

ROUND THE WORLD.

-Bulgaria intends declaring her independ-

ence 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.

-Cn Saturday the Toronto Lacrosse team beat the Montrealers in three straight games.

50,000,000 bushels more than that of last Year. -The American Democrats are confounded

-Numbers of the men-of-war's sailors are deserting from Halifax and crossing into the States.

in the Canadian P. O. Savings Bank this year

the Ottawa Citizen does not know much about constitutional law.

generals, the meeting adjourned.

clubs, and more than two thousand yachts are, it is said, now sailing around the English const.

believes that since his daughter's death he has on several occasions seen her "materialzed spirit."

easier for a Jew to get into Parliament as the the representative of an English constituency

resembling coffins, and goes three miles an hour at a swinging gait. -Thomas Young, of Perkinsville, Ind.

-It is stated that Swarland Hall, an autient historic mansion, has been placed at the disposal of a community of French Justits by the owner, Mr. J. G. Riddell.

hundred inhabitants France has 26 3 electors, Germany 20.2, and England 11.5. -Lynn Brooks, of Muncie, 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 sui--The Siecle points out that more than ,500 Jesuits out of the 2,000 residing in

-M. Gambetta has received the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. George of Greece from the King of the Helenes as a mark of appreciation of his solicitude for the welfare of Greece.

ing the Established Church, as being too aristogratic for their tastes. They now either go to the Methodist chapels or let religion severely alone.

Ireland, India, and Canada, British Governors are not entitled to the style of "your Excellency," and are never so addressed by the Colonial Office.

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

with a widow and her two daughters. After travelling as far as La Crosse he deserted the

cisco are being, one after another, declared void by the courts. The last to be declared

Ancient Order of Hibernians, for disobeying his order prohibiting dancing.

-In a recent Fnglish railroad accident Mrs. Mitchell, a widow lady of fortune, on her way to a summer retreat, lost two sons and and a daughter, while she, another son,

England, have appointed a committee to find out why the workhouse, built at a cost of \$200,000 six months ago, is already dilapi-

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 tortune by it. -At Exeter, England, a young farmer has

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 letters by thy score, it is thought, from land rope, prayer, singing, and farewell parting was gone through. -According to London Truth the life of

Halifax by acclamation on the 1st of October. 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.

-Drunkenness is said to be greatly on the increase in London. Ten years ago the per-England to the Roman Catholic faith. It sons arrested for drunkenness or for being will be headed by Cardinal Mauning, and the | drunk and disorderly numbered 21,625, where-Duke of Norfolk will carry the standard of St. as last year they had increased to 38,892, or

-Insurrection is feared in Armenia.

-It is rumoured that Russia is preparing for a

-The American wheat crop this year is

at the success of the Republicans in Ver-

...There are eleven millions dollars more

than last. The London Advertiser thinks the editor of

-A Virginia paper concludes :-- After speeches had been made by fourteen other

-A man at Champaign, Ill., proudly wears watch guard made of hair which he pulled from an enemy's beard in a fight. -England has over thirty-three yacht

-Prof. Hiram Corson, of Cornell University;

-According to the Saturday Review it is

than a Roman Catholic. -A man is astonishing the neonle of Milwankee by walking on water. He wears shoes

looked into the mouth of a cannon to see if it was loaded, while somebody touched it off. His head was blown away.

-France has 9,691,000 electors; Germany, 8,523,000; England, 2,719,000. Out of every

cide. France are foreigners-Prussians, Bavarians, Belgins, Spaniards, Italians, Poles or Irish-

men.

-The English laboring classes are desert-

-With the exception of the Viceroys of

-It has at last been arranged that the post offices in the Paris postal district are to undertake the business of departmental savings

the wife of the Sheriff soized one by the throat, another by the arm, and screamed until her son came with a gun. -A husband cloped from Portage, Wis.,

the prettiest of the girls. -It is expected that the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad this fiscal year will reach \$40,000,000, 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 Fran-

mother and one daughter, disappearing with

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

-The Rev. Father James Haggerty has entered suit against 131 of his parishioners in Milwankee, to recover \$1,000 in back salary. A deputy sheriff was actively engaged for several days in serving the papers.

and her servant were seriously injured. -It is not in America only that new buildings go to pieces. The guardians of Chester,

dated. -The death is announced, at the age of 62,

been sent to jail for a month for shooting a

the Prince of Wales is insured by a number

by nearly fifty-seven per cent.

A Freest Against Principal Mac-Vicar's Address.

() the Editor of the Canadian Post.) So., I think it is time to call the atten-

we becoming too common at the anetings of the Teachers' Association ity of Toronto-that of seeking to rejudice in the minds of the teachers the Catholic religion. A few years aco or reverend doctor, also the principal of a begins his address by expressing a were mut the Ontario teachers, then in conwith might be protected in their deliberatoo a from sinking into such a depth of folly hand in August last Mr. Goldwin Smith tells neof the ignorance and superstition of France. Each year some speaker has something to say prejudicial to the Catholic Church, and or a nature to repel Catholic teachers from the association. But it was at the convention of August, 1879, that the most shameful and unjustifiable assault was made by the Rev. D. H. Macvicar, L. L. D., S. L. P., Principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. The discourse was: "Moral culture an essential factor in public education." A report of it was published at the time in the Globe and Mail and in the Canada School Journal for

In this discourse, addressed to the teachers

October, 1879.

of the unsectarian schools of Ontario, the learned and reverend Dr. Macvicar says in the words of the distinguished Joseph Cook, " that on the fertile banks of the Lower St. "Lawrence we have a French population "living in a state of prolonged childhood " under Romanism—ignorant, industrious, social, but non-progressive. Lower Canada " is a part of France unreformed by the revo-"Jution of 1872. The Romish church of "Louis XIV. yet collects its tithes on the "eastern St. Lawrence, and Joseph Cook " significantly adds, as explaining this state " of things-the intellectual stagnation for " centuries-the Jesuit is active there." Dr. Dr. Macvicar himself then adds: "Yes, and "his system of education is one-sided, un-" symmetrical and unnatural in the last de-" gree." I beg leave to say in reply: No, there is no truth in those assertions. Dr. Macvicar's lecture was on moral culture in the schools. The charge most frequently made by securalists in education against the schools in Lower Canada is that there is too much time spent in moral and religious culture. In my opinion the doctor will find himself alone with his "distinguished friend" in attributing a want of moral culture to the schools of Lower Canada. Had he said those schools were somewhat behind ours in secular instruction and in material outfit and equipment no one here would have found much fault with him, except, perhaps, the Mail newspaper, which maintains that the schools in Lower Canada are in no respect behind ours. However this may be, the Lower Canadians are more refined than we are - more civilized, more social -and happier than we are. They have Furbanite Française, which we have not. This fact is known and asserted, openly and repentedly, by all intelligent persons who have had the opportunity to mix with French society. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Campbell and Sir Francis Hincks will bear me out in what I say here. Are their schools not to be accredited with any share in the causes that produce such a distinction? The Lower Canadians are ignorant! Of what? In what respect? In moral culture? Look at their criminal calendar; then look at ours. They are non-progressive! Is this a crime? I think it was in May last the Mail, in an editorial of great ability, referring to the then approaching assembly of French Canadians at Quebec, gave, not assertions, but the facts and figures to shew and to prove that the history of the world has no parallel to that of the French Canadian race in America. How do the bishops and priests of Lower Canada compare with the clergy of other lands? And the judges; are they less learned and less upright than ours? Is their bar inferior? In the House of Commons at Ottawa where do you look for the polished gentlemen, the fine scholar, the cultured orator? In literature where are we equal with them? Non-progressive under Romanism! Is a church always responsible for the natural peculiarities of its adherents? Does it always shape and mould their national tendencies; their political tastes and habits; their commercial qualities; their military instincts and aspirations? Is a church always to blame for the vices of a people? It so is Presbyterianism responsible for the vices of Scotland? or Anglicanism for the beerdrinking and brutal wife-beating of England? Under what religion was pagan Rome and Greece most progressive? Was France un-progressive under Romanism when old Napoeon was galloping over Europe on horseback, trampling its institutions in the dust? Was Romanism to blame for this over-progressiveness? Was England unprogressive under Romanism when she framed her present constitution and secured those liberties which form the basis and groundwork of her past and present greatness? And, finally, how about Scotland? Was she or was she not unprogressive under Romanism when the univer-ities of St Andrew, Glasgow and Aberdeen were established and founded and so richly endowed-afterwards handed over to Presbyterianism, fully equipped with all the educational advantages of the times. The Lower Canadians inherited nothing like this form their predecessors, the Indians. All they had to start with was a rude hatchet and a little powder. No; all this reasoning is faulty, illogical and altogether unworthy of a clergyman of the undoubted ability, high titles and distinguished position of the Rev. Dr. Macvicar. Some attribute the greatness of Scotland to oatmeal porridge and the bible:

