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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 50.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN IRELAND!!

MPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE LAND BILL

DUBLIS, July 19.—At the weekly meeting of the Land League to-night, Mr. Sexton said the only thing positive was that the Land Bill would drive the Irish out of Ireland. Baron O'Hagan's career had not been one of striking public consistency. Mr. Lyton, in the House of Commons, distinguished himself more by attacks upon the genuine representatives of Ireland than by anything else, and Mr. Vernon was a landlord of the landlords. It was time for the League to consider immediately whether they ought not to convene a representative assembly, for the purpose of deciding upon their future course.

Mr. Gordon, one of the Traversers in the recent trials, has been found guilty for having, atter his arrest under the Coercion Act, incited the crowd to murder.

LONDON, July 19.—Dublin papers received

here contain full comments upon the present condition of the Irish Land Bill and the shape in which it is now probable it will be reported from committee of the whole to the House. The Irish Times considers that the section providing for a land commission is not strong enough. The Freeman's Journal says members of the commission, as provided for in the bill, can stand the test of hostile criticism.

A despatch from Dublin says that a murder has been committed by Ribbonmen. A man named Lynch has been shot dead.

LONDON, July 20 .- The Land bill progresses well in the House of Commons in the face of the opposition movement to increase the commission to five.

The agricultural laborers' strike has spread to almost every part of the County Cork. As the farmers show no sign of yielding, fears are entertained for the safety of the harvest. LONDON, July 20 .- The News states that

when the Land Bill gets through the Committee there will remain clauses 12, 15, 27 and 34 for consideration. There are three and a half pages of amendments to these. The new clauses, with the amendments, cover 21 printed pages.

Lord Kimberley has been converted to Land Reform. Speaking recently at Wymondham, he advocated the abolition of all laws impeding the free distribution of landed property, the repeal of the law of primogeniture, andalthough on this point he was not very sanguine-additional security for the capital which tenants invest in their holdings. As Lord Kimberley is not only a Minister, but the owner of 11,000 acres, which according to Domesday Book, yield a rental of £25,000, his emphatic declaration in favour of free lands is

not without significance. Mr. Patrick Egan has purchased the Dublin Irishman, thus placing the whole of the national journals in Ireland under the control of the Land League.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone said that if the Land Bill, in Committee, was not finished on Friday, the House would have to sit on Saturday. Mr. Gordon, convicted of inciting a crowd

to murder, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

London, July 20 .- In the House of Commons, last night, an amendment to the Land Bill, enabling the Land Court to quash unfair leases concluded since 1870, and forced on the tenant by threat of eviction or undue influence, was carried by 201 to 109.

LONDON, July 20 .- Clause 12 of the Land Bill was abandoned, and clauses 15 and 27

Passed. Mr. Gladstone said the two Law Commissioners were appointed only for seven years, in order that Parliament might have the op-Portunity to review the constitution of the Land Commission. The arrangement so far as the present session was concerned was only provisional. It was impossible to estimate what the Commission would have to do.

The Government intend, instead of the £1,100,000 asked for in the Public Works Bill, to take £2,000,000 from the Consolidated Fund. About a million of purchases, Gladstone said, would be probably made within six years.

The clause appointing the Commissioners was adopted.

The postponed clauses were afterwards finished, and the consolidation of new clauses begun.

Mr. Forsier submitted a clause providing for the allotment of land and building cottages for agricultural laborers. It was read a second time.

LONDON, July 21 .- Mr. Forster's clause of the Land Bill was considered. Mr. Forster explained that the clause was not intended to give permanence of tenure, as in that case laborers might give up their employment and start as shopkeepers. What was wanted was to give cottages to those employed on the land. The clause was then added to the

bill. Other clauses moved by Mr. Forster, giving power to the Courts on application for a determination of judicial rent to impose conditions as to labourers' cottages, and providing that the Land Commission shall make a yearly report to the Viceroy of their proceeding, were also added to the Bill. The new clauses to the Land Bill relative to arrears of rent passed its second reading-213

Among the amendments to the Land Bill in | insane.

the House of Lords there i be one proposing to increase the numbe commissioners to five.

Mr. Mundella, announce that arrangemints were being made for a commission to inquire into and make a very full report upon the spread of technical knowledge among those engaged in importan industries of Europe. He said that if large bodies of workmen wished to send representatives on the commission, he would give them every

London, July 23 .- The Times announces that a proposal is on foot among the Liberal members of Parliament to appeal to Mr. Gladstone to consider the propriety of advising the Queen to discharge the suspects under the Coercion Act on the occasion of the Royal assent being given to the Land Bill.

