

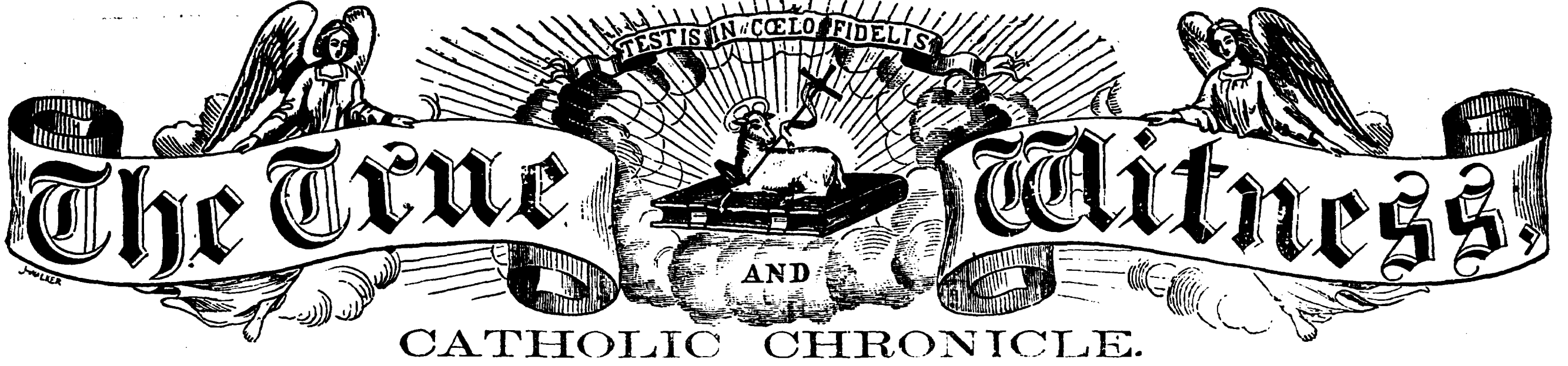
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VOL. XXX.—NO. 49.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CONVENT OF VILLE MARIE.

Distribution Day.

We clip the following appreciative notice from L'Original News:—

An event which gave no little pleasure to ourselves, and we think, we may add, the large circle gathered there on the occasion, fell to our lot on Tuesday last at the Convent of Ville Marie, Montreal, on the closing of the academic year on the 22nd inst. The weather was propitious for the gathering of parents and friends of the young ladies whose year's labors were about to terminate. At an early hour the avenues and thoroughfares leading to the magnificent convent were crowded with carriages heavily freighted with eager spectators to witness the happy reunion of the pupils, prior to a separation for the summer holidays. The spacious reception rooms were replete with the elite and fashion of the Dominion, while grooms and coachmen with prancing steeds without, sniffed the fresh and healthy breezes, full of the perfume from sweet-scented blossoms that beautify the grounds in front.

The presentation of prizes and medals to the successful competitors had taken place in private, but when an invitation was given to the guests to enter the chapel, where the final parting blessing was to be pronounced by His Lordship the Bishop, the scene on the entry of the young ladies reminded one of some fairy tale, in which beauty and virtue formed the characteristic marks in the picture.

When the guests had been comfortably seated, the young ladies, to the number of upwards of two hundred, with a grace and ease of motion entered in procession, the successful competitors in the struggle for advancement in knowledge bearing the medals, prizes and distinctions to which their ten months' eager study had entitled them. First came the graduates of the year—the young ladies who had completed their course of study and prepared themselves for the fight with the gaieties and festivities of life, the usual forerunners of the grand positions of wives and mothers, for which this noble institution so admirably fits them. It would be a presumptuous quill indeed that would dare a description of the beautiful Chapel with its happy faces at the moment when the last course had ended, following the more advanced pupils. Nor was the portion of the Chapel allotted to the Rev. Sisters to be forgotten. In that little recess could be observed the wondrous faces that for ten long months had never tired in the good work of instruction. The smile of satisfaction visible on each face outside the weary and fatigued expression as they gazed upon the perfection which their labors had achieved in their charming pupils.

WHAT DR. TANNER FEEDS ON

A Physician's Theory as to How the Faster Keeps up.

It was rumored in and about Clarendon Hall yesterday that a certain physician had been watching Dr. Tanner every day since his alleged fast began, had at last discovered the source from which the alleged fasting man derives his sustenance. A reporter for the N. Y. Star found that physician in Clarendon Hall last evening, and asked him: "Is it true that you have discovered that Dr. Tanner eats while pretending to fast?" "I do not claim to have made any discovery at all," replied the physician. "How could I when I knew exactly how he intended to feed himself, at the time when he first proposed to fast for forty days?" "Do you really mean to say that Dr. Tanner, although carefully watched day and night, is deceiving everybody, and that he takes food as often as he wants it?" "The question is well put, and is easily answered. I do mean to say that he has been supplied with food, and, furthermore, that it has been given him regularly, whether he wanted it or not."

"Do you allude to the water that he has absorbed while pretending to simply rinse out his mouth twenty-five or thirty times a day?" "Nothing of the kind. And now that you mention it, I will say that water is not food at all." "Others say it is?" "I know it. But water is inorganic matter, and nothing but organic matter can be food to the body. If water, which is a combination of two gases—oxygen and hydrogen—is food, then why not atmospheric air, which is a mixture of the two gases, oxygen and nitrogen? And if air or anything merely necessary to life is food, then sunlight is food, and iron and a hundred other things not now considered to be food must be recognized as aliment. Water cannot make muscular or nervous tissue. It cannot even make a blood corpuscle, which is the beginning of all the building processes in the phenomena of life. Water is found in every tissue and structure of the body, even to the teeth; but it is

always the same lifeless, inorganic substance."

"Is it not then food for the body?" "No. Its principal function is to act as a vehicle to convey substances which are really food to their destination. A boat load of wheat could not be conveyed from Buffalo to New York without water to float it. No more can the various organic substances taken into the stomach as food be conveyed to their proper destination without a supply of water through which they may swim, and be forced along by the action of the heart."

"What sort of food is it, then, that this man is taking?" "Food is force; and this man is daily receiving a certain quantity of the very quintessence of force."

"Does he receive this 'force' in the form of ordinary food?" "Certainly he does, but he gets it in such a way that if any set of doctors, or any corps of newspaper watchers—whether a double, triple, or sextuple corps—should be appointed to stand on guard, he will get it all the same, and they could never detect him."

"You say that Dr. Tanner gets food, and that this food is received in the form of the quintessence of force. How do you explain that?" "As you must know, the great functions of life all require the expenditure of a certain amount of force. These great functions are the maintenance of the nervous system, the blood circulation, respiration, and animal heat. As to the latter, it requires but little to keep that up in this hot weather. Everybody is familiar with the force stored up in a pound of gunpowder, for instance. Well, the food that this man is receiving contains about 400 times as much force, pound for pound, as gunpowder does."

"That must be a strong kind of food." "It may seem so, but it isn't. Dr. Tanner has, during his sixteen days' fast, consumed, at a rough calculation, about twelve or fifteen pounds of it."

"And no one, not even the psychologists, have detected it?" "It seems so, and yet the process is as plain as daylight."

"Won't you make it plain to me?" "With pleasure. First, though, I may explain to you that the popular idea as to the pangs of hunger and the 'cravings of the stomach' are all at sea. I hear persons say: 'Goodness gracious! If I get so hungry when I have gone without food for eight hours, what must be the torture of this man who has not eaten for more than two weeks.' They cannot understand the fact that the stomach, having been 'cornered,' as Dr. Tanner calls it, ceases its urgent demands for replenishment, and that the body then begins to call upon its stored-up forces for sustenance. Dr. Tanner, at the beginning of his fast, weighed 167½ pounds. To-day he weighs only 132. What has become of the lost 35½ pounds? Most of it has been consumed by him. I calculate roughly that he has consumed a pound of fat each day. That would amount to sixteen pounds, a quantity in which there was stored up enough force to propel a locomotive hundreds of miles."

"And this is the way in which he has been fed?" "Certainly."

"Are you of the opinion that the only way in which he has received food during these sixteen days is by taking it from his own body?" "I have watched him every day, and I am so certain of it that I would bet my life against a dollar bill. Why, for a man to take food in the ordinary way at this or any other stage of the fast would be certain defeat, and might result in death. The introduction of a single mouthful of food at this time, for instance, would arouse the stomach from its torpor, and the five days' battle fought in conquering it would have to be fought over again. He is now living entirely upon his own body, as any person in health might do if he only knew it."

"Do you think he can live in that way for forty days?" "I think he might easily under favorable circumstances. But the surroundings this time have been most unfavorable. The nervous system, which requires more force (or food) than anything else, should have been kept as quiet as possible. Instead of that the man has not only gone through the ordinary processes of thinking, but he has been subjected to a thousand and one needless annoyances, have drawn largely on his nerve force. If Dr. Tanner should stop now, and feed up till he weighed 180 pounds, his ordinary weight, and should then undertake to fast under most favorable conditions, such as absolute quiet of all the voluntary forces of mind and muscle, I see no reason why he should not hold out, not for forty days only, but for a much longer time."

"Would he still have need of water?" "Certainly. Not, however, as a food, but simply to keep the blood vessels filled, and thus furnish a vehicle for conveying the blood corpuscles to their proper destination, and thus maintain the phenomena of life.—New York Star.

Irishmen are beginning to see that the Democratic party has played them false; and that the Republican party offers the genuine Democracy to all American citizens. In Congress, for instance, there are but three Irishmen, Crowley, O'Brien, and O'Reilly, and yet every one of the three was elected by Republican votes. When Francis Kernan was a candidate for governor, in 1872, he was defeated by a lack of Democratic votes—not because of a heavy Republican vote. Our present Republican Secretary of State, Gen. Carr, is an Irishman, and a good one, too. Gen. Arthur, the next Vice-President of the United States, is the son of an Irishman. The Democrats cannot point to such a record as this. They simply use the Irishman as their tool, and when they get through with him they throw him away.—Albany Journal.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 1.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

In this city we have societies for all kinds of purposes, but probably none of them renders greater service to humanity and civilization than the society for preventing cruelty to animals. I think every right minded person will concur with me when I say that the brutalizing of dumb creatures, totally helpless and unable to take their own part, shows in the human breast a low organization. The London society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has, during the last few years, done much good, and it has ennobled and established a principle which is gathering force as it descends the road of time. Recently the society put into court the steward of the Duke of Leeds for marking cattle by slitting the ears. He pleaded the necessity of marking the animals in this way, as well as custom and usage, but all to no purpose, as he was fined in the mitigated penalty of ten pounds, and ordered to discontinue the barbarous practice. This step was in the right direction, for hitherto it was small-fry that were principally presented, carmen, costermongers, donkey drivers, canal boatmen, and others of that ilk, but now taking the steward of a duke and getting a conviction against him, puts entirely another face on the society's work. The society's annual meeting was recently held, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, but to all concerned a chairman of such a meeting smacked strongly of snobbery and bootlicking, because in England there are few men who have indicted more torture on the brute creation than this all things to all men brute to the Crown; pig sticking in India, deer hunting with Cheetahs; lion, leopard and elephant fighting at Bareda; bull shooting, from an ambush, in Northumberland; wholesale butchery of game by the bag; hundreds of semi-tame birds flying all wounded to die in the woods of starvation and gangrene. These are but a very few of the exploits of our noble Prince, who is as ready to lay the foundation stone of a cathedral as he is to get behind the scenes at a theatre, or go to a shooting of tame pheasants as he is to preside at a meeting of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Of course our political doctrine says that there is a divinity hedges round a king, and that he cannot possibly do any wrong, but in face of the cheap newspapers, the electric telegraph, and the advancing intelligence of the age, it takes a great deal of credulity to swallow this very far-fetched theory of royal goodness and virtues. However, as the society has taken His Royal Highness in hand he may be manufactured into an exemplary member. I hope the society will soon deal with the Gun Club, a body organized to shoot trapped pigeons. We have against Spanish bull fights and the cruelty of the Matadors, but we have not a word to say against the barbarity of this pigeon shooting business. It is the sport of the aristocracy, and, of course, on that account is privileged, but, notwithstanding its distinguished patronage, it is abominably cruel and entirely useless. The House of Commons has in it a large number of what is understood as sporting men, and, most singular to say, they are, at least professedly, the most orthodoxly religious of its members. They will bet thousands on the Derby and then take part in a meeting to send the bible to the heathen. Mr. Chaplin is, on the ground of want of religious belief, Charles Bradlaugh's most determined opponent, yet Mr. Chaplin is one of the largest horse racers in England and one of the greatest champions of Beaconsfieldism, which, in plain language, means Imperialism of the most approved one man power. Of course, in opposing Bradlaugh Mr. Chaplin is in one respect consistent, because Bradlaugh is an avowed Republican and that the Tories dread much more than they do his want of religious belief; but when men who run racetracks, keep theatres, and preserves for game battues, talk of religious purity, there is an amount of cant that is simply repugnant to common sense. Yesterday I visited the