others to the schools; others to other causes But we are told " the church collects tithes in the eastern St. Lawrence. What of it? Is that, too, a crime? Is it evidence of "unprogressiveness" or even of a want of moral culture? What church collected tithes in Ireland from a people to whom it gave nothing in the only pure brand in the market, all others return? This was a clear case of want of being what is called "Mustard Condiments," "moral culture" and even of common honesty. How is the Presbyterian church in Scotland? It is established, is it not? Men are sometimes compelled by law to support it even when they do not believe in it, are they not? Is there not something wanted here-a little

pay tithes to it. There is no apparent wrong in this. He who has much gives much; he who has little gives little; he who has nothing gives nothing, but receives something from the priest out of the contributions of the rich. I trust the Ontario teachers will not discover anything very immoral in this mode of supporting a church or anything

very unscriptural, either. Now comes the really funny part of this most "one-sided, unsymmetrical and unnatural" production. "The Jesuit is active there." This explains everything: ignorance, non-progressiveness, prolonged childishness, stagnation for centuries — all attributable to the activity of the Jesuit! The Jesuit is blamed for many thing. So was his Master, from whom he holds his name and for whom he works so bard, blamed the teachers and people of Ontario to for many things wrongfully. The Jesuits have one little college in the city of Montrealnot one anywhere else in Lower Canada. They have no university, no institutes, no academy, no high school, no normal school, no public school, no private school. They have no connection, direct or indirect, with the public schools or the public school system of the province. Their name is not apparent even in the pages of the official school rea that reached by the Vatican Council. An- ports of the country. Why then attribute to er speaker tells his audience how worth- she activity of the Jesuit all the imagined "un-les is the education given in the convents of progressiveness" of the Lower Canadians? It the continent of Europe. At the convention is true their one college at Montreal, frequent in August last Mr. Goldwin Smith tells quented chiefly by United States us of the ignorance and superstition of France. college, famous for training up and turning out first-class men, able to take and hold their ground against competitors. That is all-

Now as to the tithes collected on the eastern St. Lawrence the "activity of the Jesuit" has bad nothing to do with that system of church supporting. Neither on the eastern St. Lawrence nor anywhere in Europe, Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the sea, at any time since the first incorporation—the initial had received and was put into court. I tranmoment-of this organization, on the 15th day of August, 1534, in the chapel of the Holy Martyrs at Montmatre, down to the present time, have the Jesnits ever received tithes from any individual, parish, mission or community. The assertion to the contrary is

wholly untrue. I must conclude. I charge the Rev. D. H. Macvicar, L. L. D. S. I. P., Principal Presby-terian college, Montreal, with having made before the Ontario teachers' association, in the city of Toronto, in August, 1879, false accusations against the Catholic religion, her ministers and adherents in Lower Canada. I charge that those false accusations were of a nature to prejudice the were mistaken. I had to go to the Protestant minds of the teachers of the public schools of Ontario, which schools are declared and officially represented in the annual school re- have I to become a Protestant? That money officially represented in the annual school reports to be perfectly unsectarian and undenominational, and in which schools more than | judge, of course, discharged the defendant, to two-thirds of the Catholic children of Ontario are receiving their instruction; and which schools are supported by public funds and by on appeal. a rate on the property of Roman Catholics as well as on that of their Protestant fellowcitizens.

I charge the president of the Ontario teachers' association with a neglect of duty on that occasion in not calling to order the Rev. Dr. Macvicar for his baseless and indecorous accusations against the Catholic church and her ministers and people.

I charge the teachers present at that convention with having allowed to pass a splendid opportunity of shewing to the public in general their repugnance to bigotry; and of convincing Roman Catholics in particular that they (the teachers) are in reality the unsecurian teachers they are represented to be. No doubt the teachers may bave felt inclined to express their dissent, but were perhaps restrained by their respect for the learned and venerable ecclesiastic.

And, finally, I charge the press, and parnne to receive and scatter oadcast over the land the foul seed of bigotry and of | 1870-79. vile transatlantic ignorance, prejudice and superstition.

I am a Canadian by birth and I am proud of it. I am a Roman Catholic by faith and conviction and glory in it. Both as a Cana. dian and Roman Catholic I claim for myself the civil rights of this country common to all its citizens and perfect freedom of worship. I claim this also for every Roman Catholic child and man in school and out of school in Canada. There can be no liberty of any kind without religious liberty. To have this lib. erty in the country we must have it in the schools, and to have it in the schools we must have it in the teachers, for the teacher makes the school. Are the public schools in On-tario unsectarian? We are told they are. Then at the conventions of the teachers of those schools let no man dare to stand up and single out the Roman Church or any other church for special attack and attempt to make it odious in the sight of the teachers or the public. We will not submit to any such outrage. We will look on all that is said of the unsectarian character of the public schools as a sham and a fraud, and to the Catholic a delusion and a snare, and we will call on Catho- fewer births, more deaths, more emigrationlic parents everywhere to withdraw their the life-blood is cozing away, and less comes children from under influences and inspira. in than before to replenish the wasted form tions such as those I am here combatting and of our country. The prospect is not a pleasplace them where the pearl of their faiththat which is dearest to them in life—may be known and respected.

I intended to have brought this matter be-fore the last convention, but it was almost over before I knew it was in session. I now leave it in the hands of the intelligent teachers of the public schools of Ontario. I know their verdict will be in my favor, as will also be that of every man of common sense in the

M. STAFFORD

Lindsay, Sept. 6, 1880.

The Physical welfare of children is seriously endangered by the administration of indigestible and drastic medicines intended to relieve costiveness, sour stomach and flatulence. Give them instead that bland gentle, yet efficacious remedy, MILK OF MAGNESIA. Having an agreeable taste and a milk-like amothness it requires no persuasion to induce them to take it. Sold by all Chemists.

Never ask a Dyspeptic person what he wants to eat, but let him take a few doses of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and his appetite will be all right. Price 25 cents per

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is that is mustard mixed with famila cic.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 11-G

Is there not something wanted here—a little fair play?