Dublin, July 24.—The jurymen at Cork told Justice Barry that they would attach no weight to the evidence of the police, and as, in nine agrarian cases out of ten, police are the only witnesses, it was manifestly impossible to secure a conviction.

The announcement that Edmund Leamy would be appointed Home Rule whip in the House of Commons to succeed Captain Nolan is untrue. No appointment will be made until the next session of Parliament.

At the Land League demonstration to-day ten branches of the League, 20 horsemen and many trades' unions were in the procession, which numbered 3,000 persons. Mr. Sexton presided. Resolutions sympathizing with the imprisoned suspects and condemning rackrents were passed.

LONDON, July 25 .- Mr. Parnell has placed several amendments to report on the Land Bill on the paper. He will move that the emigration clause be eliminated. It is understood that, if a division is taken on the third reading, complete liberty of action will be left to the Parnellites.

London, July 25. -Sir M. Hicks Beach moved a vote of censure in relation to the course of the Government in the Transvaal. He said the Opposition refrained from ever questioning the Government on the subject because they believed the policy announced in the Queen's speech would be carried out, but when they discovered that the policy was reversed they considered it necessary to afford the earliest opportunity for ministerial explanation.

Mr. Rathbone (Liberal) moved an amendment that the House believing the continuance of war in the Transvaal would not have advanced the honour or interests of England, approves of the steps taken by the Government to effect a peaceful settlement, and feels confident that every care will be taken to guard the interest of natives, etc.

Mr. Chamberlin, President of the Board of Trade, defended the Government in a long speech. Mr. Gladstone made a powerful speech,

the shedding of blood or the acquiring of ter-

Sir Stafford Northcote maintained that the Cabinet had weakened British prestige. Sir M: H. Beach's motion was then put and

lost by a vote of 314 to 207. Sir William Harcourt said the report of the discovery of infernal machines in Liverpool was correct, six machines having been discovered on one vessel. He relieved the conspiracies were connected with avowed pro- years of European history, was, "Only by jects of the Fenian press in America.

Replying to a question relative to the Revolutionary Congress, he said: "With opinions, however extravagant and wicked, the Government has no authority to deal if they are not associated with crime."

FROM ST. JOHN N.B.

THE AGADIAN CONVENTION. St. John N. B., July 21.—This is a gala day for Memramcook, being the day for the opening of the Acadian Convention. It is estimated that 5,000 visitors are present of which over 1,500 are from Prince Edward Island. The day's exercises began with a Mass celebrated by Rev. Father Richard, and then came the special service of the Consecration of the two new bells for the chapel with a sermon by Father Labbe. Among the distinguished visitors who sat as aponsors for the bells were D. Rheaume, President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Quebec, and J. J. Chouinard, Secretary of the same Society, Rev. Mr. Montmagny, Quebec, Pascal Poirier, Esq., of Ottawa, Rev. H. Girouard, Rev. Mr. Pelletier, Madawaska. Sir A. J. Smith, Sir H. Langevin, A. G. Blair, M. P.P., and Jos. L. Black, M.P.P., occupied conspicuous positions in the audience. Hon. Mr. Laurier was unable to attend. At four pm. the Convention was inaugurated in the square to the left of the College, Hon. P. A. Landry, the President, giving the opening address. Sir Hector Langevin followed,

AT WIMBLEDON.

speaking nearly an hour.

WINBLEDON CAMP, July 22 .- A shooting match has been arranged for to-merrow between six Canadian and six British marks. men selected from the teams which particinated in the competition for the Elcho Shield, under the captaincy of Earl Brownlow. The British team is as follows : English-Gilder, Smith, Humphrey; Irish-Murphy, Milner; Scotch-Thorburn. These six aggregated 1,235 points in the shooting for the Elcho Shield, or an average per man of 205 5-6, while the average of the English eight was only 205]. Canada will thus meet the pick of British riflemen.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes .-- "I have been afflicted with Rheumstism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a ble. God means that unjust bottle of Dr. Thomas' Equatric Oil, and shall be insecure, and every found it gave me instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

William J. Delahanty, a clog dancer, was

THE TRAGEDY OF TYPES.

BY ERRATIC ENRIQUE. Tom Tripod was an editor, Who boasted of his skill, But whose effusions, printers said, Were only fit to "kill."