TOWER OF LONDON

to see its relics of bygone ages. The site of this great feudal fortress covers an area of twelve acres, and, as a remains of feudal greatness, is probably the most interesting in England. We passed from the outer lodge under the bastion or drawbridge gate, which was protected by a portcullis that is still to be seen in a good state of preservation. A portcullis is a huge iron grating suspended by machinery over the entrance, and to be, at the will of the defenders, dropped down either to block the passage or pin the invaders to the ground. Passing this postern we came to Traitor's Gate, where prisoners were brought by water instead of overland, for fear of popular risings in their favor. After looking at this spot, saturated by the tears of the countless victims who at various periods of history had passed its gloomy portals, we made our way by a narrow staircase to the room in which Edward the Fifth and his brother, the Duke of York, were murdered by order of their uncle, Richard the Third, in 1483, the crooked-backed tyrant himself falling at Bosworth field, near Leicester, in 1485. From this room we went to the White Tower or Norman Tower, founded by William the Conqueror, and erected under the superintendence of Gundulph, the Norman bishop of Rochester. To these Norman conquerors of England were a low and unscrupulous crowd, but among them were truly some great men of large and comprehensive intellects, and certainly Gundulph was one of them. It is true that the Saxon bishops were driven out of the See for the benefit of Norman prelates, but Lanfranc of Canterbury, Gundulph of Rochester, and Thomas of York, were great men, although coming to their sees by the power of the sword. The walls of the White Tower are in some places fifteen feet

thick, and all the staircases, as in most Norman buildings are in the center of the wall. Julius Caesar is credited with founding the Tower of London, also Windsor, Rochester and Dover Castles. But during the Roman and Saxon periods the tower was not a place of any very great strength. William's conquest of the Saxons at Hastings gave him uncontrolled mastery of England, but he was still afraid of a rising of the people and a restoration of the Saxon Monarchy in the person of Edgar Atheling, and he therefore caused the tower to be enlarged and rebuilt, to overawe the citizens of London. In the White Tower there are two armories, one of ancient arms and one of modern, the latter containing sixty thousand rifles of the government regulation pattern and fit for immediate use. In the room of ancient arms are weapons used by the contending forces on the decisive field of Hastings in 1066—the mailed shirts worn by the Crusaders who followed Robert to the Holy Land; the truncheons and battle axes wielded by the Christian knights under Richard at Acre and Ascalon; the cross bows and shafts used by the English archers at Cressy and Agincourt; the weapons carried by the English and Scottish hosts on the gory field of Bannockburn, and the Mace from a blow of which the English champion Bohun was killed on that day by the heroic Bruce, the massive two hundred swords with which both sides fought at Flodden—that dreadful field upon which perished thirteen Scottish Earls and two hundred and thirty of the name of Douglas. About this period firearms began to come into use, and it is remarkable that breech-loaders were known in the reign of Henry the Eighth, as was also the Gatling or shot-spreading gun. In this museum there are likewise instruments of torture, the rack, the thumb screw, and the scavenger's daughter, a machine in which the victim could not sit, stand or lie straight. Man's cruelty to man makes countless thousands mourn, yes, and in every period of the world's history. A walk through the tower will confirm this, for there may be seen machinery of the most devilish kind to inflict pain and death on those accused of religious or political heterodoxy. There the visitors will see the axe and block upon which Scotland's greatest patriot and hero, William Wallace, was executed, when treacherously betrayed into the hands of Edward the First, after the battle of Falkirk, his body being dismembered and sent to different parts of the kingdom. Here also is the axe by which Fisher, the last Catholic Bishop of Rochester, suffered. Sir Thomas More and his daughter, the Lady Margaret Roper, Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry the Eighth, and Lady Jane Grey, nine days Queen of England, her husband, Guildford Dudley, her father-in-law, Northumberland, and many others. From the armory the visitor will enter the Prison Chambers, in which many a noble victim of kingly power and rapacity lingered out lives of misery and woe. Among them were many a brave son of Ireland, O'Connor of Kerry, Florence McCarthy More, the hero of numerous songs and stories in the Irish tongue, that sweet tongue in which Ossian composed the grandest epics next to Homer's in the world; that tongue in which was written the Brehon Code as *Dhialach na Breithe*, the most sublime and merciful Code of ancient laws known to history. This is the only ancient code in which trial by jury was a part. The Egyptians, Jews, Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, or Britons, had no knowledge of it, but *Gutha-eh-dha reagh*, or trial by twelve, was in the Brehon Code, and the idea was brought from Ireland by Alfred the Great, and incorporated into the system of Saxon laws, which he wrote at Arundel Castle in Sussex, now the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. In this dismal prison was also incarcerated Finesen O'Driscoll, the remains of whose Castle and stronghold may be seen by the tourist in Lach Ene, near Skibberen, in the County of Cork. This noble old chief for many years kept the English at bay, but being eventually taken he was considered of sufficient consequence to be brought to the tower, there, like many others, to meet his doom. From the Prison Chamber we went to the Jewel Room, in which there are deposited the Queen's crown and regalia, worth about a million and a quarter sterling, and crowns and regalia of several of the sovereigns of England, from the time of Edward the Conqueror to the present day, the sceptre of that pious king having for an orb on the top a piece of the true cross. The entire contents of the room is worth about five millions sterling, wealth wrung from the people at various periods of history for the grandeur and gratification of kings and rulers. History fairly knocks the bottom out of the petty and childish theory that those people can do no wrong, because it plainly shows that it is only in proportion to the advancement of intelligence are peoples lives and liberties respected by monarchs who, up till a very recent period, the mass of mankind looked upon as ruling, not by the will of God and the people, but by divine right.

ALL PARIS ILLUMINATED.

The Splendid Festival of the Third French Republic.

PARIS, July 14.—All France is to-day celebrating the Fete of the Federation of 1793, in commemoration of that memorable 14th of July when the first blow was struck and the first decisive stand taken for republican freedom by the destruction of the Bastille. To-day marks the restoration to the calendar of what once was held to be a brilliant and the most widely popular holiday of the French people and the Municipal Council in the evening assembled in the Place Bastille—the site of the grim old fortress which was destroyed ninety years ago—and there received the members of the provincial municipalities at the building of the Tribunal of Commerce. After the official reception of the delegations there was a brilliant soiree, to which 6,000 invitations had been issued by the Municipal Government of Paris. At 10 o'clock p.m. the festivities of the day were proceeding splendidly. The program was carried out without a break. The weather remained splendid, being neither too hot nor too cool. The crowds in the streets were immense, in some places around the squares, churches and places of public resort almost amounting to a blockade, but nobody lost his temper. Indeed there seemed to be a determined effort on the part of the municipal authorities to maintain the capacity, but vied with each other and with the multitudes in politeness and usefulness. The enthusiasm was indescribable. The people cheered the symbols of Liberty whenever they saw them, and any well known member of the Government who appeared in public, or any recognized friend and promoter of the new regime, was the object of a popular ovation. A novel and striking exhibition was arranged for the evening—that is, the illumination of the Place Bastille by electricity. The jets were so situated as to be conspicuous from a great distance, and shed a brightness as of noonday over the Place and the entire vicinity. The Place and the dignitaries of the churches of Paris have also been invited to participate in the present form of government in France, they nevertheless lent themselves to the promotion of the general illumination, and consented to the decoration of several of the most famous churches of the city. The churches of the Madeleine—the beautiful building modeled after the Greek Parthenon, and restored since its creation by the Commune—St. Augustin, Trinity and St. Germain were gayly decorated, and were illuminated with brilliant fireworks at 9 o'clock to-night. The Arc de Triomphe, the Observatoire, the Place du Throne, Montmartre, the battes of Chateaubert, and Point du Jour, the Vieux, the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees are festooned with myriads of oil lamps. When these were all ignited, a most striking and wonderful effect was produced. As soon as night fell a bright star flashed across the sky, and the electric light upon the towers of Notre Dame.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Compensation for Disturbance Bill.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Poll Mall Gazette* says:—The line of policy announced by Parnell and his seventeen supporters, to move to report progress when the Compensation for Disturbance Bill is again discussed, evidently leads to indefinite obstruction. It is intolerable that the minority of Home Rulers, who are themselves a very small minority of the House, are not only to impose their policy in Irish legislation, but are to be at liberty if they are resisted to stop English legislation. But the remedy is not easy. The forms of the House may be and ought to be amended, but even if the Disturbance Bill is thrown out to-morrow and Parnell suspended for the rest of the session, the only result would be to make the agitation more certain and Ireland dangerous when the session is over. This is a feature in the situation to which serious men on both sides should address their minds. Irish constituents must be taken into account as well as Irish members. If the session ends with something being done to disarm the hostility of this awkward group, the parliamentary discomfort of the summer will turn into something far more practical and more dangerous during the coming autumn and winter. LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Parnell and his immediate followers came into collision with the majority of the Irish members, who are supported by the Government and the English members, over the clause of the Irish distress bill on Monday night. The struggle was protracted until daylight on Tuesday morning, when the Government surrendered at discretion, in view of the determined hostility of Parnell and his 17 supporters. Thirty-one Irish members voted with the Government. Parnell's attitude is strongly condemned by Home Rule members of Liberal proclivities. No further opposition was offered to the progress of the bill, which passed through the committee a stage. The feud between moderate Home Rulers and Parnellites is intensifying. LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Commons this evening, discussion on the compensation for disturbances in Ireland bill continued in committee, and after the Irish members had exhausted their obstruction tactics Mr. Gladstone said, notwithstanding opposition to the measure, it should not be defeated, and put it down for fresh consideration to-morrow. LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the compensation for disturbances in Ireland bill was resumed. After considerable discussion the Government, amid the scornful protests of the Tories, abandoned the £30 limit, and agreed to accept the £500 limit. Tories and Whigs consider this a deliberate and unblinking concession to the Parnellites. The Whigs subsequently held an informal meeting, at which the Government's vacillation was strongly denounced. Later in the debate the Irish members made an unsuccessful endeavor to force an amendment extending the operation of the bill to the whole of Ireland.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

(To the Editor of the London Tablet.) Sir,—In your issue of May 29th I find an appeal from Father Nugent for assistance to enable him to send "fifty families from Connemara to America, where a home with 160 acres of land has been provided for each family in Minnesota." I take it that the good priest is unaware of the fact that in the great fertile Northwest territories of the Dominion of Canada the Government is offering 160 acres of land free to all comers, each adult member of the family receiving that quantity of land. Besides this our young Dominion has this additional inducement to offer to the immigrant. Through the very heart of these tree lands the Pacific Railway is now being built, thus ensuring work at profitable wages (4s. to 6s. sterling per diem), and in this manner a competent sum for his support is ensured

to the settler at the onset. If emigration from Ireland is to be assisted by the charitable in England, would it not be well to consider whether Canada offers better terms than Minnesota?—I am, &c. EDWARD FURLONG. Hamilton, Canada, 10th June, 1880.