In Lower Canada tithes—not a tenth but a twenty-sixth bushel of field produce is given by Catholica for their own in the sixth such and the sixth sixth such and the sixth such and the sixth such and the sixth such as the

CATHOLIC NEWS.

RETREAT.-The annual retreat of the R. C. Vicars of the diocese of Quebec commenced the 7th Sept. at the Archbishop's Palace.

The secret longing of the human heart for the abandoned Church has been clearly illustrated in the eloquent works of the Spaniard Castelar.! Before the assembled Cortes, at Madrid, he declared: "Should I ever rejoin any church, the object of my choice would not be the Protestant institution; her chilly air benumbs my soul. No! I would retrace my steps to that sacred altar which instilled into my heart the most sublime sentiments of To that temple would I return that witnessed my first childlike prayers, and there would I seek the image of the Holy Virgin that, with a tender smile, enlightened my sorrows. I would return to that sacred spot where my spirit would be inebriated by the oder of incense, by the peal of the organ, by the sombre light so calmly stealing inward through stained windows and reflecting from the gilded wings of angels, the silent witnesses and companions of my childhood's fancies; and at the approach of death I would embrace the sacred tree of the cross, which, with its saving arms, shelters the spot that is most dear and venerable to me upon earth-my mother's grave. Yes! if I should ever re-enter a church, it would be the Catholic Church.'

We clip the following from an interesting article in the Indo-European Correspondence of Calcutta:—In one of our Catholic villages the chief or headman of about fifty-nine families having applied for relief, the minister insisted on his apostatizing, and the poor man, pressed by want, complied. After the worst of the famine had passed over he loudly proclaimed that he had been made a Protestant in spite of himself. He was sued for the money he scribe his answer before the judge: "Your worship, I was born a Catholic, I am a Catholic, and I wish to die a Catholic: The Protestant ministers wanted me to become Protestant; it was during the famine in January, 1878; I was suffering, and every one in my village was cruelly suffering from hunger. I went to the Committee of Relief, and I was told: 'You are a Catholic, and you shall not get relief.' I went a second time, and was refused in the same way. The third time I went I was promised 100 rupees if I turned Protestant. Forced by want, I consented, it was in spite of myself. They thought the village would follow my example, but they was the price of my faith and my soul." The the great dismay and anger of the native

NATIONAL DECAY.

The Irish people are going away from this native land of theirs in ever-increasing numbers. Last week we gave the figures, showing how some nine thousand more than usual had left during the first quarter of the year. There is more news of the emigrants. The figures which tell of their departure during the past three months are now before us, and what is the tale they tell?

Nearly fitty thousand have left us! The exact number is 49,032, according to the enumerators, and some have escaped the count. There has been nothing like this for the last decade or years. In fact, this number is not very far from double the average of those who have gone from us in that quarter for the last ten years!

The total number of emigrants in the first ticularly the Canada School Journal, with an six months of this year was 64,583, being oversight and forgetfulness of our rights of 41,796 more than in the first six months of equality with our fellow-citizens in opening last year, and 28,306 over the average number in the corresponding period of the ten years

These are the official statistics. The state of things which they reveal is most deplorable. They show that immense multitudes are being forced to fly from a country that is naturally most fertile, a country which could if its resources were properly developed, support a far larger population than it now porsesses in happy prosperity.

And other figures are equally saddening The number of persons marrying has decreased-a fact that reveals the wretched state of the country. The fact is one worth looking at. The marriages of Catholics represent the large majority of the people, and the diminution in them has been enormous:

In 1879 " "7,072
In 1880 " "4,545

These figures represent the numbers in the first quarter only of each year, and the falling away has been so much that this year the marriages have gone down to nearly one-half of what they were two years ago.

Again, fewer children were born, and more people have died. Thus all the elements of national decay are here. Fewer marriages, ant one: it is dark and gloomy, if this decay is to continue.

Before this, the Government should have been asked to answer on this subject, and the dictum of John Stuart Mill should have been called to mind, which declared that the Gov_ vernment of that country, whose people were forced to flee, stands condemned .- Irish Paper.

PIC-NIC.

The second annual pic-nic in aid of the R. C. Church, Vankleek Hill, Ont., took place on 31st August, and was largely attended.

The ladies of the parish provided a grand dinner, and a full programme of games afforded amusement for the day. Everything passed off well. At the close of the proceedings speeches were given by Dr. Harkin, M.P.P., and F. Routhier, M.P. The amount realized was over three hundred dollars, which will be applied towards liquidating the debt on the church.

Henry & Johnson's Arnics and Oil Liniment is an external remedy for Man and Beast.

Holloway's Pills .- Wrongs made Right .-Every day that any bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous. Holloway's purifying, cooling, and strengthening Pills are well adapted for any irregularity of the human body, and should be taken when the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid, or the brain muddled. With this medicine every invalid can cure himself, and those who are werk and infirm through imperfect digestion, may make themselves strong and stout by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few doses of them usually mitigate the most painful symptoms caused by undigested food, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal, and completely restore its natural

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First Prizes at Sydney, New South Wales, First Prizes at Exhibitions in various pa Canada.

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-AND-GRANDEURI

-IN THE-

CITY OF MONTREAL

SEPTEMBER

14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

A Programme never before excelled on the Continent. A Fortnight of Exciting Spectacles and Delightful Amusements. Eight Magnificent Exhibition Buildings, making one of the most complete Fair

Grounds in America. The Exhibition proper will embrace a Grand Display of Ingenious Machinery, in motion, showing the Process of Manufacture, together with the various Agricultural. Horticultural, Industrial and Mineral Products of the Dominion, and Contributions from the Outside World.

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Consisting of a series of exciting matches amongst the crack Clubs of the world, showing the National Game in all its perfection and presenting the finest opportunity to witness Lacrosse ever given in this or any other country.

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In the harbor, showing the modes of torpedo warfare with their thrilling spectacular effects.

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Music by three Military Bands in the Public Gardens every night.

Exciting and edifying fun for the million,

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2

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In diseases of the pul-monary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. A YER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no otherson minerally merothersoeminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal princi-ples and curative virtues of the finest drugs, such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniform-ity of results. Itstrikes

PECTORAL. ity of results. at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief, and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the proat hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or springs, made of cheap.

the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is danactive and elective treatment; and it is dan-gerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no like cough remedy has stood the test. like Downs' Elixir. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere.

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Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL NIMEN For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.
For Sale Everywhere.

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DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

Approved of by the Medical Faculty Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system They are Purely Vegetable.

They are Agreeable to the Taste, They are Pleasing to the Sight Simple in Administering and Sure and Certain in their Effect.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years. CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have

already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVINS." To Mothers.—Should your Druggist not keep

them, I will send a box of DEVINS' WORM PAS TILLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on re ceipt of 25 cents.

R. J. DEVINS DRUGGIST,

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If you are troubled with

TAPEWORM! ONE DOSE OF

DEVINS' TAPE-WORM MEMEDY Will Drive this Parasite from the System

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PRINTS! In Endless Variety. Splendid Value in SHIRTINGS !

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U descriptions of over 7,000 Cities, Towns and
Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec,
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Stations, and Sea, Lake and River Ports, to the
Cities, Towns, Villages, etc., in the several Provinces, (this Table will be found invaluable);
and a neat Colored Map of the Dominion of
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Legal Notices.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate "The Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada."

Montreal, 1st Neptember, 1830.