He likewise bragged of family rank, With bold, unblushing face, Ill Slug, the foreman, snickered out, "This minion's lower case!"

Now Tripod loved a lovely love, A maiden, without guile, Who, when he asked her to be lils, Replied: "Well, I should smile!"

And so she did uron his suit Of store-clothes, newly bought With double column, display ad., By wholesale dealer, sought.

So they were wed and duly went Upon a bridal trip, While Slug, at home, to fill the "form," With shears began to clip.

And when he had enough of "mail," He seized a Faber stub To write a leaded "leader" on The mysteries of grub.

He then attacked the county judge, The parson and his flock, And gave the governor special fits, And hit the mayor a knock.

 $\mathbf{H}\underline{\epsilon}$ called the rival papers all The names he could invent.
Then cut his "takes" and told the boys
He didn't care a cent.

They set them all, and such a roar, As greeted Tripod home, Was equal to a blizzard blast, Or fall of the Vendome.

The slandered judge with cowhide slashed. The parson stormed like mad, While Mayor and Council hinted strong He'd seen his last town ad.

Poor Tripod was completely floored, And wore a doleful mug, Cut like a guilty, tainted thing, Cringed artful Simeon Slug.

But Tom forgave him graciously, Drank off the bitter cup, Resolved no more to go abroad, And now is right side up,

LAST ORATION OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

RUSSIA AND IRELAND.

freland is another touchstone which reveals to us how absurdly we masquerade in democratic trappings while, as Emerson says, we sane,—a madman, sporting with the lives and have gone to seed in Tory distrust of the comfort of 100,000,000 of men. people; false to every duty which as oldest born of Democratic institutions, we owe to ear, under a ceiled roof her pity for the oppressed, and careless of the lesson every a brother knowled and dragged half dead argued that to vindicate the Queen's authori- such movement may be made in keeping into exile for his opinions. ty and the honour of England was not by public thought clear, keen and fresh as to week she is stripped maked and flogged to principles which are the essence of our death in the public square; no inquiry, no civilization, the groundwork of all education | explanation, no trial, no protest-one dead, in republics.

Sydney Smith said: "The moment Ireland to common sense, and to act with the barbarity of tyrants, and the fatuity of idiots;" and Byron called England's union with Ireland "the union of the shark with his prey." Bentham's conclusion, from a survey of 500 making the ruling few uneasy can the oppressed many obtain a particle of relief." Edmund Burke-Burke, the noblest figure in the parliamentary history of the last hundred years, greater than Cicero in the senate and almost Plato in the academy-Burke affirmed a century ago, "Ireland has learnt at last that justice is to be had from England only when demand-ed at the sword's point." And a century later, or last year, Gladstone himself proclaimed in a public address in Scotland, "England never concedes anything to Ireland, except when moved to do so by fear." When we remember these admissions we ought to clap our hands at every fresh Irish "outrage," as a parrot press styles it, aware shots that rattled against the Old State house on the 5th March, 1770, and of the war whoop that made the tiny spire of the Old South tremble when Boston rioters emptied the three India tea ships into the sea; welcome evidence of living force and rare intelligence in the victim, and a sign that the day of deliverance draws each bour nearer.

Cease ringing endless changes of eulogy on the men who made North's Boston Port Bill a failure, while every leading journal sends daily over the water wishes for the of dumb submission, and entire non-resistsuccess of Gladstone's copy of the bill for Ireland.

If all rightful government rests on consent,-if as the French say, you "can do almost anything with a bayonet except sit on it." be at least consistent, and denounce the man who covers Ireland with regiments to share the same fate if they presume to ask the hold up a despotism which within twenty months he has contessed, rest wholly upon

Then note the scorn and disgust with which we gather up our garments about us and disown the Sam Adams and William Prescott. the George Washington and John Brown of lessly for such ends; there is no risk. "Men St. Petersburg, the spiritual descendants, the living representatives of those who make our tolerably well off; only monstrous injustice history worth anything in the world's annals—the nihilists.