Terrible Colliery Disaster.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, July 15.—A despatch from Newport, Monmouthshire, states that a fearful explosion occurred this morning in the new Black Vein coal pit, by which no less than 80 lives were lost. At present all is excitement, horror and confusion, and it is almost impossible to procure trustworthy details of the calamity. The gas in the pit, which is very deep and winding, became ignited, and the explosion occurred. This plain fact is all that is yet known. The violence of the explosion jarred the earth, and was felt some distance from the pit. As the dreadful tidings were spread to the cabins of the miners, the whole above ground population rushed pell mell to the mouth of the pit. Nothing could then be seen, however, save the dull smoke which issued slowly from the mine. LATER.—Despatches just received state that the ventilation of the Black Vein pit has been partially restored, and preparations are being made to send down an exploring party. This is most hazardous service, as the gas may still be lingering in dangerous quantities, but volunteers have freely offered, and the party has been organized. The crowd around the mouth of the pit is immense. It is regarded as a fortunate circumstance that no signs of fire has yet appeared. After an examination of their lists, the overseers of the mine suppose that the loss of life is much greater than at first expected, and that probably 128 miners have perished. Nothing can be surely known respecting their fate until after the return of the exploring party. Old miners at the mouth of the pit, who are familiar with its working galleries and passages, say that the chances are all against the hope that any of the miners will be found alive, and that those who are not killed outright have been probably imprisoned hopelessly by masses of falling rock and coal, and suffocated by the foul air. The excitement throughout the neighborhood is intense, and the authorities and constabulary are at hand to prevent any violent outbreak. If the speculations as to the number who have perished shall prove only approximately true, the Black Vein disaster must be set down as among the worst that have recently darkened the annals of coal mining in England. LONDON, July 15.—It appears that two previous explosions have occurred in Black Vein coal mine at Newport. Black Vein is situated on the side of Mynddylislyn Mountain. The last of these earlier explosions took place in December, 1860, when 146 persons perished. The theory is now advanced that the terrible calamity of this morning may have been caused by electricity putting on fire the gas through some fissure in the mountain side, as the atmosphere was observed to be unusually thundery and heavy a short time before the explosion occurred. This idea, however, is not received by more experienced miners, who hold that the true cause was contact between fire-damp and the lamps of some of the workmen in the pit. LONDON, July 16.—A despatch from Newport, Wales, says the scene of the terrible mining accident of yesterday at the Black Vein pit of the London and South Wales Company's colliery, states that working parties are now descending the pit and sending up such of the bodies of the workmen as they are able to recover. The appearance of the pool victims shows the power of the explosion. The majority of them are shockingly burned, and some are so fearfully roasted as to be almost quite unrecognizable. The Mayor of Newport has opened a subscription for the benefit of the widows and families of miners who were killed, to which fund all classes of the people are contributing liberally according to their means. Exploring parties say there is little or no hope of finding any of the men alive, as it is feared that the fire-damp extended entirely throughout the workings in which they were employed. The pit in which the calamity took place is more than 800 feet deep, and affords no shelter where the men could have taken refuge, even had they had sufficient warning to do so. The number estimated to have been killed is about 120, the whole force constituting the night shift.

BADIES WHOSE DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE OUT OF ORDER.

will find in MIXER'S MANGROSA a source of relief most acceptable to the palate and the same time effectual. It is an unalloyed remedy for the nausea of females incident to certain periods of married life. It is entirely different from all other preparations of Mangroesia. Can be had at all Chemists.

CURE FOR COUGH, OR COLD.

As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 49 21m

A HARD SWELLED STOMACH IN A CHILD.

is generally the result of the presence of worms in the system. Nothing that the child eats does it good. The food is eaten up by the worms. Buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them to the child. It will be cured. 49 21m

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES WITH WHICH CHILDREN ARE AFFLICTED.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period. 47-4m

ANYONE IS LIABLE TO BE SOALED.

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

For Liver Complaint, use DR. HARVY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS.

Purely Vegetable. 40 21m



WHAT ARE NEWSPAPERS?

(From the British and Colonial Printer.)
Organs that gently play, my boy,
To answer the taste of the day, my boy,
Whatever it be
They hit the key
And pipe in full concert away, my boy.

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

'Yet, is this girl I sing in naught uncommon,
And very far from angel, yet I trow
Her faults, her sweetness are purely human,
And she's more lovely than the woman
Than any one elvish that I know.'

in her letters, had done precisely the same with Sydney. 'Sir Harry was a man of thirty, not bad looking, and rich enough in Cornish tin mines to put the possibility of mercenary motives entirely out of the question. Miss Owenson had spent many months following her mother's death with Miss Leonard, and now the question arose, was Sydney the father of Sir Harry Leonard? Dick Macgregor, his mother, and sister revolved this question in all its bearings and involved in vain. Sydney was serenely silent on all these tender matters, and there was a quaint dignity about her that forbade questions. Dick's attention she took with a consistently indifference and good nature that was exasperating to a degree.

It was a large and well-lighted room, the floor covered with dark-red wool carpet, the walls colored of some dull, neutral tint, and containing by way of furniture three queer spindle-legged old-fashioned chairs. Three or four ladies and as many men stood clustered around a picture—the picture, the only picture upon the wall. At the extreme end of the room two or three others hung—excepting these the plastered walls were quite bare.

It is a very small picture but in a different way, quite as striking as 'The Little Sister.' A dead white expanse of frozen snow, falling away into the gray and low-lying sky. Black and spectral against this ghastly whiteness stands out the tall powerful figure of Sir Harry, his dark face, full of passion, remorse, and horror. Behind him, leaning and evil, tempting him to the murder of a friend for the sake of that friend's wife, crouches 'The Little Master.' Away in the distance, at the foot of an icy precipice, lies prostrate and helpless the gallant Sir Folko. But the interest of the picture centres in Sir Harry. You can see the fierce battle between temptation and honor, between the inherent ferocity and nobility of his nature, and you wonder almost painfully how the struggle will end.

as to affirm that in his tender years he was 'Uncle Griff to the other boys of the school. A thin, patient-looking old man, whom you intuitively know for an old bachelor at sight, badgered by his strong-minded sister, patronized by his nephew and niece, and imposed upon in a general way by all the world. One of those men who battle weakly all their lives with Mammon, and end as they began, hopelessly poor—one of the great brigade of the Unsuccessful.

'You are for the defence,' persists his fair inquisitor—for Mrs. Harland, are you not? 'Yes. 'Poor thing?—Katherine heaves a sympathetic sigh—'how dreadfully she must feel, to be tried in a week for her life.'

A LONDON PRIEST AT KNOCK.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE APPARITION.

The Rev. Joseph Kavanagh, of St. George's Cathedral, Southwick, lately spent a few days at Knock, which he had been led to visit, like so many others, by the account of the apparitions appearing there. Father Kavanagh remained at Knock four days. He arrived there on the Monday preceding the feast of Corpus Christi, and found the place besieged with visitors, many of whom had come from great distances in the hope of finding relief for their ailments. Amongst them was a woman from Deptford (a village near London), who had departed from Knock on the recommendation of her parish priest, Father Fenton. She suffered from paralysis of her right arm and hand, which had assumed a shrunk and withered appearance. After a stay of some time she returned home able to use the hand and arm, but she is now subject to fainting fits. Father Kavanagh corroborates the statement of other visitors as to the number of crutches and walking-sticks left behind, he himself counting as many as seventy in one heap. He said Mass in the chapel each morning, and while offering up the Holy Sacrifice on Thursday, the feast of Corpus Christi, some members of the congregation called out immediately after the Elevation that they saw a vision on the wall above the altar. The people at once became very excited praying aloud and with great fervor. Archdeacon Cavanagh, the parish priest of Knock, entered the chapel from the sacristy and beckoned the people to remain quiet and to calm themselves. Father Kavanagh states that at the time he could perceive nothing unusual in the direction in which the vision was seen. After Mass the apparition was examined separately by Archdeacon Cavanagh, and their accounts as to what they saw did not vary in any essential particulars. After Mass Father Kavanagh, accompanied by the Archdeacon, endeavored to account for the apparition of the rays of sunlight entering the windows. While doing so they perceived a light in the form of a star above the altar on the wall of the church, which remained stationary for a considerable time. As it was entirely out of the line of light of any of the windows, and remained intact even after sunset, its presence could not be accounted for by either of those who witnessed it. During his stay at Knock Father Kavanagh saw many instances of the fervor and devotion of those who crowded around the shrine, and was thoroughly impressed with the piety of the visitors. He also bears testimony to the courtesy of Archdeacon Cavanagh, whose labours were most harassing and constant.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

Truth says:—The wholesales do not visit the stalls at Clapham. said Mrs. Potiphar, in her 'curtain' lectures. And it would appear from the following advertisement that the children of the upper classes cannot even meet at church those of the middle and lower classes at Sydenham. But who, I should be glad to know, decided upon the right of each child to rank amongst the Sydenham upper classes? Was it the Bishop of Madagascar or the beadle? 'N.B.—The afternoon service on June 27 will be for the children of the upper classes, when the Bishop of Madagascar will preach to them on missions. Tickets for this service may be had of the vicar or the churchwardens of St. Matthew's. Each child is requested to bring a small coin for the Madagascar mission, and a cut flower, which will be left in the church, and forwarded to the Children's Hospital.



EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

BRUTALITY OF THE PARISIANS

INVOKING THE GUILLOTINE

GOING RAPIDLY TO THE KING.

We clip the following interesting intelligence from late European exchanges:—

Paris, June 30.

SEALS were affixed yesterday to the doors of the chapel of the chief Jesuits' establishment in the Rue de Sevres, the proceedings being witnessed by many Senators and Deputies of the Right. At four o'clock this morning two Commissioners of Police, wearing their tricoloured sashes, knocked at the principal door of the building, which was immediately opened to give them admittance.

At this time there were about 450 people in the street, thirty of whom were journalists.

Some persons endeavoured to enter with the police, but were not allowed to pass, and several were arrested for resisting.

Half an hour later about 500 persons had collected, among them being a large number of students and women.

A police detachment, numbering twenty men, then cleared the street before the Jesuit establishment, the people moving away without opposition, although cries were raised, "Down with the decrees," "Long live the Jesuits," "Liberty for ever," which were met by some counter cries of "Long live the Republic," "Long live the decrees."

At a quarter to five M. Baudry d'Asson, the Legationist deputy, arrived, and wished to enter the building, but notwithstanding his protests, he was refused admittance, as well as a Jesuit Father who presented himself shortly afterwards.

Several persons in the crowd begged the Father to give them his blessing, and M. d'Asson asked for a blessing for France. M. Andreux, the Prefect of Police, accompanied by two Commissioners, drove up at a quarter past six, and a few minutes later the police made the people fall back as far as the end of the Rue de Sevres. This was effected without disturbance beyond some cries of "Long live the Jesuits."

One of the young men of twenty was arrested. The police having formally declared the establishment to be closed, the Jesuits began slowly to leave the building, accompanied by several Senators and Deputies of the Right, who had passed the night there.

Some, however, had looked themselves in their cells, and the police had to send for a locksmith to force the doors before the Fathers would leave. The last member of the order did not quit the building until 20 minutes past eight.