HATTON & NICOLLS,

4-10 Solicitors for Applicants.

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC. District of Mont-1 real. In the Superior Court.

Lame Marie Louise Vigent, of the City and
District of Montreal, wife of Pacifique Moise
Daigneau, trader, of the same place, and duly
authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff,

The said Pacifique Moise. Daigneau, Defendant An action en separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, on the 25th day of August, 1880.

LAREAU & LEBEUF.
Attorneys for Finings.
Montreal, 25th August, 1880.

[Continued from first page.]

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, having listened to the speech of the right hon, gentleman, regretted that what had happened had now been magnified into a declaration against Ireland.
(No.) When he read the language that had been use, he regretted it, and thought that if there was one member of the Government now drop it and go on with the business who was more than another capable of falling which was before it. (Cheers) into such an error, it was the Irish Chief Seinto such an error, it was the Irish Chief Secretary; and if there was one Irish member more than another who did not answer to the description drawn of him it was his friend the member for Tipperary. A man who ventured to call John Dillon a coward, exposed himself to a reply that the custom of Parliament forbade him to give. (Oh.) His hon. friend would never advise anyone to commit an act without being himself ready to share the penalty of it. If he had not himself known the right hon, gentleman he should have said that it was cowardice in the highest degree to accuse of cowardice an absent man. He contended that it was extremely difficult to stand in front of the Irish people, who were suffering, and talk to them in calm, passionless language. Let them look at the history of the past sixty years in Ireland. Was there ever a period of such suffering with such comparative absence of crime? He told the Chief Secretary the reason of that was because of the agitators whom he denounced. (Cheers.) The trades unionist movement in England had been highly successful, and the suggestion of the hon member for Tipperary, as he understood it, was that the tenantfarmers of Ireland should take a lesson from the industrial classes of England, and combine in a gigantic trades union, and then they would be very near the accomplishment of their designs. (Cheers.) If that was the suggestion, he would also express his belie! that such a combination would settle the land question in 24 hours.

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. (Hear, hear.) What did such language mean if it did not mean to incite the people of Ireland to insurrection? (Hear, hear.) It was a contempt of common sense for hon, members to cheer words which desired the people of Ireland to draw 100.000 swords to march in military array, and to possess themselves of rifles, and to say that these words meant that they were to redress their grievances by constitutional means. (Hear, hear.) The object of the Irish party, told the farmers in a speech that had been arrears of rent-in fact, not to pay their just the part of the Chief Secretary would have debts. Did the hon, gentleman mean to say that arrears of rent to a moderate extent were not just debts? Did he mean to say that had been charged with a variety of heinous those unfortunate landlords who had not received their rents for 12, 18, and 24 months his character well, and to those who were were not entitled to them when there was really acquainted with the condition of Irea prospect of the harvests improving? He trusted the Government would maintain their attitude, and not allow themselves to be diverted from their set purpose of improving lated to make them smile. They had been the relations between the Irish and English asked to do two things to-night—to endorse peoples by the introduction of just laws. He | the words of the hon. member for Tipperary, also hoped at the same time they would put and by others to disassociate themselves from down tirmly outrage and crime during the the words of his hon friend. Even if the coming winter.

all that was stated in the speech of the hon. ber for Liskeard, he should himself have member for Tipperary which had attracted so | passed them in stience, and left it to Englishashamed, but the Government who were prepared to use the armed forces of the country to maintain the law which enabled such a it might be interpreted to sanction certain state of things in reference to the holding of outrages against animals, and which he joined the land to exist.

speeches of Mr. Henry and Sir P. O'Brien. be interpreted and probably was in con-He could not see anything in the position of the hon. member for Tipperary (Mr. Dillon) but that which was reasonable, constitutional, and logical. The House well knew that unjust evictions were taking place in Ireland by bad landlords. In England the tenants went into bankruptoy, but such a course could not be taken by the distressed people of Ireland. All they could do was to pay, and pay, until they could pay no more; and there were only one or two courses open to them-one to be turned adrift without a factbing in their pockets, and the other to pay law expenses and await the time which was appointed before the law could be enforced. The law, in fact, was not morally bound to be obeyed unless it was a just law. No man was bound to starve himself and his children in order to give a landloid rent. The tenant was only bound to pay as much rent as he could and no more. (Laughter.) If the landlords in Ireland retused justice then the people had a right to refuse to pay rent. The land be-longed to the State, and the landlords held it upon terms which they really had not carried out. They did not intend to rush into rebellion, but they did intend to organize, and agitate to obtain justice for the poor people in

Mr. O'Donnell said that it was possible that at land meetings in Ireland indefensible language was used; but he did not think that this absolved the Government from doing jurtice in that country. No measure that the Government said they must pass this session was of any, consequence compared with the overwhelming importance of the Irish ques-tion, when the Prime Minister himself said that Ireland was within a measurable distance of civil war. The whole responsibility rested on the Government, for they would have allowed the country to drift into bloodshed and anarchy when it was in their power to prevent it, by just and reasonable mea-

The Marquis of Hartington 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 Ireland party. In excellent circumstances, had been increased by the rejection of the and possessed of ample means, he threw him-Compensation Bill by the House of Lords, self with all the enthusiasm of youth into the the passing of which would, the Government repeal agitation. When O'Brien, Mitchell, believed, have facilitated the government of Martin, Duffy, and others separated from Ireland: But the difficulties of government O'Connell, and formed the Young Ireland P would not be diminished, but would be in- Association, Mr. Dillon joined them. He creased, it shows members insisted on discuss strongly dissuaded O'Brien from appealing to sing, in an irregular manner, the condition of arms. He pointed to the fact that the Irish Ireland, and attempted to force from the Govpeople were weak in numbers, untrained,
ernment a declaration as to the policy which badly armed, and totally deficient of commisthey would pursue under circumstances which | sariat or any of the requisites for sustaining a were not strictly defined. They had heard successful insurrection. He failed to induce that there was a prospect of a bountiful har- his friends to keep within the law and not of the difficulties would be obviated. No doubt the hon member for Tipperary was perfectly justified in calling attention to the strictures which were passed on his speech, courageously stood alongside his colleagues but the debate ought to have been confined in that unfortunate enterprise. A warrant to the question first raised. He did not know that the explanation was of a character high treason; but, more fortunate than O'Brien

which greatly modified the impression pro- and Meagher, Mr. Dillon succeeded in eluding of their grievances. (Hear, hear.)
The discussion had drifted into a general

one, and he thought the House might well

who had just sat down as to the utility of this discussion. It was, he considered, a that members in this House should be proconditionin Ireland that would justify the language used by the member for Tipperary. He thought the Chief Secretary had done language used by the hon. member for Tip-

those good intentions.