Nihilism is the righteous and honorable resistance of a people crushed under an iron than rash. Against one French revolutionrule. Nihilism is evidence of life. When the scarecrow of the ages—weigh Asia, "order reigns in Warsaw" it is spiritual death. "carved in stone," and a thousand years of Nihilism is the last weapon of victims choked and manacled beyond all resistance. It crushed humanity's only means of making the oppressor trouble. God means that unjust power move of the giant, prostrate in chains, whether it be to lift a single dagger or stir a city's revolt is a hair's breadth. a lesson in justice. One might well tremble for the tuture of the race if such a despotism did exist without provoking the bloodiest rearrested yesterday in New York, evidently sistance. I honor Nihilism, since it redeems

utterly vile, made up only of heartless op-pressors and contented slaves. Every line in our history, every interest of civiliza-tion bids us rejoice when the tyrant grows pale and the slave rebellious. We cannot but pity the suffering of any human being, however richly deserved. But such pity must confuse our moral sense. Eumanity gains, Chatham rejoiced when our fathers rebelled. For every single reason they alleged, Russia counts 100, each one ten times bitterer than any Hancock or Adams could give. Sam Johnson's standing coutact with the masses. Very pleasant it toast in Oxford port was, "Success to the first insurrection of slaves in Jamaica," a sentiment Southey echoed. "Eschew cant," ators, shrug one's shoulders at the actors' said the old moralist. But of all the cants that are canted in this canting world, though the cant of piety may be the worst, the cant of Americans bewailing Russian nihilism is the most disgusting. I know what reform needs, and all it needs in a land where discussion is free, the press untrammelled, and where public halls protect debate. There, as Emerson says, what the tender and poetic youth dreams to-day, and conjures up with inarticulate speech, is to-morrow the vociferated result of public opinion, and the day after is the charter of nations." Lieber said in 1870: Bismarck proclaims to-day in the Diet the very principles for which we were hunted and and reststless, when under full sail; yet a exiled fifty years ago.' Submit to risk your single hidden rock sends her to the bottom. daily bread, expect social ostracism, count on a mob now and then, be in earnest, don't equivocate, don't excuse, don't retreat a single inch, and you will finally be heard. No matter how long and weary the waiting, at last

Ever the truth comes uppermost, And ever is justice done,
For humanity sweeps onward
Where to day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judus
With the silver in his hands.

Far in front the cross stands ready, And the crackling fagots burn,
While that hooting mob of yesterday
In silent awe return,
To gather up the scattered ashes
Into history's golden urn.

In such a land he is doubly and trebly guilty who, except in some extreme case, disturbs the sober rule of law and order. But such is not Russia. In Russia, there is no press, no debate, no explanation of what government does, no remonstrance allowed, no agitation of public issues,-dead silence, like that which reigns at the summit of Mount Blanc freezes the whole empire,—long ago described as a "despotism tempered by assassination." Meanwhile, such despotism bas unsettled the brains of the ruling race, as unbridled power doubtless made some of the twelve Casars in

The young girl whispers in her mother's uniform silence, the law of the tyrant-where Sydney Smith said: "The moment Ireland is there ground for any hope of peaceful although only in partibus, and as is mentioned, the English seem to bid adieu change? Where the fulcrum upon which you such is fully entitled to confer all is there ground for any hope of peaceful can plant any possible lever? Machiavel's sorry picture of poor human nature would be fulsome flattery if men could keep still under

such oppression. No, no : in such a land dynamite and the dagger are the necessary and only proper substitutes for Fancuil Hall and the Daily Advertiser. Anything that will make the madman quake in his bedchamber, and rouse his victims into reckless and desperate resistance.

This is the only view an American, the child of 1620 and 1776, can take of Nihilism any other unsettles and perplexes the ethics

of our civilization. Born within sight of Bunker Hill, in a commonwealth which adopts the motto of Algernon Sydney, sub libertate quietum, (accept no place without liberty) son of Harvard whose first pledge was "Truth," citizen of a republic based on the claim that no government is rightful unless resting on the consent of the people, and which assumes to lead in that it is only a far-off echo of the musket asserting the rights of humanity, I at least can say nothing else and nothing less; no. not if every tile on Cambridge roofs were a

devil hooting my words. I shall bow to any rebuke from those who hold Christianity to command entire nonresistance. But criticism from any other quarter is only that nauseous hypocrisy which, stung by three-penny tea tax, piles Bunker Hill with granite and statues, prating the while of patriotism and broad-swords, while like another Peckspiff, it recommends a century ance to the Russians, who, for a hundred vears have seen their sons by thousands dragged to death or exile, no one knows which, in this worse than Venetian mystery of police, and their maidens flogged to death in the market place, and who reason why. "It is unfortunate," says Jefferson, "that the efforts of mankind to secure opinion that Don Carlos would have done the freedom of what they have been deprived should be accompanied with violence and even with crime, but while we weep over the means, we must pray for the end." Pray fearare all Tories by nature," says Arnold, " when and atrocious cruelty can rouse then." Some talk of the rashness of the uneducated classes. Alasi ignorance is far oftener obstinate Europe, with her half-dozen nations meted out and trodden down, to be the dull and contented footstools of princes and kings. The customs of a thousand years ago are the sheet anchor of the passing generation, so

crowd in that terrible hall of Eblis which Beckford painted for us-each man with his human nature from the suspicion of being bosom, and pledged not to speak of it, -com- stances.