During this time there was much excitement outside, owing to the manifestations made by the Jesuit sympathisers and the counter demonstrations of their opponents.

A Belgian Countess drove up in her carriage and protested against the decree of expulsion in a very excited manner. The police were proceeding to remove her, but after some resistance on the ground of her foreign nationality she consented to withdraw.

Shortly afterwards a number of persons, including Deputy Belcastel and several journalists, shouted "Long live the Jesuits," whereupon the police made them fall back about 20 paces. Some of them uttered indignant cries against the Prefect of Police, and in the scuffle which ensued the Marquis de Lamoignon was arrested.

Three other arrests were made, including Mayor de Luppe, the chief editor of the Legationist paper, L'Union. The Prefect of Police and a large number of the police left the building at half past eight, and some of the crowd took advantage of this to advance to the door, where they waved their hats and handkerchiefs, shouting "Long live the Jesuits." They were promptly dispersed, and at nine o'clock the Rue de Sevres was quite tranquil, although a number of police remained posted in the street.

At Vals the Jesuit Fathers declared that they would only leave their establishment if compelled by force. A battalion of soldiers under arms was sent to support the police in case of need. The Fathers refused to open the inner door, the lock of which was accordingly forced by the police, and the members of the order were conducted out of the premises by the soldiers.

Intelligence received from the departments to-day states that the Jesuits in quitting their establishments have in all cases declared that they only yield to compulsion. There has been no resistance or disturbance of any kind. At Bordeaux the Jesuit fathers demanded to be led out by the arm in order to establish the fact of coercion. The Father Superior delivered a protest to the Commissary of Police against the violation of his domicile.

Writing on Tuesday night, the Paris correspondent of the Times says:—

It is difficult to give an idea of the strange and impressive spectacle offered to-day by the Rue des Sevres, where the chief Jesuit establishment in Paris is situated, and the chapel of which contains the tombs, or at least a marble memorial, of the Jesuits massacred during the Commune. An immense crowd, evidently composed of the upper class, has been flocking into the establishment and into the chapel, all the ornaments of which had been removed. It was a silent and melancholy procession, like the entering a house where a death had occurred. The serving brethren emerged from time to time with old-fashioned portmanteaus, and passed through the crowd, which made way for them without uttering the least cry, although the outside crowd was largely composed of artisans, presumptively hostile to the Jesuits.

By the side of the principal door, in a niche usually occupied by a statue, which had been removed, were masses of flowers, and there was a rush for leaves or specimens of these, carried off as mementoes of the day when the church was open for the last time under its present designation. It was difficult to get access to a register in the vestibule, in which thousands of signatures had been entered. The interior of the establishment was equally mournful. A throng of people ascended and descended the staircases trying to speak to some of the brethren, whose rooms, however, were open and empty. It is no exaggeration to say that even a disinterested spectator was saddened by the aspect of this stultified crowd who seemed absorbed in reflection on the apparent revival of the era of religious persecution. It is impossible, indeed, to foresee the effect of the enforcement of the March decrees, but it is impossible not to be impressed by the occurrence in Paris late in the 19th century of acts rightly or wrongly regarded as religious persecution, and the staunchest friends of the Government must regret that it embarked in a course where violence is exercised against all that is most formidably and inviolable.

vis. against men's consciences. After witnessing the spectacle of the Rue de Sevres, it is impossible to imagine that the Government can continue in all corners of France to excite public feeling, arouse the susceptibility of the French nation, and provoke everywhere a mute but ceaseless protest against measures regarded as unprovoked repression and uncalled-for tyranny. This strange and afflicting spectacle must be brought before public notice, for it is impossible to encourage by silence the execution of decrees which are inevitably mischievous to their authors and to the country, because they widen divisions, attack men who, though to-day considered powerless, will do their utmost against a form of government inflicting on them such humiliations, and are contrary to the generous nature of the French people. At 11 p.m. I left a compact crowd still there, indulging in no cry, but evidently experiencing a thrill of indignation and pain, and waiting to see whether during the night some measure will not be taken to allay the excitement. The Jesuits, however, receive to-day a summons to quit, and I believe the inferior brethren have left, while the rest, judging by the internal aspect of the establishment, are prepared to abandon it without resistance.

The same correspondent wrote as follows at an earlier hour:—

A disgraceful scene occurred last night on the Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire. The last of a series of meetings against the anti-Jesuit decrees had been held in the Cirque d'Hiver. At the close a considerable crowd had assembled outside, some hundreds of workmen having been unable to gain admittance, and these became the nucleus of a group of people of opposite sentiments.

According to the Times, which endeavours to throw the blame on the Clericals, some cheers for the Republic were uttered as the audience began to leave the building, and provoked retorts of "A bas la Republique," "Vivent les Jesuits." Cries and counter-cries became frequent, some sang the "Marseillaise," and blows were the first and walking-stick were exchanged between the mob and those who first issued the movement to allow the Clericals to effect their exit, but the mob kept as near as they could, and shouted at the numerous priests who had been at the meeting. One of the last of these was pursued by some ragamuffins, who threw sand at him and cried "Enferme le Jesuit." A policeman came up to protect him, assisted by three passers-by, but he ran into a cab which happened to pass, and at his request accompanied him to the Bastille Railway Station. The mob followed, hooting him, and attempted to enter the station yard, but were prevented. I have refrained from quoting any of the Reactionary papers, whose interest it may be to exaggerate the affair, but the above facts are admitted by the Republican Temps and by the police reports, and they are sufficient proof of the danger of letting loose religious or irreligious passions. What is a little odd is that only a single arrest was made, and that this arrest was that of a working man who shouted: "A bas la Republique." Most of the Republican papers ignore or slur over the disturbance, but the Nationale does itself honor by disclaiming all solidarity with "brutes who insult and strike an inoffensive man," and by warning the Prefect of Police that this is not a solitary case, and that the Republic will be disgraced if such acts are repeated. The clericals were seriously to blame a few weeks ago for fixing a meeting at Lille on the very day when M. Jules Ferry was to lay the first stone of a college, but M. Chesnelong had a perfect right to speak last night in the Cirque d'Hiver, though the Temps seems to dispute the right of convening meetings in artisan and Republican quarters. The Government, moreover, is imperatively bound to prevent disturbances, for, after exciting religious bitterness, the least it can do is to show itself strong enough to protect against mob violence those attacked by itself in the name of the law. In the Chamber to-day M. Baudry d'Asson called attention to last night's scene, and asked how the Government intended to protect the victims of the anti-Jesuit decrees. M. Constans assured him that measures had been taken, and a way would soon be found to protect the objects of the decrees both from the evasions of their friends and the hostility of their foes. With regard to last night, M. Constans maintained that the people leaving the circus cried "A bas les Decrets," one of them being arrested in the act. The persons outside retorted by crying "Vive la Republique" but they could not be arrested for this. There were priests at the meeting, and he did not understand how priests could compromise themselves at public meetings. One of them had to be protected by the police for shouting "Vive le Roi; a bas la Republique." M. Baudry d'Asson denied that "Vive le Roi" had been uttered. Many, he said, might have wished to utter it, but were restrained by respect for the law. "We shall certainly," he added "go to the King. Hitherto we have been going slowly, but now we are going rapidly." Here the discussion ended. M. Constans's explanations are not very satisfactory. Whether the priest exclaimed "Vive le Roi" is a question of fact, and the silence of the policeman who resented him on this point is a strong presumption that he did not; but however this may be, M. Constans's denial of the right of priests to attend meetings on a subject so closely affecting them is repugnant to all ideas of liberty. Priests would certainly renounce their meagre stipend from the State if the acceptance of them debarred them from evincing disapproval of measures affecting that Church.

The Jesuit chapels have been thronged to-day in the provinces. At Lille 500 persons headed by the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, have waited on the Jesuits to express sympathy. The Public Prosecutor of Lyons and his three subordinates have resigned rather than enforce the decrees.

The Telegraph's correspondent gives the following account of the scene in the Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire:—

The near approach of the date on which the decrees against the religious orders are to be put into execution emboldened the mob surrounding the Cirque d'Hiver last evening to create a disturbance, which, but for the energy of the police, would have degenerated into a serious riot, with probable loss of life. The Cirque was occupied by a crowded meeting, convened for the purpose of entering a final protest against the measures of expulsion. M. Lucien Brun occupied the chair, while M. Ouesnel, in the absence of the Comte Albert de Mun, addressed the audience. He gave a sketch of the events which led up to the March decrees, and protested against them in the strongest terms as an infringement of every liberty. The speech was applauded to the echo by the 4,000 or 5,000 people present, and the meeting rose fully satisfied with the success of the orator. During M. Ouesnel's address already certain hostile sounds had penetrated into the building from the boulevard. Every round of applause inside was greeted with discordant sounds from the assembled mob outside. A large crowd had collected by such time as the meeting terminated, and when the first few people left the building the cries and vociferations were repeated with new energy; an extra police force had to be sent for, and with difficulty a path was made for the "Clericals." Before two hundred people were clear of the Cirque the attitude of the crowd became so menacing that the Commissary of Police appeared on the scene with an additional force of men. The favourite cries of the multitude were "A bas les Decrets," "Vivent les Decrets," "Vive la Guillotine," "A la porte!" but unfortunately the rioters did not confine themselves to words, but soon came to blows, numerous single fights ensuing through the violence of the anti-religionists. Every priest who emerged from the building was the object of gross insults and menaces, the crowd threatening to break through the row of police and tear the offending minister to pieces. By dint of a rapid flight into back streets the priests managed to escape the infuriated rabble, with the exception of the last one to quit the Cirque, on whom the mob were intent on wreaking their vengeance. His appearance at the door was hailed by perfect yells of anger, and had he not been surrounded by a little group of friends and a body of police he must inevitably have been killed. The party started on their journey, fighting their way through the mob, in the hope of finding a cab, but a considerable distance had to be gone before one was found. Meanwhile a tremendous rabble followed the group, throwing stones at the unfortunate priest, and repeating their hostile vociferations. When at last a cab was hailed and the priest put into it, accompanied by a policeman, the authorities had great difficulty in preventing its being overturned. The driver whipped his horse into a gallop, and hurried to the Vincennes Station, followed by as many of the mob as could keep up with the vehicle. On arriving at the station only about fifty of the assailants were left, and these being shut out of the building the unhappy man was conducted to a train, and left for St. Maude.

SCOTCH NEWS.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A FIGHT.—A serious affair happened at Glenhirrup Water Works, Auchterarder, on 19th June. It appears that two men named McCabe and Cockburn were employed in removing earth from a part of the works, when they quarrelled about a pick, and fought. In the course of the fight McCabe seized Cockburn by the throat and held him tightly, and while struggling Cockburn either fell or was thrown to the ground. The men gathered round, and supposing that he had merely taken a fit commenced to bathe his face and temples and they soon discovered that life was extinct. McCabe was apprehended and taken to Perth, when he emitted a declaration, and was committed to prison pending further inquiries. The Fiscal attended at Glenhirrup on the following Saturday, and a post mortem examination of the body was made. Cockburn is a native of Dalkeith, and McCabe belongs to Ireland.

MONUMENT AT IONA TO THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.—A very handsome granite cross is about to be erected in Iona by the Duke of Argyll to the memory of the late Duchess. The cross, which is one of the finest specimens of the Boss of Mull granite, is at present lying at Mr. Vass's quarry awaiting removal to Iona. It stands with the base of about 15 feet from the ground, and the arms 4 feet across, and is remarkable for its plainness, there not being the least attempt at ornamentation, which, however, detracts nothing from its beauty. The granite is not polished, but simply finely dressed, and on the front, which is sunk about an inch, the following inscription is engraved:—"To Elizabeth Sutherland, wife of George Eighth Duke of Argyll. This cross is erected by her husband in the island she loved. The place where it is to be placed is remarkable as the spot where the lamented Duchess rested for about half-an-hour on the occasion of her last visit to Iona. The work reflects credit on Mr. Donald Vass, the sculptor, and will form another of the many attractions to this romantic island.—Oban Telegraph.