The hon, member reminded the House that language used by his hon. friend the member for Tipperary, and asked the right hon. gentleman what he himself would have done if he had been born in a poor country like Ireland, and saw his countrymen living in a deplorable and wretched state, suffering from unjust legislation, for which they were unable to obtain any

remedy? 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 deunder the leadership of Mr. Butt, was to get fence. When the hon. member for Tipperary their grievances redressed by constitutional uttered the words he had used could he have means, but the object of the present party realised their meaning and the consequences seemed to be to endeavor to separate England on the Irish peasantry, whom they really infrom Ireland. (No.) The hon member had vited to civil war? He might have been criminally careless of the effect of his words, commented on in this House, not to pay any and if it was so, even stronger language on

been justifiable. Mr. Parnell said the member of Tipperary offences which, to one like himself, who knew land, and could imagine the way in which those words would be interpreted by those who listened to them in Ireland, were calcumeaning could have been given to those words
the O'Donohue said he cordizily endorsed that had been attributed to them by the membe interpreted in two ways. On the one hand with the Chief Secretary in condemning to Mr. Finnigan proceeded to criticise the the full extent; and on the other hand it might nection with a superstition which was very prevalent in that part of rreland that when a tenant had been evicted they would have neither luck nor grace in the undertaking. He believed that the land agitation that had been going on for the last 10 months had been instrumental in preventing not only outrages on cattle, but more serious outrages viz., the taking of the lives of landlords by assassination. The little crime that had occurred in the recent circumstances he attributed to the action of the Irish Land League. The agitation

> Mr. Dillon replied and said that a great deal has been said about the mutilation of animals, but if it became a question of the slaughter of animals or the eviction of fami-

> which had taken place was most productive in preventing outrage. He thought the advice of his hon. friend (Mr. Dillon)

was good except where he said that the tenants

lies he should choose the former. The House then divided with the following

For the adjournment
Majority against106

A SKETCH OF MR. DILLON. The following pen-and-ink sketch is taken from Mr. Joseph Cowen's Parliamentary letter in the Newcastle Chronicle:—He is modest, simple, and unpretending: just the sort of man who would be capable of leading a forlorn hope, or of walking to the scaffold for his opinions. There is not a particle of bravado or swagger about him. He may be wrong. The principles that he advocates may, if applied, be very injurious to Ireland. It is quite open to make such a charge against him, but it is not open to anyone to accuse him of shrinking from a declaration of his views or striving to threw upon others a responsibility that he declined to accept himself. He is a brave man by descent as well as by education and by nature. His father was one of the most chivalrous of the Young

duced on the majority of the House when the detectives, and getting to America. A they first read the speech, or to modify the curious story is told of his escape. He got on very general assent with which the remarks board of an English emigrant ship sailing of the right hon gentleman here received from Galway. Many vessels at that In parts of that speech he could see nothing time were leaving the western ports for the but appeals. lightly veiled, to the people to United States. It was just after the famine, to make use of physical force for the redress and when the country was very disturbed. Dillon was dressed in the garb of a Catholic priest. Not being accustomed to the duties, anyone who watched his demeanor could have seen that his proceedings were not quite in accordance with the usual actions of the clerical body. On board the ship was a steerage passenger, dressed as a drover, and this personage watched the priest very matter of the utmost utility and importance closely. Dillon did his best to shake himself clear of the scrutiny, but he was not tected from insult; and that when there successful; and after the vessel had been were grievances calling aloud for redress, three or four days at sea, the drover went up those who asked for that reform should be to the priest and said: "It is no use conceal-protected from menace. The noble lord ing—my name is Smyth and yours Dillon." seemed to have forgotten that it was only the These were two of the Young Ireland chiefs -Patrick Smyth, now member for Tipperary, and John B. Dillon, the father of the present Mr. Dillon, who is the colgreat damage to that cause of justice which league of Mr. Smyth in the representation be craved to have at heart. Then again, although the Chief Sceretary bad accused the themselves on the voyage for a time, but Mr. hon. member for Tipperary of sedition, yet he Dillon on one occasion broke through the had not the courage to prosecute him. He clerical restraint he had imposed upon him-(Dr. Commins) did not agree with all the self, and the captain discovered that he was not what he professed to be. He was a warmperary, but he did regret that the Chief hearted, genial skipper, however; and when Secretary should have used language that he knew who his disguised passenger was, he might tend to weaken the confidence of the was treated with not less, but even more, conpeople of Ireland in her Majesty's Govern-sideration than he had been when he appeared ment. He believed there were some of the as a priest. It is the son of this man—who right hon, gentlemen who constituted the shares all his courage and principles—that Cabinet who had the best intentions towards Mr. Forster accused of cowardice. It is not Ireland and the Irish, but they would have to generally known, but it is a fact, that the late put a bridle on the tongue of the Chief Mr. Dillon was really the author of the Land Secretary if they desired people to believe in Act 1870. After his return from America he hose good intentions.

also became member for Tipperary. He Mr. Justin M'Carthy protested against the gathered the Irish members together and language used by the Chief Secretary for Ire- drafted a Land Bill. . It was called the bill of land in regard to the speech of the hon. the Irish members, and Mr. Dillon submitted member for Tipperary, while he did not it to the House of Commons in 1866. The identify himself with that speech. (Hear.) Act of Mr. Gladstone was just a modification Act of Mr. Gladstone was just a modification of this measure of Mr. Dillon's. Mr. Forster member after member had indulged in the to-night, in answer to Mr. Dillon, made a very strong and bitter speech. The only

> was justified, where he condemned the inhuman practice common in some parts of Ireland of maining the cattle of farmers or landlords who have run counter to popular opinion. There can be no conceivable apology, much less justification, for such proceedings. It is the same sort of wild revenge that we experienced in this country at the time of the distress fifty or sixty years ago when in desperation machinery was destroyed in the Midland and manufacturing counties. The maltreating of animals is a scandalous

point on which I think his emphatic language

deed and worse in its effect than the destruction of machinery, because it inflicts terrible suffering upon the poor dumb creatures. It is the most painful aspect of the agitation in the sister isle at this moment and every

WIT AND HUMOR.

liberal Irishman should denounce it.

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 Hoopendike says Mr. Plung is a good sort of a man, and has some fine daughters, but he's awfully illiterate. Why, the other day he told of a person being 100 years old, and he called him a centurion,' say Hendike, 'wnen everybody ought to know that a centurion was a fabulous creature, half man and half horse."

When the rich ironmonger B. was elected Mayor of C. he requested one of his friends much notice. If he had not used the moderate language he then did, he would have been unworthy of his position. It was not in any one of the newspapers. He thought his hon, friend who had a right to feel his hon, friend was unguarded in the use of line, six seconds.' 'Stop,' said the rich man, Limit Township Milnikek, North, North, Limit Township Milnikek, North, North, Limit Township Oulmet.

"" 5 the had not used the modermen to denounce them, with the exception of to get up an orchestral concert for him in first to get up an orchestral concert for him in first case with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the passage which he had never se that expression, because it was one that might | onne of your second fiddles. I have money enough, let them all be first.'

A Quaker shopkeeper lately met a Quaker customer of his going home with bundles. "How much did thee give a yard for this, Mary?" "One dollar." "I am surprised at thee. I could let thee have it for 75 cents ! And how much for this?" "Two dollars." "Why that's unreasonable. I could let thee have it for \$1.50. Why will thee go away trading with strangers and the world's people Mary ?" "I don't know what thee is talking about, friend John," she said; "but I did buy all these things at thy store; and if what thee says be the truth, thee must owe me considerable meney."

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame. "Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO Hemogerathic Chemists London. Eur.ard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NERVOUS

Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by

HUMPHREY8' Homeopathic Specific No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. 109 Fulton Street, New York.

H. HASWELL & CO.,
MCGILL STREET MONTREAL,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

insurance.

Patr	oni	ze Cana Insure	dian with	Institu the	tions.
,	C	AN	A	DA	
fire	â	Marine	e Ins	urance	e Co.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT..... 50,000

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

WALTER HAVANAGH, General Agent, 117 St. Francois Xavier street. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Woods and Forests, QUEBEC, 14th August, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to the clauses of the Act 36 Vict., Cap. 9, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction, in the sales room of the new Provincial Buildings, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 15th October next, at 10\frac{1}{2} A.M., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY.

1					Square	miles.
First R	ange,	Block A, 1	Limi	t No. 4,		39
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LOWER OPTAWA AGENCY.						

Red River, Limit A. South,

MONTMAGNY AGENCY. Black River, Limit No. 56, 58, .. 58, .. 1, .. H. River St. John, Limit No. 3,

Limit Townships Ashburton and Montminy, 16

Township Cabano,

" Packington, North-East,
" South-West,
" Robinson, North-East,
" South-West,
" Botsford, North-East,
" South-East, RIMOUSKI AGENCY. Lake Temiscouata, Limit No. 1 2nd Range

Limit Township Oulmet.

" Rear Aiver Metts,
" Township Masse, No. 1, West
" Duquesnes, 2 South.
" River Touladie I North,
" I South,

Kedzoulok, West,
East.
Causaupscul, North,
South,
BONAVENTURE AGENCY. Limit River Nouvelle, West, East,

Township Ristigouche, SAGUENAY AGENCY. Limit Township Iberville
"River St. Lawrence, West,

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the following upset prices, namely:

Wpper Ottawa Agency from \$50 to \$100.

Lower Ottawa Agency from \$25 to \$50.

Montmagny, Grandville and Rimonski Agencies fron \$8 to \$25.

Saguenay and Bonaventure Agencies from \$8 to \$15.

The timber limits to be adjusted to the party.

The timber limits to be adjudged to the party

The timber innits to be adjuged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus.

The bonus and first year's ground rent of two dollars, per square mile, to be paid in each case immediately after the sale.

Said timber locations to be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force, and which may be enacted after. Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be

Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection, at the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the Agent's Office for these localities, from this day to the day of sale.

E. E. TACHE

Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

N.B.—According to law, no newspapers other than those named by Order in Council, are uthorized to publish this notice.

A 18.25—S 1,8,15,22,29—Q 6,13.

HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED OUR PREMISES, our facilities are now unexcelled for DYEING or CLEANING SILK, SATIN and other dresses, Jackets, etc., Gents' Overcoats, Coats, Pants and Vests, Silk and Woolon SHAWLS, DAMASK and Rep CURTAINS, Table and Piano Covers, etc., etc. The celebrity of our work for beauty of COLOR and perfection of PRESS or FINISH is a household word, BOYAL STEAM DYE WORKS,

706 Craig street. Between Victoria Square and St. Peter Street. Parcels called for in the city.

TELEPHONE DESKS. Useful as a Wall Desk in the office. Price 75c.

DICTIONARY HOLDERS.

Made of Wire, to hold Webster's or Worcester Dictionaries. Price \$2.

Wire-folding Card & Photograph Backs.

750 and \$1 each, in Nickie, Red & Blue. 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.

COMPENSATING SPRING

(Patented in Canada, 13th April, 1880.) \$1.25

MANUFACTURED BY DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 & 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTE.—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a Brass Strap, Corner Springs and an Arc Form. We use no Web or Strings, and, therefore, there is no HARBOR FOR VERTIN.

We do not talk persons into buying our Spring. We sell it on its own merits. Please call and see.

Cooking Ranges.

WROUGHTIRON COOKING RANCES. THE LORNE RANCE!

Handsome Besign (Portable). The Best and Most Durable Cooking Range in the Bominion.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH RANGE! Broilers, Oyster Ranges, Cake Griddles, Baking Ovens, Etc., Etc. BURNS & GORMLEY.

MANUFACTURERS, NO. 675 CRAIG STREET.

Railroads.

Boston and Montreal Air Liue

SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT B.R. LINE.

Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for Person were at 2.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 8 p.m. for Ne

or New York, and 7.15 a.m., and b p.m. los Boston.

Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston. TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield

For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.
For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.
For Waterloo and Magog, 3.15 p.m.
3.15 p.m., Night Express for New York via
Troy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next morning.
6 p.m., Night Express for Roston via Lowell
and New York via Springfield. ing.
6 p.m., Night Express for Roston via Lowell and New York via Springfield.

and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

Day Expiess leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.08 a.m., via Flitchburgh 8.a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 9.20 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Flitchburgh, and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 186 St. James Street.

W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent. Boston Office, 250 Washington street.

New York Office, 417 Broadway.

WM. F. SMITH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

J. W. HOBART, General Superintendent.

St. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1866.

Q.M.O.&O. RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCING ON

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

Mixed.	Mail.	Expr's
1.00A31	8.30AM	5.15PM
10.30 "	12.40 PM	9.25 "
1.00 "	8.20AM	
	[12.80 P.M]	9.15 **
	Night	
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8.00PM	10.00PM	3.00 **
8.00 "	6.80 AM	9.25 "
5.30 "	9.30PM	10,10AM
	6.30 AM	4.40PM
6.80PM		
	Mixed.	

	8.45 A M	
	9.00 "	
Hull an	a Ayımı	BEALL CO.
	1.00AM 10.30 " 1.00 " 10.30 " 0.60PM 8.00 " 5.30 M 6.30PM 7.15 "	10.30 " 12.40 PM 1.00 " 8.20 AM 10.30 " 12.30 PM Night Pasger 0.60 PM 10.00 PM 8.00 " 6.30 AM 5.30 " 9.30 PM 8.00 AM

Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes Later.

See Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.
Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 .in. All Trains run by Montreal Time.

GENERALOFFICES, 13 Placed'Armes Square. TICKET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 202 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. L. A. SENECAL.

General Superintendent.



MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE On and after MONDAY, June 14th,

Passengers by this line of Railway go by train from Bonaventure Station, without change of cars. Trains leave Bonaventure for points in the Eastern Townships and New England at 7.15 a.m. and 6 p.m. Afternoon train has Pullman Sleeping Car, and Day extra Parlor Car attached, which run through without change.

LAKE MEMPHBEMAGOG:

Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, as above for Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at hours named above. Returning, leave Newport at 3.55 a.m. daily and 4 30 p.m., except Sundays, arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. G. H. P. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARLOW, Supt. Traffic. Pres. and Gen. Manager. G. LEVE.

Can. Agt. M. & B. Air Line and S. E. Railway. EUROPEAN TRAVEL,

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage Tickets to all parts of Europe by most reliable lines, sailing every WEDNESDAY, THURS-DAY and SATURDAY from New York and

Boston, at lowest rates.
Choice State-rooms secured by telegraph free of charge.
Offices: 202 St. James street, Montreal, and 271 Broadway, New York.
185 g G. LEVE, General Agent.

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC, Huntingdon, P.Q.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

This Great Household Medicine Earts Amongst the Lending Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

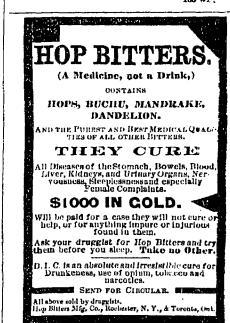
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are

Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

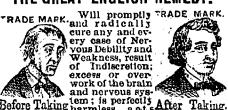
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rabbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhosmatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, H has never been known to fail.

Both Pilis and Ointment are sold at Protessor Holloway's Establishment, 523 Oxford street. London, in boxes and bots, at is, 1jd., 2s, 4s, 6d., 1is, 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendo's throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice gratis, at the above a literal, daily, between the hours of H and 4, or by letter 133 wf;



GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



of Indiscretion; excess or over work of the brain and norvous system; is perfectly after Taking. like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent tree by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Prevince of Quebec, and retailed by all Druggists.