The attendance on both banks of the Clyde on Saturday, June 26th, at the regatta of the Glasgow printers, was very large, and the liveliest interest was taken in the different events. The race for the Challenge Cup, confined to newspaper printers, was, however, looked upon as the principal item in the programme. Only two offices were represented—the Evening Times and the Citizen. The Times oarsmen were the favorites, the defeat of the Citizen by the Times in a pair-oared race a fortnight ago indicating the merits of the pullers. As was expected, from the leading position held by the Evening Times crew last year when fouled, Saturday's race resulted in their favor. The victory was gained after a severe race. Both crews got off well. The Times, however, shot to the front, and held an advantage of nearly a length on the run down; but on turning the buoys both crews were level. Coming away on the run back, the favorites led, and rowing hard, their opponents followed about a boat's length off. They were unequal to the task of overhauling, however, and after a good race the Citizen was again defeated, this time by a length. The winning boat was loudly cheered by the spectators.—Glasgow Herald.

Considerable activity in the later stages of ship construction prevailed on the Clyde during the month of June, and the returns of completed work compare favorably with those for the corresponding month in previous years. The figures are in excess of those for the preceding month, are nearly double those for the month of June last year, and with the exception of the year 1874, when the returns for June reached the surprising amount of 36,000 tons, they are slightly in advance of the figures for the corresponding period in previous years. There were launched during the month by the various firms on the river 26 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 22,528 tons. The vessels launched comprised 15 steamers, 1 sailing barque, 2 steam yachts, 6 barges, 1 paddle tug, and 1 screw launch. The value of these figures will be seen by comparing them with those of previous periods. In the month of May last the returns amounted to 16,250 tons; in June, 1879, to 12,074 tons; in June, 1878, to 24,500 tons; in June, 1877, to 12,400 tons; in June, 1876, to 14,072 tons; in June, 1875, to 20,700 tons; in June, 1874, to 35,000 tons; and in June, 1873, to 18,000 tons. The trade continues in a fairly healthy condition. Several contracts were secured during the month, the most important being three fast steam cruisers of the "Iris" type for the Royal Navy, ordered from Messrs. R. Napier & Sons, Govan, and two large Cape mail steamers for Messrs. Donald Currie & Co.'s Castle Line of packets. The Imperial Russian yacht is well advanced, and the interesting ceremony of launching it will take place on the 7th July. The amount of work on hand all over the river is pretty considerable, and the artisans in the various branches of the trade are fairly well employed.

The wedding coaches of Chicago, lined with pearl-colored satin, are enough to drive any woman into matrimony.

MR. O'DONNELL AND M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

The following letter has appeared in the St. James's Gazette.

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday, in the most prominent place and type, you published a special telegram from your Paris correspondent summarizing grossly and libelously the views of M. Gambetta's journal, the Republique Francaise. Sir, the very least I can claim is that the English journals which repeat such language as this give it the appearance of making myself heard. There is not a club in St. James's or Pall Mall with perhaps the natural exception of the Reform, which will not say that such a truth be said.

The presence of M. Gambetta's journal, that I oppose M. Challemel-Lacour because he is editor of the Republique Francaise, is ridiculous. I am not a member of the French Government, and with equal courtesy in the offices of the Republique Francaise the Eventement of the Univers the France and the rest. Some journals supported and some opposed my views on Home Rule and land reform in Ireland. That was right, just as it is right of English journals.

The story that "humbly" solicited anything from M. Challemel-Lacour is a libel on the French Government. I was introduced to M. Barriere, of the Republique Francaise, by the secretary de la section of the Journal des Debat; found that M. Challemel-Lacour is a member of the French Government, and that he is a member of the French Government, and that he is a member of the French Government.

I have before me the fourth volume of the French Parliamentary Inquiry, containing the report of the French Parliamentary Commission on the subject of the Irish party. What I have done is to object to the conduct of her Majesty's present Government in accepting a person as Ambassador to these Kingdoms who is certainly not a persona grata to a great body of her Majesty's subjects, by no means confined to the members of one religious denomination. When Mr. Challemel-Lacour was appointed the appointment of Lord Ripon on the ground that consideration was due to "the sixth of the population," he more than justified me, from the Liberal standpoint, in holding my views with regard to M. Challemel-Lacour.

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The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY THE
Post Printing and Publishing Company,
AT THEIR OFFICES,
761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL.

TERMS:
By Mail.....\$1.50 per annum in advance
Delivered in City.....\$2.00 " "
Single copies.....5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES:
10 cents per line first insertion.
5 " " for every subsequent insertion.

CONTRACT RATES:
Year.....\$1.50 per line.
Months.....1.00 "
Weeks......50 "
[Advertisements with cuts or large type,
50 per cent on these rates.]

Births, Marriages and Deaths.
Announcements under these headings will
be charged 50c. for the first and 25c. for subse-
quent insertions.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the
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expiration of their term of subscription.
Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE
WITNESS regularly should complain direct to
our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can
relieve sooner notified, and the error, if there be
any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper
bears your proper address.

Notice to Correspondents
Communications on all matters concerning Catho-
lic interests are respectfully solicited, and will
be cheerfully inserted, when written in
conformity with the spirit of this Journal.
The Editor is not responsible for the opinions that
may be expressed by cor-
respondents.
Correspondence communicating Catholic news
will be gladly received. We solicit the attention
of our friends in the Dominion to this
matter.
We cannot undertake to return rejected manu-
scripts.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For July, 1880.
THURSDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen. Bp. Egan,
Philadelphia, died, 1814. Bp. Chanche,
Natchez, died, 1852.
FRIDAY, 23.—St. Hilary, Bishop and Mar-
tyr. St. Liborius, Bishop and Confessor.
SATURDAY, 24.—Vigil of St. James. St. Chris-
tina, Virgin and Martyr.
SUNDAY, 25.—Ascension of Pentecost. St. James
the Greater, Apostle. St. Christopher, Mar-
tyr. Epist. I Cor. iv. 9-15. Gosp. Matt. xx.
20-23. Last Gosp. Luke xviii. 9-14. Cons. Abp.
Blanchet, Orleans, 1851.
MONDAY, 26.—St. Anne, Mother of the B. V. M.
TUESDAY, 27.—St. Pantoleon, Martyr.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—St. S. Nazarius, Celsius, and
Victor, Martyrs, and Innocent, Pope and
Confessor.

Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, M. P. for Dungarvan
thinks he is a great man and should lead the
Irish party. He makes noise enough
to lead an earthquake and the Falls of
Niagara combined, but the trouble is, no one
seems to heed him. He is now seeking
alliance with the Times, but the Times does
not want him, and so he must remain an in-
dependent party of his own, with Hugh O'Don-
nell as his head and tail, until Dungarvan gives
him his cons.

The New York Sun of the 17th inst. says:
"An appalling disaster, or rather disappoint-
ment, has fallen upon Newport in the sudden
and unexpected announcement that Prince
Leopold has been obliged to cancel all his
Newport engagements." This, however, could
be borne with a certain degree of sym-
pathy, save for the trivial excuse proffered—
"owing to a slight injury to one of his
ankles, received while salmon fishing." The
thinness of the apology is mortifying; it is a
lame excuse."

It is related in Holy Writ of the prophet
Jonah that he was angry because Nineveh
was not destroyed and his prophecy thereby
sustained. To read some of the British
journals, one would be led to think that the
Irish leaders are sorry because the dreadful
famine they predicted, if relief were not fur-
nished, has not come to pass. If the Irish
leaders really wanted a famine and its com-
plicants, all they had to do was to hold their
peace, for it certainly would not be the
Lord Lient. of Ireland or the London Times
who would be inclined to sound the alarm.
The Times thinks another great depletion
would not be a very great misfortune.

The election campaign has now fairly be-
gun on the other side of the lakes, which
will not be over before the 4th of November
next. All kinds of cries are gotten up to
gather votes, and all sorts of tricks resorted
to, some of them being disreputable in the
extreme. The Republicans, among other
efforts at bulldozing the people, have given
out that General Hancock is a Catholic, and,
as we all know, that is much worse than
being an atheist, and a letter purporting to
be from Cardinal McCloskey appears in
some of the papers, which, after thanking
God for Hancock's nomination, concludes as
follows:—May the earnest prayers of the
faithful place you in the highest position in
the Republic. (Signed) John, Cardinal." Of
course, this is an impudent forgery and a
very clumsy piece of electioneering strategy,
but it goes to show what an amount of
bigotry still lives in their parties one of whose
sub-divisions is Know-Nothingism.

CHARLES COX, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, in
New York, in August last, was hanged in
that city on Friday. He was surrounded by
clergymen, sang the usual hymns, and ex-
pressed the usual assurance in his eternal sal-
vation. The murder was one of the most
atrocious and unprovoked on record, and we
had almost forgotten to say that the usual
efforts at commutation were made. It

seems to be the fashion to try and com-
mune the sentence of murderers both in
Canada and the States, though why we are at
as much loss to imagine as that low-necked
dresses should be considered the mode. The
murderer sends his victim before his Maker
without preparation, while he himself has
generally some months given him to repent
and go to heaven. All the advantages are on
his side; he may escape, he may be found not
guilty, his sentence may be commuted, and
at all events he is sure, except in Texas, of
being allowed time to prepare. Why it is,
therefore, that such compassion should be
shown him, and, inferentially, so little for his
victim, is one of the mysteries.

Mr. FARNELL would like to see the Irish
tenant farmers emigrate, but his idea of emi-
gration differs from that of the landlords, for
while they would wish to see them cross the
Atlantic and be thus rid of them forever, Mr.
Farnell wants them to leave the barren, sterile
patches to which they are condemned and
settle on the sheep pastures and deer parks of
the absentees, and cultivate them for the
benefit of themselves, their children and their
country. What good does the raising of
mutton do them when they never eat, and as for
venison they know of it only in name. If
Mr. Farnell's plan were adopted, of settling
the tenants on the grazing lands, it would
give them an opportunity of becoming pur-
chasers on easy terms. His idea is to issue
land debentures at 4 1/2 per cent. interest,
guaranteed by the State. Nothing can be
simpler, nothing more just, and nothing half
so plain as that something like it must be
done before the people of Ireland are content.

Dr. TANNER has now fasted over twenty
days and still lives, and, if the reports are
correct, begins to grow fat. His extraordi-
nary feat is the wonder of America. There is
hardly a doubt of its being genuine, for the
doctor is too well watched to be able to
deceive were he so inclined. All the func-
tions of nature seem to be in a complete state
of rest, and one eminent surgeon thinks that
not only can he fast for forty days, but for a
whole year if necessary. Meanwhile, mar-
vellous stories come pouring in concerning
fasting people and their fasts, compared to
which the case of Dr. Tanner is but child's
play, if they are true. One young girl is
reported to have fasted nineteen years. One
of the Governors-General of India, once upon
a time, was called upon to witness a proceed-
ing which beats the doctor's fasting all hol-
low. It was no less than the burial of a live
man in a vault bricked completely over, after
his mouth, eyes, nostrils and ears had been
sealed up. A guard was then placed over
the grave night and day for a year, when the
man was resuscitated, but not before he had
undergone intense agony. Those who buried
and revived the native were in possession of a
secret they would not reveal, and it may be
that as it may, the forty days fast is a wonder-
ful thing.

If the Honorable Mr. Blake would only
read an article in the Glasgow Herald of July
the 3rd, he would perhaps change his views
as regards his darling scheme of federation
of the Empire. That paper laments in
melancholy strain the course the colonies are
so blindly pursuing in the matter of tariff,
especially Canada. It regrets the Colonies
have been given so much latitude, but espe-
cially the power over their own tariff, which
prevents England forcing free trade upon
them, and it hopes for federation of the
empire or some scheme whereby a great
federal Parliament, (in which Great Britain
will of course be supreme) which will en-
able imperial wrongs to be righted. Accord-
ing to the Glasgow Herald, all the world is
wrong except Great Britain. The European
countries go in unanimously for protection,
and the Colonies follow suite. It is only
natural that England and Scotland should
wish for protection, having half the machinery
of the world at their disposal and all the labor
they require, but it is also natural enough
when other nations do not view industrial
affairs through the same spectacles. When
England did not have such immense work-
shops and such a large merchant navy to
carry the produce of her mills and her
factories all over the earth, she was protec-
tionist. If all the nations agreed on free trade
with England, she would gradually attract
their wealth and leave them beggars, and
entirely dependent upon her, but they are
not fools, and Canada, though only a Colony,
is intelligent enough to learn.

THERE can be now no mistake as to the re-
vival of trade, in so far as Montreal is con-
cerned, and, we sincerely believe, in the
Dominion of Canada as a whole. It is a fact
that must be admitted, if figures are of any
earthly use. The Internal Revenue receipts
for the month ending June 30th are \$86,982,
against \$36,147 for the same month of 1879.
The increase of vessels in port from sea for
the same month compared with June of last
year is 15 vessels and over 30,000 tons. There
have arrived this month sixteen more
steamers than in June last year. The Customs
receipts for June, 1880, are \$573,363.86
against \$248,207.61 for June, 1879, an increase
of \$325,156.25. For the fiscal year ending
June 30th, 1880, the total amount is \$5,232,-
808.18. There were 20 vessels laden with
sugar this month against seven in this month
last year. But leaving figures out of the
question, the most casual observer walking
our streets, except he is a grit politician,
must confess that Montreal is as prosperous
as during any time within the past decade.
The business men themselves are the last
to acknowledge that the depression is over, for
the reason that the past stagnation has made
them cautious and inclined them to be pes-

simists. Those who have eyes, however, can
see. They can notice the vast difference that
exists between the summer of 1880 and that
of 1879, especially in the outward appearance
of the workmen, and the comparatively
small numbers of them forced to remain idle
spectators on the corners or the streets.
Whether this hum of industry is an effect of
the national policy or not, we care not to en-
quire; it is there and we are satisfied, but
we certainly think the national policy has
done no harm.

LACROSSE, Canada's national game, is
spreading and recommending itself to the
lovers of manly sport more and more every
day, not only on this continent, but in Great
Britain and Ireland, while in Canada itself it
is fast superseding the inferior and less
scientific game of base ball, and has beaten
cricket out of the field long ago. Being the
recognized national game of this country, we
should take a pride in it, and foster a love for
a pastime that is at once manly, bracing and
enobling. Mr. McNaught of Toronto, Sec-
retary of the Convention, thinks a good deal
of lacrosse, for he has written a book
on it, and a very good and well written book it
is. Lacrosse is extensively patronised by the
public, who are so much interested in it that
it pains them to learn that dissensions have
arisen among clubs, brought on principally
through sordid motives. If this impression
becomes general it will do a good deal to
bring even lacrosse into disrepute. The
Montreal club is especially to blame in this
regard, for they it is who are chiefly respon-
sible for the jealousies and bickerings that
have arisen, not only by their pettish, child-
like action, but by their eager desire to make
money. They withdrew from the Convention
because they could not succeed in
beating the Shamrocks, and they now want
to play them, but not, it seems, for the
championship. What, then, is it for except
money? If they really want to play the
champions, nothing is easier than to challenge
them fairly and squarely, or have done with
it. If the Lacrosse Convention should so ar-
range that the game would be kept free from
money matters, which should be foreign to
it, it will be rendering a service not only to
lacrosse, but to the public, for otherwise we
shall see it degenerating and hear of games
being sold quite as often as boat races and
prize fights.

MR. O'CONNOR'S LETTER.

The celebrated letter of the Hon. John
O'Connor has become almost historical, and
would most assuredly be so if it had been
written in times of religious excitement.
The Catholic press is divided on the epistle.
The Liberal secular press of course condemn
it, while the Conservative papers discreetly
hold their tongues when they do not deal
with it very courteously. The London
Catholic Record is enthusiastic in its approval
of the letter, while the Toronto Tri-
bune is delighted, not because it agrees
with it in the abstract, but because it may be
the means of increasing its circulation at the
expense of the Irish Canadian, and the same
sordid motive, if we are to believe Mr. Boyle's
paper, also actuates the Catholic Record. We,
ourselves, are grieved that the unfortunate
effusion ever saw the light for far different
reasons, and chiefly because it has done mis-
chief through exciting the sarcasm, however
well suppressed, of the secular press through-
out Canada. What they say amounts to
this: If it be true that Roman Catholics have
to vote as their clergy direct them, in self-
defence Protestants must unite against them,
and as we are the more numerous the result
is not doubtful. This is really too bad, and
shows what an amount of mischief indiscreet
letters can accomplish in twenty-four hours.
We would not so much mind the loss of place
and prestige belonging to the great Catholic
body, which composes within it more than a
third of the population of Canada, the
agitation may bring about, for we are almost
as isolated as we can be, as the position we
are driven to occupy if Mr. O'Connor's docu-
ment has the slightest chance of being ac-
cepted by the Catholic hierarchy of Canada.
As we have remarked, the Toronto Tribune
is enthusiastic over the quarrel, and the Catho-
lic Record delighted, for it affords each of them
a chance to pitch into their common enemy,
the Irish Canadian, and compete with it for
circulation. But as the True Witness is
non-political it is ashamed and disgusted.
It thinks there is something higher than
miserable politics which should govern
journals pretending to be Catholic.
It is not a good sign when such a momen-
tous question as the connection between
religion and politics should be left to be
decided by political newspapers, which must
necessarily be guided by politicians, and
politicians at that, though Catholics, are
as bitterly opposed to each other as the Globe
and Mail. The Toronto Tribune, for in-
stance, has politics for its raison d'etre, and if
the Hon. Mr. Mowatt pronounced John Calvin
a saint of the Church, the political hack should
have to make out a case in his favor or com-
mit suicide. With regard to the Record it is
different. The Record has up to this acted
impartially in politics, and if it has
adopted John O'Connor's views, it is because
it is sincere, its opinions being, however,
strengthened by the desire to have a filig at a
rival. The Irish Canadian is instinctively
honest in its course. It is often foolish,
often erratic in its policy, and still often
absurd, but on the whole it is consistent, and
never hesitates to attack any party that does
not do justice to its constituents. As regards
the celebrated letter itself, we of course take
it for granted that it has already been con-
demned by nine-tenths of the Catholic popu-
lation, and hence, we still allow it to sink
into its grave without more noise.

THE "GLOBE" ON CANADIAN KNOW-
NOTHINGISM.

The Toronto Globe, in its issue of the 17th
inst., contains a bitter article, headed "Know-
Nothingism in Canada," in which it supports
the Hon. Mr. Crooks in his policy of bringing
English professors to fill the chairs in the
Toronto universities, and denounces what it
chooses to call the "yell of the cultured
youth of Canada" against such a policy.
For our own part we sympathise with the
cultured youth. We believe that the policy
of introducing English aldes-de-camp, Eng-
lish professors, and English snobbery gener-
ally, should be stopped. It does not speak
well for Canadian universities that they can-
not produce men of sufficient intellect to
educate the youth of their country, that is, if
it were true, which it undoubtedly is not.
There is no analogy between the importation
of English professors to Canada and the im-
portation of Irish immigrants to the United
States. There is certainly nothing wrong in
bringing professors of classics from Oxford to
the Toronto University, but it would damp
the patriotism of Canadians if the practice
became general, and this is what the Globe
would not object to. Herbert Spencer thinks
the bias of patriotism is good if not carried
too far, but the Globe tries to take care it shall
not exist at all, and would instil into the
minds of Canadians that not only are they
not capable of governing themselves, but of
teaching themselves and drilling themselves.
All other things being equal, the Globe seems
to imply that the cultured, aristocratic Eng-
lishman should get the preference. Some
four or five years ago a Mr. Forsythe came
to this country from Dundee, Scotland, and
was immediately given a position in the P. O.
Department by the Hon. Mr. McKenzie, and
he was scarcely two years in Canada when he
was promoted over the heads of fifty de-
serving seniors, with a salary of \$3,000 a
year. In fact, an office was specially created
for him. And why? Not because of super-
ior ability, but because he came well re-
commended from Dundee. How long shall
we continue to look abroad for prophets?
Every year that rolls over witnesses some of
our most intellectual young men going to
the States to push their fortunes, w<sup>h</sup> ac-
cording to the Hon. Adam Crooks, we <sup>h</sup>
to look to England for teachers of classics and
cultured education. If Mr. Warren, the
famous Oxford scholar, is so great a pundit, why
does not Oxford keep him? Or does the
Globe want latin taught in a Canadian Uni-
versity with a cultured London accent? If
it be found that Canada cannot produce a
professor of classics, by all means let us im-
port one, either from Oxford or elsewhere,
but if we can find one to the manor born let
us have him. It is high time charity and re-
wards and emoluments should commence at
home, and be distributed there, if Canada
is ever to amount to anything besides an
appendage of the British Crown. If
the Globe and Mr. Crooks be given their way, it
will come to pass that this country will be
classed in the same category as India, "a
deceitful fine country, you know, to place the
sons of our aristocracy."

BISMARCK AND THE FREEMASONS.

Prince Bismarck is now an old man, and
his physicians say not in a very healthy state,
but, notwithstanding, he is not afraid of
making more enemies, which, though he can-
not deal with as he would wish in his own
life time, he intends perhaps transmitting to
a grateful nation. On account of the reticence
of the Austrians the world is not in a position
to know whether Sadowa still rankles in their
hearts, but it is certainly understood that
France does not forget Sedan. But besides
those two powers which Bismarck has de-
spised and humbled, there is Denmark, there
are the Social-democrats, there are the free
cities and there are the Jesuits, not to speak
of the Catholic Church herself, against which
he has waged a bitter and unjust war.
One might suppose that those would be
enemies powerful and numerous enough even
for a great man like Bismarck, but one would
be mistaken, for he has lately created another
enemy in freemasonry. The Prince himself,
strange to say, is not an F. & A. M., and not
being so, he cannot reach to the bottom of it,
and, like Napoleon, detests anything he can-
not control or understand. At a soiree given
by Bismarck last May, he is reported to have
said in the course of a conversation of rather
a public nature: "It is easier to negotiate with
the Jesuits, who are sensible people, than
with the freemasons, who can outwit the
cleverest."

Now, Prince Bismarck is no fool, and if he
used the expression attributed to him, we may
feel sure that he meant something by it, and
also that he intended it as a warning against
a large and influential guild whom he does
not like, though why he does not like them
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IRISH NEWS.

A Central News telegram says:—At two o'clock on Saturday morning, June 26th, during the debate on Mr. Parnell's proposal to allocate a portion of the Irish Church surplus to Irish relief purposes, Mr. O'Donnell was taken suddenly ill. He left the house, and while crossing the lobby fell violently to the encaustic floor, cutting his face. It was discovered that the hon. gentleman was in a fit. He lay perfectly motionless, but happily soon revived sufficient to permit of his removal to the Westminster Palace Hotel, where he is staying.