Bells, &c.



CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
23 Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
Feb 20, '78-28

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. SARAULT, 284 St. Joseph St., Corner of Murray, Montreal.

SUNDAY MORNING IN NEW ORLEANS.

Chi nicee banary, un pesos pour bouchee!"

Lemmonee, win dozen you dake for s "Lemmonee, with a leaves—gumbo filee!"
"Sessifing routs—bay leaves—gumbo filee!"
"Bull foca, so fraigh, jomp seek feet every to a!"

dwas petter my gorns yo no stand "I, go to the divil, git out of me way!"
ut, voulez-vouz achete wattymylon!"
n algs! Greole algs! yoost laid kister""

want buy ginger, ver fine Mehicano!"
such! vine sausmuch! fraish liver and want buy museek-box? play like
-elope! cant-elope! cheap, sweet and ** W}-1

what in the woruld are you troyin to thin;"
bre! cucombre! vary fine pickle?"
lay go me cont there, y'ould Choineese ythin!"

"Yo look at dose breeches, here, only one uller!"
"yana! onyana! look, fy cents a pile!"
"your pure butter now, none o' your taller!" "Fesh swimps here! fresh swimps here!"
"ean smell 'em amile.)

" at a get out o' here now, that's if we are For that bates the divil's old Tower of Bable !" -Jack Homespun in New Orleans Times.

A MAN WHO BAISED THE DEAD

And Another Who Was Afraid.

St. Gabelle 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. At the inn of this village one night during a thunderstorm the talk, as usual, changed from the terrors of the natural to those of the supernatural in general, and ghosts in particular. As is the wont on such occasions, the company was divided into believers and unbelievers. Amongst the former was a Spanish merchant, whose singular remark, made in a tone still more singular, that sorcerers, witches, and ghosts preferred mountight nights to such an inky-black and stormy night as the one in question, drew general attention. On his being decided by a young man for his super-stition, the Spaniard first threw it in his opponent's teeth that he would not dare to look on a ghost if he saw one, and then bet a considerable sum that he, the speaker, could bring before him the spirit of any friend he chose to name, how long soever he had been dead. The bet was at once taken up, and an adjournment made to a small pavilion perfectly isolated in the garden, so that there could be no deception. It was minutely searched with all its surroundings, the only opening besides the door being a small window securely fastened. All placed themselves at the door save the young man, who was left alone in the pavilion, the lights having been removed and writing materials placed on the table. All kept a profound silence, eagerly watching for the end, the more so because many had contributed to the amount asked, save \$220.

The Spaniard, who had remained among us (says one present), then began to sing in a rendered as follows:--

Noiselessly 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.

solemnly and said:

cois Violot, who was drowned three years ago in crossing the Pensagnoles Ferry. What do

"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." We all stood stupified.

"Are you atraid?" said the Spaniard in a strong voice.

"I am not afraid," replied the student in a voice no less confident.

We scarcely breathed. The Spaniard was silent for a moment, then he stamped on the ground with his foot three different times, and began all at once to sing again, in a higher and more sombre voice:

"And the white phantom, whose face has been withered by the surge of the waves. wipes with his shroud the water from his garments and bair."

The song finished, the Spaniard turns again towards the door, and giving to his voice an accent more and more solemn, he said: "You, who wished to pry into the mysteries

of the tomb, what do you see?" We listened with anxiety. The student re-plied in a calm voice, but like a man who is

describing a thing as it happens: "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."

We dared not look at each other, so great was our surprise, so occupied were we in following the singular movements of the Spaniard, who began to raise his arms above his head, while invoking three times a name the third verse of his infernal song, but in a voice singularly triumphant :-

"And the phantom said in leaving the tomb in order that he may recognize me I go towards my friend, proud, smiling, and beautiful

as in my youth.' The Spaniard finished his verse and repeated his terrible question;

"What co you see?" "I see," replied the student, "the phantom advances; it raises its veil; it is Francois Violot; he approaches the table; he writes;

he has written; it is his signature." "Are you afraid?" cried the Spaniard furi-There was a moment of inexpressible si-

lence, and the student replied, with more strength than assurance, "No, I am not

Immediately, as if seized with a fit of madness, the Spaniard commenced to sing with a strange howl this last horrible verse :

hand in my hand, press your heart to my heart, your mouth to my mouth." "What do you see?" cried the Spaniard in a

voice of thunder. "It comes-it approaches-it pursues meit extends its arms-it will seize me. Help!

"Are you afraid?" cried the Spaniard with

a ferocious joy. A piercing cry, then a smothered groan 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 fature."

He went away rapidly after these words. We were utterly dumbfounded. We opened the door and found the student in horrible limping of the animal from lameness in some convulsions. The paper, signed with the name of Francis Violot, was on the table. Scarcely had the student recovered when he demanded to know who was the infamous sorcerer who had subjected him to this horrible profanation; he wished to kill him. He searched for him all through the inn, and sarted off like a madman in pursuit of him. And that is the story, my children.

We were all trembling with fright, hudd-ling closely about our Uncle Bayle, not daring to look around us. Jeannette herself had forgotten her roast, which had fallen into the fire, and smelled very strongly as it burned. No one had the courage to speak; then I gathered strength enough to say to my uncle, "And how is it, after this, you do not believe in ghosts ?"

"Because." said my uncle, "neither the young man nor the sorcerer were ever seen afterwards, nor the beautiful quadruples turnished to cover the wager proposed by the 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.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The feminine hearts of Port Hope were all in a flutter yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the prespect of a wedding. For an hour before the appointed time, streams of well-dressed ladles were seen wending their way towards St. Mary's Charch, where Miss Maria McCabe, daughter of Peter McCabe, Esq., was to be united in holy wedlook to Mr. G. J. Plunkett, merchant, Cobourg Shortly after four o'clock the carriages containing the guests began to arrive, but it was nearly half-past four before the carriage with the bride and her father aud sister arrived. On the entrance of the bridal party Mr. Singleton, organist of the Methodist Church, played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" in grand style, and made the organ speak in its sweetest and best tones, at the close of which Father Brown took his place at the altar and proceeded with the ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss Anne McCabe, and the groomsman Mr. Peter McCabe, Jr., brother and sister to the bride. The bride looked charming as she knelt at the altar in her rage green silk trimmed with the same shade. Miss McCabe was dressed in pale blue French silk, trimmed with cream-colored silk. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity with the beauty and fushion of the town, mingled with a sprinkling of school children. On account of the great rush and the disorderly conduct of some thoughtless, oungsters, we could not hear a word of what was said by the officiating priest. After the wedding dejenner was over, the happy couple went east on the express to Montreal.—Port Hope Guide.

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 Superfine 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.

MEALS. - Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.30 to \$4.40 per brl; Cornmeal, \$2.70 to \$2.75 per bbl. ASHES are easier at \$4.75 to \$4 80 per 100

lbs. for Pots. All lines of provisions are meeting with sweet and sad voice a song, which may be slow demand as far as the shipping trade is concerned. Jobbors are more frequent in enquiries about faucy butter, which in a small way has sold ic above the limit of our quotations, but very little is reported to be passing offered. Fresh prints, in baskets, changed hands at 28c and 30c with the bulk of sales at 28c. Good tub butter was worth 23c to 26c by the tub, and in one to four tub lots. The exports of butter from New York last week were 17,780 pkgs, of which 15,926 went to Great Britain. Of this amount a large proportion is said to be oleomargarine cleared as butter. Here we quote:-Choice Eastern Townships, 23c to 24c; fair to fine, 21c to 22c; choice Morrisburg, 22c to 23c; fair to fine, 20c to 21c; choice Brockville, 21c to 22c: Western, 18c to 21c; Creamery, fancy fresh, 26c to 27c. Cheese is worth from 12c to 123c, with very little selling. At Utica, yesterday, there were sales of 9,000 boxes at from 12c to 121c. Quotations at Little Falls the same day were 12c for farm dairies, and 12c to 121c for factory. The exports from New York last week were 40,712 boxes. Hog products in this city are quoted as firm as ever. Inspected mess pork, \$18 to \$19; thin, \$17.50. Fairbanks' lard, 12c to 124c. Bacon, 101c to 11c. Bams, 121c. Eggs easy at 124c by the case. Fresh eggs sold to-day on the city retail markets at 18c per dozen. Apples are still in over supply and holders have great difficulty in moving them even at current low prices. The exports from Montreal for the week were close upon 3,000 barrels, all of which went to Liverpool and Glasgow. We quote \$1.20 to \$2.50 per bbl. Private cable advise cales in

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

England at 11s to 14s per bbl.

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 horrible to pronounce, after which he chanted | fractional advance upon last week's rates, prices ranging from 41c to 51c per lb live weight. Butchers' cattle at 31c to 41c per lb for fair to good stock, but small and lean beasts brought lower prices. Steamer room was engaged to-day for cattle at £3 10s per head. About twenty carloads of cattle were received at St. Gabriel market this morning, part of which was forwarded to the Viger market. Alderman McShane bought about 300 head of cattle since Friday last at 41c to 51c per lb; Bromell and McIntosh bought to day for shipment to-morrow 4 carloads of cattle at an average of 5c per lb. N. Kennedy purchased 25 cattle from W. Sullivan, 8 do from Joseph Stone, 16 do from T. Crawford, and 24 do from Roberts & Wilder at 41c to 51c per lb. John Ryan bought 2 cars at 51c. Henry Wood sold a carload of small butchers' cattle to Saml. Price at \$28 each. Hoge, although not in large supply, were dull and ess, the Spaniard commenced to sing with a prices were easy at \$5.12½ to \$5.60 per 100 trange howl this last horrible verse:

"And the phantom said to the mocking man, \$5.12½, and a lot at 5.60, but choice hogs come, then, that I may touch you, put your are held at \$5.50 to \$5.60. Good sheep were quoted at 41c to 5c per lb, and lambs at \$2.50 to \$3.75 each. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were 102 cars of cattle, 13 cars of sheep, 19 cars of hogs, and 2 cars of horses.

Craig and Kennedy ship by the steamship Canadian 280 head of cattle, and by the steamship Lake Manitoba. Alderman Alderman killed. McShane ships by the steamship Madras for London 279 head, and by the steamship was the only answer to this terrible quee- Strathairlie for Glasgow 179 head, Mesers: Bromell & McIntosh shipping by the same "-- , that I findent young man! said, remained of read-

Agricultural.

"Sweeny.—To apply"; remedies to the shoulder only in a case of so-called "sweeny" is totally useless. The shrinking of the shoulder muscles is due to want of use by the 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 te 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 which the other travellers and myself had be boiled best in a shallow sheet-iron pan; 10 gallons of cider will make one of jelly. pretended Spaniard; and because these two 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 Brahms, 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 Brabmas can be kept within a three-foot fence.

CULTIVATION OF THE APPLE.

BY DAVID C. VOORHERS, OF NEW-JERSEY. 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. nurserymen. Third-Buy first-class trees, but of medium size, with good roots. Beware of the bark or

scale louse. It you should receive such a

tree you had better burn it at the start. Fourth-Pay extra and have your trees packed in damp moss.

Fitfh-What kinds to plant: They should be selected from those known to succeed in your locality. If you have no experience, you had better seek the advice of a good practical man near vou.

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.

I would recommend planting largely of sweet apples, of both Autumn and Winter varieties. You will find now that it is almost impossible to buy at any price a barrel of first class sweet Winter apples.

Sweet apples are of greater value for making cider, which, when clarified and bottled, sells for a high price. And perhaps for this tne Canfield apple heads the list. A prominent fruit-grower near Newark sold 1,600 bushels of the Canfield two years ago for a on the grass, cold and green.

And after this first verse he raised his voice columnly and said:

"You have asked to see your friend, Fran"You have asked to see your friend, Fran-

Sweet apples, and the cider made from them, can be made into marmalade, (originated in Philadelphia markets as apple butter, formerly used by farmers themselves, to eat on bread instead of butter, the butter being carried to market and sold; hence the appropriateness of the name is apparent,) for which the taste needs but little cultivation to make it a very palatable table dish. It can be packed in pails and shipped even to foreign markets, where a trifle of royal favor would give it caste and create for it a good foreign demand, which would add largely to the

profit of the apple crop. Sixth-The trees should be well pruned be fore 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.

Seventh-The arrangement and plan of an apple orchard: I would plant the trees at 30 feet apart each way, which would take 48 trees to the acre; theu, between them at 15 feet, plant peaches, early Richmond cherries. quinces, or plums, which would take 117 trees to the acre, or in all 165 trees to the acre. According to the old mode of planting apple trees at 40 feet apart, 27 trees only go on an

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 trees low so as to shade the trunks and the ground, which is indispensible 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 to get 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.

Ninth-At the time of planting make a map of the orchard, number all the trees from the same side, do not depend on the labels, but have a book, and record by row and number every tree as planted.

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.

I would state that some varieties are more susceptible to freezing than others. First on this list are sweet Bough, then Greenings, and Baldwins. The reason is obvious, the Sweet Bough is a rank grower, and does not sufficlently mature its wood, but take the Smith Cider, which is a slow grower, but fully matures its wood, and it hardly ever is winter-

BIRTH.

KELLY-At Carillon, on the 8th inst, the wife of John Kalia, of a daughter,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Dominion of Canada Branch

IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the League will be held in ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Craig Street

Sunday, 19th inst., at 7.30 P.M.

(SHARP), for the purpose of electing a President, to read communications from Michael Davitt, and other general business in connec tion with the League. All Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen are

cordially invited to attend. M. O'B. WARD, Vice-President.

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Number of Purchasers served during week

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S. Carsley's own make of winter stockings for boys are going to take the lead. Why? Because they are stronger, and, therefore, more desirable that 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.

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Dominion Horticultural Show

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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, 16th, 16th and 17th SEPTEMBER, dur-141n, toth, 16th and 17th SEPTEMBER, during the first week of the DOMINION EXHIBITION. 81,500.00 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 Steamont Companies during the Exhibition. For further particulars apply to HENRY S. EVANS,
Secretary and Treasurer,
3.8



DOMINION EXHIBITION AT MONTREAL.

The Q. M. O. & O. Railway will issue Frst Class Return Tickets from all Stations on the Line to Hochelaga and Mile End at Single Fare. Tickets available from the 14th to 25th Sep-tember inclusive. L. A. SENECAL, 5-2 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, kereby gives notice that she has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

JUDAH & BRANCHAUD,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 11th September, 1880.

S15,22,29,06,18.

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 us to integrity, character and ability. Address DAWSON, this office.

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uillo alici occasion heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly alleying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

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