The Roman Catholic Bishops met on the 29th of June at Maynooth. Resolutions were adopted expressing thanks to the civilized world generally for their donations for the relief of Irish distress, and expressing regret that the late Government had not acceded to the request made by the bishops in October last for the establishment of reproductive works. The bishops also expressed their sympathy with the people in their efforts to obtain a reform of the land laws, and, at the same time, a hope and trust that the people would not do anything contrary to the principles of eternal justice.—Cork Herald.

THE ROYAL CORK CITY ARTILLERY MILITIA. This regiment was disembarked on 26th June at Kinsale. As many as 350 men answered the trumpet call at eleven o'clock: they were played some distance by the band of the 9th regiment, and were met by the band of the 9th a short way from the railway station, whither the band of the gaiter corps then played them. The band was accompanied by the station by Captain Mundy, the Adjutant, and the captains and other officers of the regiment, who saw them off by a special train at 12 o'clock. The arrangements and accommodations made by the railway manager were most satisfactory and complete. The conduct of the men were excellent while they were under training. On Monday, the 28th inst., the West Cork Artillery will be embodied.

On 20th of June, at midnight, about six hundred members of religious fraternities and others left Limerick, which was densely crowded by thousands anxious to witness the novel proceeding. The pilgrims were accompanied by the Rev. Father O'Shaughnessy, curate of St. Michael's, as spiritual director, he having obtained the consent of the Rev. Doctor Butler, Roman Catholic bishop, the Redemptorist Fathers who lead the fraternities not being able to accompany the pilgrims, as contrary to the rules of the order. The train was a very long one, consisting of about twenty carriages all filled with the passengers, who were accompanied by the band of the Boy's Industrial School. As the train moved off the pilgrims were loudly cheered by the vast assembly, when they began singing hymns specially prepared for the occasion.

There was again last week a falling off in the number of emigrants leaving Dublin for Liverpool en route for the United States, as compared with the previous six days, when considerably less than 300 persons went away. It is now said that no further emigration on an extensive scale will take place from the West of Ireland until at least the fall of the year, when the nature of this year's crops will be determined. Of the departures last week, numbering less than 200, they were nearly all from Mayo, Sligo, and Leitrim, and were, as usual, of the agricultural class, pretty equally divided between young women and men, and most of them were proceeding to join relatives in the States. For the past couple of days there has been an extraordinary exodus of Connacht harvestmen from the North Wall to England, on Friday and Saturday not fewer than 5,000 going across, and during the present week it is expected they will leave Dublin for English agricultural districts at the rate of a thousand each evening.

Newry has been once more the scene of rioting of a disgraceful character. The 28th of June was fixed upon by the members of the Pound street band—all Roman Catholics—for their annual excursion, and before starting Constable Duddy advised them not to drive through some streets principally inhabited by Protestants, but the advice was not taken. At the head of Talbot street one of the occupants of the first break fired a pistol, and stone throwing at once commenced between the rival parties. Had it not been for the interposition of the constabulary there would have been bad work, but no person was injured so far as could be learned. In the evening, acting on the advice of Mr. John Cunningham, the band returned to their homes by a different route, and a collision was averted. Shortly afterwards a number of young people, boys and girls, sallied out, and stone-throwing commenced. The windows of several houses, principally occupied by Protestants, were smashed, and in a short time Conlin street was in a ferment. Mr. McCullagh, R. M., and all the available police were on the scene. It was close ten o'clock when quiet was restored to the neighborhood. Some arrests were made.

Judge Ormsby had before him, in the Land Court, on 28th of June, a case presenting somewhat peculiar features. It arose out of a claim made by one Samuel Ralph to be paid £500, being the amount of 20 years' annuity alleged to be due to him. It appeared from his own statement that in 1825, while a boy, Ralph left Trim for America, where he remained for some years. He spent a considerable portion of his time in Canada also. In the same year as Ralph left for America a man named William Beckett died in this country, and left an annuity of £30 to his daughter Frances and her representative. Ralph alleges that his mother Fanny was the daughter of Wm. Beckett, but that he never heard anything about the annuity until he accidentally met his sister in America many years after he had gone there, and ascertained the fact from her. He alleges that he then wrote over to the sisters in Dublin, making inquiries about the annuity, but that they never received any reply, and that being too poor himself he was unable to take steps to assert his rights until a nephew of his had recently taken the case in hands for him. After Beckett's death his property was sold in the Landed Estates Court, and Mr. J. T. Hinds, solicitor, was appointed agent to the purchaser, who it was now sought to hold responsible for the payment of the annuity to the claimant. The case for the purchaser is that the annuity was regularly paid to Samuel Ralph up to the period of his death in June 1846, and that in 1847 the portion due was paid to his administrators, so that the point which Judge Ormsby will be practically called upon to decide will have reference to the identity of the present applicant. A large number of witnesses, including many especially brought over from America, will be examined in the case. The matter came before the court on Monday on a motion to adjourn the hearing for a week; and, as there was no opposition, Judge Ormsby acceded to the request.—Irish Times.

A murder of an agrarian nature is reported from County Mayo. Mr. David Fenick, agent to Mr. George Mayo, late M.P., County Mayo, was shot dead at four o'clock on Tuesday. Mr.

Fenick was returning from the Presentment Sessions at Ballinrobe to his own house at Brownstown, about four miles distant, when, after passing three or four men on the road, and having gone only a few yards, he was fired at, the shot penetrating his back. He at once turned around, and on facing them one of the men fired another shot, which took effect under the left eye. Raising one of his hands to protect himself a third shot was fired, and the bullet went through his hand. He then fell to the ground, and the men searched him, for what purpose is not known. Mr. Fenick was subsequently found on the road in an insensible state by the county surveyor. Mr. Fenick, on becoming conscious, said that he would be able to identify the men, though he did not previously know them. He died yesterday evening. No arrests have been made. Some time ago an iron bolt had been put up in the district for his protection, as he swore before a Magistrate that upon the eve of the Mayo election he was shot at. An inquest will be held.

MR. CALLAN, M.P., AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN. Sir,—By kindly giving publicity to the enclosed letter from the eminent firm of auditors and public accountants, Messrs. Kovans and Kean, you will much oblige, yours faithfully, PATRICK EGAN.

"35 Dame-street, Dublin, 2nd July, 1880. "GENTLEMEN—We have your favour, requesting our attention to the statement (as reported in this morning's papers) made in the House of Commons by Mr. Callan, M.P., that the Land League had dishonestly and fraudulently allocated money intended for the relief of distress to political purposes at the last general election, and had refused an audit of their accounts. In reply, we can state the accounts of the Land League Relief Fund, from its commencement to 30th April 1880, were submitted to us for audit; and on 20th May we certified them correct. We can further testify that no portion of such fund was applied to any other purpose whatsoever than the relief of distress, and that the statement of Mr. Callan to the contrary is entirely devoid of foundation.—We are yours truly, KEVANS AND KEAN, Public Auditors, and Associates Institute of Chartered Accountants. "Patrick Egan, Esq., Treasurer Irish Land League."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rev. Father Whalen will shortly leave the city for Montreal. He has decided, it is understood, to join the Oblat Order. His many friends will deeply regret his departure from the city.—Ottawa Citizen.

NOVICES.—It is reported that Gen. Sherman's son, Thomas, and Senator Kernan's son, Thomas, who are now at the novitiate of the Society of Jesus, in England, will soon return home to enter the scholasticate of the Society at Woodstock, Maryland.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Arichat has been appointed Delegate Apostolic to represent the Pope, who by his recent decree has withdrawn the "Sisters of Charity," of Halifax, from all jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Halifax, to place them "sub jurisdictione sua immediata."

Thus Reuter telegraphs:—"The claim of the Roman Catholic bishops in England to exercise jurisdiction over religious bodies will be discussed to-morrow by the Congregation of Cardinals, in presence of the Pope, when a definite decision is expected to be taken." The thing has been contradicted over and over, but Reuter sticks to it with characteristic tenacity. He is incorrigible.

The Society of Jesus is about to establish novitiates in England and in Jersey. The Dominicans and a portion of the Franciscans are going to settle in the Tyrol; the Carthusians and Trappists proceed to England; the Recollets and Franciscans of the Observance, who devote themselves chiefly to missionary work in the Holy Land, intend to seek a refuge in the Levant, transferring their novitiates to the Tyrol. Many of them have been offered a temporary home by the bishops and secular clergy. Some few, the Oratorians, for instance, assume lay attire.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held in the Canadian Pacific Hotel last night, July 5th, and was well attended. Mr. John Haverley, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. About a dozen persons, proposed at the last meeting, were elected members. A committee was appointed to report to a special meeting of the society, to be held on Tuesday night, as to celebrating the anniversary of Daniel O'Connell, on the 6th of August, by a musical and literary entertainment in the City Hall. The treasurer's quarterly report was presented, showing the society to be in a healthy condition financially. The report was received and adopted. After the transaction of some other routine business the meeting adjourned.—Winnipeg Times.

Rome, Monday.—The committee of the congregation De Propaganda Fide having decided that the claim of the Roman Catholic Bishops in England to exercise jurisdiction over members of religious bodies should be rejected, the Pope directed that judgment be deferred, and that all documents on the subject be submitted to him before the Cardinals met to pronounce upon the matter. The Cardinals were to have assembled on the 15th inst., but on the morning of that day they received counter orders from his Holiness. It is pointed out in clerical circles that canonical and judicial objections would prevent the congregation of Cardinals from admitting the claim of the English Catholic Bishops, while on the other hand its rejection might prejudice the interests of the Church in England. The Pope is therefore said to be considering the expediency of issuing a special Bull sanctioning episcopal jurisdiction with certain limitations.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyst on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farina etc., 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 tin.

SEPARATE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

PRIZE LIST. The Examination of the Separate School Scholars took place in the Hall at the Rectory, on Monday, 12th July. The following is the PRIZE LIST.

- 1st.—Charles McTague, 2nd Christian doctrine, 1st Orthography, 1st composition, 1st home work and 1st grammar.
2nd.—John Ryan, 1st Christian doctrine, 1st history, 1st intellectual arithmetic, 1st written arithmetic, 3rd letter writing and 2nd grammar.
3rd.—William Graham, 1st good conduct, 2nd history, 2nd geography, 2nd letter writing and 4th grammar.
4th.—Thos. Dunford, 1st letter writing, 2nd orthography, 2nd grammar, and 3rd written arithmetic.
5th.—A. Kelly, 1st intellectual arithmetic, (2nd division) 3rd composition, 4th Christian doctrine, and 4th home work.
6th.—P. Andrich, 1st application, 2nd home work, 4th good conduct, and 4th geography.
7th.—Fred. Hensly, 1st good conduct, 2nd application, and 4th geography.
8th.—John O'Donnell, 3rd Christian doctrine, 4th letter writing, and 4th written arithmetic (1st division).
9th.—B. Farrell, 4th orthography, 2nd reading, (1st division) and 3rd grammar.
10th.—Dennis Burns, 3rd reading, (1st division) 3rd arithmetic, and 2nd application.
11th.—James Bulger, 4th composition, and 4th home work.
12th.—Hugh Cuthbertson, 3rd intellectual arithmetic, (1st section) and 4th written arithmetic.
13th.—James Wallace, 4th reading, (1st division) and 4th grammar.
14th.—William Dunford, 4th grammar, (1st division) and 4th home work.
15th.—R. Redwin, 2nd reading, (1st division) 4th good conduct.
16th.—William Gay, 4th history, and 4th memory lessons.
17th.—Ed. McCarroll, 4th Christian doctrine, (2nd division).
18th.—Daniel O'Connor, 4th memory lessons, (2nd division).
19th.—J. Dandeleau, 3rd orthography, (1st division).
20th.—R. Gore, 4th reading, 4th written arithmetic, (1st division).
21st.—John Stephens, 2nd written arithmetic, (2nd division).
22nd.—W. J. McNamey, 4th history, (1st division).
23rd.—H. McCann, 4th written arithmetic, (2nd division).
24th.—William Keogh, 2nd memory lessons, (1st division).
25th.—James Ryan, 3rd geography, (2nd division).
27th.—James Purcell, 4th history.
28th.—Hugh O'Brien, 3rd application, 2nd division.
29th.—James Barber, 4th application, 3rd division.
30th.—William Howard, 4th Christian doctrine, 3rd division.
31st.—Charles Carroll, 3rd history, 2nd division.
32nd.—James Walsh, 2nd grammar, 2nd division.
33rd.—Edward Searle, 4th orthography, 2nd division.
34th.—H. Newton, 4th history, 3rd division.
35th.—H. Newton, 2nd history, 3rd division.

SECOND SECTION.

- 1st.—Joseph McGinnis, 1st good conduct and application.
2nd.—Greg. Higgins, 2nd good conduct and 1st memory lesson.
3rd.—John O'Donoghue, 3rd good conduct, and 2nd memory lesson.
4th.—John Dooley, 3rd application, 2nd home work.
5th.—F. Stewart, 3rd reading.
Thomas Gibbon, 1st reading, 2nd division.
6th.—P. Collins, 3rd home work.
7th.—Joseph Eigherington, 3rd application.
8th.—Moses Graham, 4th memory lesson.
9th.—C. A. Burns, 4th good conduct.
10th.—T. Purcell, 4th application to home studies.
11th.—James Gerceau, 2nd reading.
12th.—Edward Nagle, 4th history.
13th.—James McGee, 3rd spelling.
14th.—Joseph Lynch, 2nd spelling.
15th.—Edward Carroll, 2nd Christian doctrine.
16th.—Joseph Andrich, 4th application.
17th.—Bart Stephens, 4th arithmetic.
18th.—Albert Andrich, 3rd spelling.
19th.—Joseph Hallet, 3rd memory lessons.

BOYS JUNIOR DIVISION.

- FIRST DIVISION.
James Stephens, general proficiency; 1st prize, attendance.
Joseph Carney, 1st prize, reading.
Michael Gallagher, 3rd prize, reading; 1st, writing.
James Quin, 2nd prize, writing.
Joseph Skelton, 1st prize, catechism.
John Sullivan, 1st prize, spelling.
Louis Hunt, 2nd prize, arithmetic; 1st, truthfulness.
John O'Connor, 1st prize, good conduct.
John Kelly, 2nd prize, reading.
Fernando Fromm, 1st prize, arithmetic.
Thomas Merilhan, 3rd prize, writing.
Miles Sweeney, 2nd prize, spelling.
Patrick Coleman, 1st prize, obedience.

SECOND DIVISION.

- Thomas Ryan, 1st prize, catechism.
Walter Skelton, 1st prize, reading; 1st writing.
Matthew Skelton, 1st prize, spelling, 1st amiability.
John Mulligan, 2nd prize, catechism.
Peter McTague, general improvement.
John Cox, prize, neatness.
John Mulligan, prize, politeness.
Robert Fields, 2nd prize, spelling.

FIRST BOOK.

- Felix Malone, 1st prize, reading.
Willie Sullivan, 1st prize, good conduct.
Joseph Gallagher, 1st prize, spelling.
Patrick McGee, 1st prize, catechism.
Thomas Lee, 2nd prize, reading.
Willie Niebon, 2nd prize, attendance.

WRITING.

- Pupils over 12 years old, 1st prize, Thomas Dunford; 2nd, Fred. Hendley.
Pupils over 10 years old and less than 13, 1st prize, Chas. McTague; 2nd, John Ryan; 3rd, Hugh Oubertson; 4th, James Bulger.
Improvement in writing, Edward Mack Carroll.

PUPILS 10 YEARS OLD AND UNDER.

- 1st prize, Denis Burns; 2nd, James Ryan; 3rd, Jonas Dandeleau; 4th, James Purcell.

DRAWING.

- 1st prize, Richard Readwin; 2nd, Denis Burns.

GEOMETRY.

- 1st prize, Chas. McTague; 2nd, John Ryan.

MENTERATION.

- 1st prize, Chas. McTague; 2nd, John Ryan; 3rd, Albert Kelley.

PRIZES GIVEN BY MR. DAY.

- 1st prize (improvement in writing and general proficiency) merited by Chas. McTague.
2nd prize (improvement in writing) merited by John Ryan.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Presented by gentlemen of the city.
Prize for General Proficiency—Presented by Mr. J. L. Murphy, and obtained by Master Chas. McTague.
Prize for Excellence in Intellectual Arithmetic—Presented by Mr. J. E. McElderry, and obtained by Master John Ryan.
Prize for Excellence in Home Studies and Work—Presented by Mr. T. J. Day, and obtained by Master F. Dunford.
Prize for Application and Assiduity in School—Presented by Mr. T. J. Day, and obtained by Master F. Henley.
Prize for good conduct, presented by T. J. Day, equally merited by Wm. Graham, Albert Kelly, Phillip Andrich, John O'Donnell, Denis Burns, R. Readwin, Wm. Gay, Mack Carroll, H. Cuthbertson, Bernard Farrell, Joseph McGinnis, T. Dunford, Greg. Higgins, J. Dandeleau, Fred. Hendley, H. O'Brien, and James Bulger.

Two prizes of equal merit, presented by Messrs. J. E. McElderry and J. L. Murphy for the most punctual attendance in the sanctuary of Our Lady's Church during 1879-80, and obtained by Masters Albert Kelly and John Ryan.
Names of those who excelled: M. Kearney, John Ryan, D. Burns, Albert Kelly, Charles McTague, T. Dunford, W. Graham.
After the prizes had been presented Rev. Father Hamel complimented the teacher, Mr. Aylward, on the proficiency of his scholars. A drama in two acts, entitled "Double Triumph," written by the Rev. J. O'Brien, was performed by a number of young lads.—Ottawa Citizen.

A WISE DEACON.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."
"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars a piece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

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JEDBURGH JUSTICE.

Mr. Farnell was quite right, despite the expectation of Mr. O'Donoghue, in declaring that the Irish people have not desired the imprisonment of the member for Northampton. The Irish people have ever been characterized by a noble Christian tolerance. When other nations persecuted, Ireland saved; whom other nations expelled, Ireland welcomed. Being the fittest and truest in her faith, she has been the most liberal and generous in her acts. This is the best tribute that a nation could give to the sincerity of its religious belief.

Differing wide as the poles asunder from the member for Northampton, as regards Divine things, the Irish people regard with equal contempt and aversion the conduct of those who pervert the occasion for the making of clap-trap speeches on behalf of a cause which would be infinitely better served by their silence. Their co-operation with the worst enemies of Ireland, on this occasion, does not tend to commend their conduct more closely to the approval of Irish people. The fact that they have never raised an objection to men of the most bigoted or the most infidel opinions, who were the advocates of the destruction of our country's liberties, does not strengthen their position when they fall in at the tail of a heterogeneous horde of British bigots to hound down one of the few men who dared, in the most trying times, to uphold the right of Ireland to freedom and of Irishmen to live at liberty in their native land.

Some Irish members have acted with manliness and courage, and they may feel confident that their conduct will receive approval by a people keen to perceive the hollowness of pretentious championing and the injustice of recognising a member for punishment and not for privilege.—Dublin Irishman.

The Duke of Edinburgh on his return from St. Petersburg will hoist his flag in the Hercules and proceed to Portland. There he will be joined by the Audacious, Penelope, Hector, Warrior, Defence, Lord Warden, and Valiant, all frigate of the first reserve squadron. With these ships the Duke of Edinburgh will proceed to the coast of Ireland to join the Channel Squadron—under the command of Admiral Hood, and the combined squadrons will then go on a three weeks' evolutions cruise.

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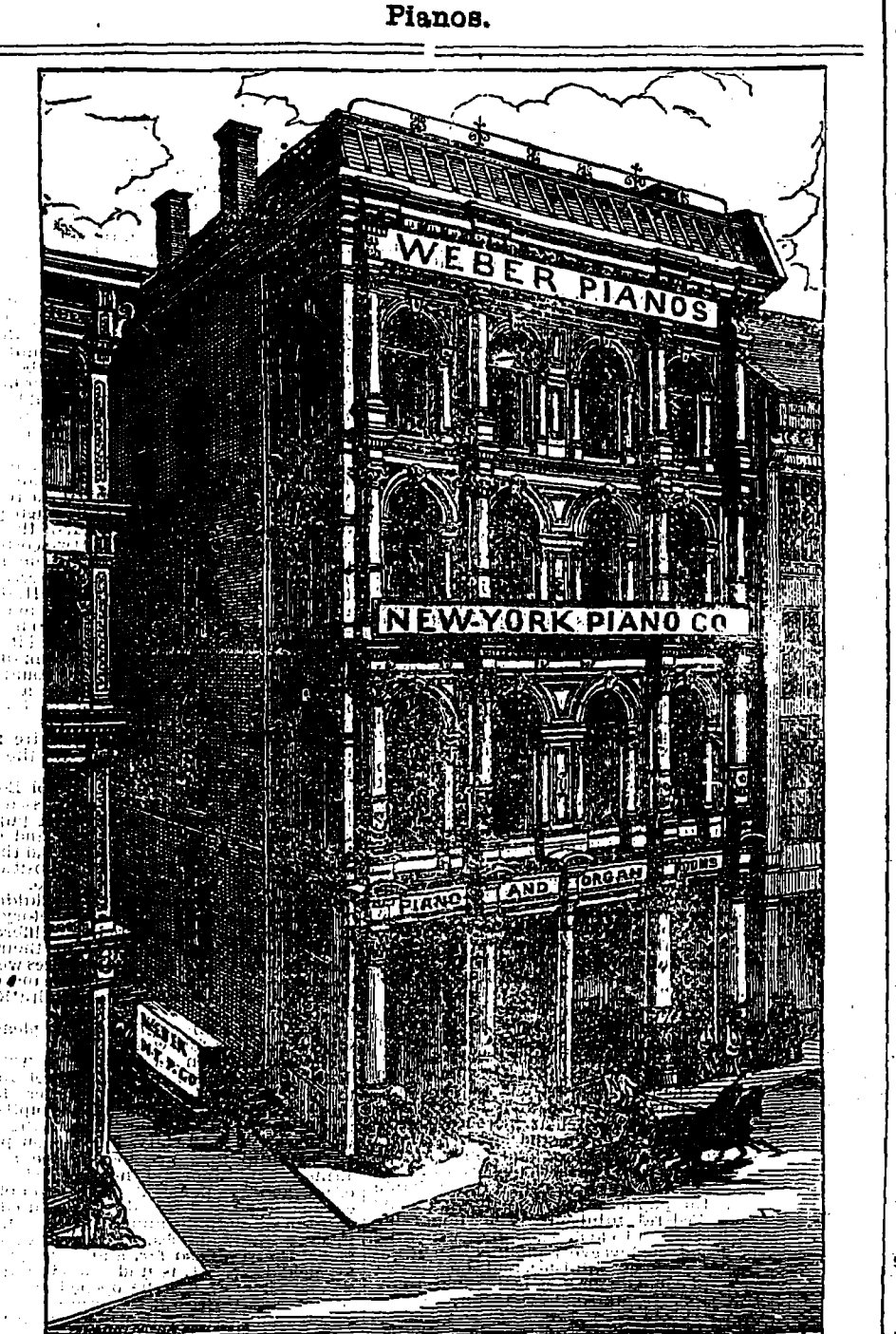
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