pared with other lands, we were intellectually and morally a nation of cowards. At last that disgraceful seal of slave complicity is broken. Let us inaugurate a new

departure, recognize that we are affoat on the current of Niagara-eternal vigilance the condition of our safety-that we are irrevocably pledged to the world not to go back to bolts and bars— could not if we would, and would not if we could. Never again be ours the fastidious scholarship that sbrinks from rude ators, shrug one's shoulders at the actors and His angels only should be lookere-on. "Sin is not taken out of man as Eve was out of Adam, by putting him to sleep."
"Very beautiful," says Richter, "is the eagle when he floats with out-stretched wings aloft in the clear blue; but sublime when he plunges down through the tempest to his eyrie on the cliff, where his unfledged young ones dwell and are starving." Accept proudly the analysis of Fisher Ames: "A monarchy is a man-of-war, ctaunch, iron-ribbed, Our republic is a raft hard to steer, and your feet always wet, but nothing can sink

If the Alps piled in cold and silence he the emblem of despotism, we joyfully take the ever-restless ocean for ours, only pure because never still. To be as good as our fathers we must be better. They silenced their fears and subdued their prejudices, inaugurating free speech and equality with no precedent on file. Europe shouted "madmen," and gave us forty years for the shipwreck. With serene faith they persevered. Let us rise to their level, crush appetite and probibit temptation if it rots great cities Entrench labor in sufficient bulwarks against the wealth. which, without the tenfold strength of modern incorporation, wrecked the Grecian and Roman states, and with a sterner effort still, summon women into civil life as reinforcement to our laboring ranks in the effort to make our civilization a success.

Sit not, like the figure on your silver coin, looking ever backward.

New occasions teach new duties. New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncoult,
They must upward, still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth.
Lo, before us gleam the watchires—
We ourselves must pilgrims be;
Launch our Mayllower, and sicer boldly,
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the future's portal
With the next is blood revised for With the past's blood-rusted key,

DON CARLOS IN FRANCE. PARIS, July 17.-The London Standard gives

another reason why Don Carlos should be expelled from France. He is, fom his own point of view, it save, doubtless King of Spain, the Orders of the Crown, from ancient Alcantara down to modern Yeabel la Catolica, upon his friends and acquaintances abroad. His free and munificent exercise of that royal prerogative, however, does not appear to be regarded with ordinary complacency by the Madrid government which has recently instructed its representative in Paris, Senor Fernandez Nunez, to remonstrate with the French authorities respecting certain abuses of the above character practised in that capital by the irrepressible Spanish Pretender. The matter has been laid before the Grand Council of the Legion of Honor, which, under the presidency of General Faidherbe, Governor of the Order, has resolved to institute rigorous proceedings against all French subjects who have accepted decorations from Don Carlos. This decision is stated to have aroused considerable consternation in the Faubourg Saint Germain, where Hi Royal Highness is reverenced as the rightful monarch of Spain. It would appear that he has of late distributed Spanish decorations somewhat lavishly among the high-born legitimists of the Faubourg, who have not only received those distinctions at his hands with grateful awe, but have sported them freely in society. For vindicating their political convictions in this manner they now find themselves liable to be summoned before the " Police Correctionelle," there to be certainly fined and possibly imprisoned. It is even whispered that the august prosecutor of General Boet may be called upon to answer for a breach of the existing laws, and that being actually a resident upon French territory, he has incurred penalties which a republican government may not be disinclined to enforce upon a Bourbon Prince, the champion of legitimacy. On the whole, taking his recent experiences with the Golden Fleece into consideration, we are of wisely to let Spanish Orders alone until his faculty for bestowing them should be founded upon some more substantial basis than divine right.

It is a mistake to suppose that Adrian the Fourth was the only English Popa. It is claimed that Clement V, John XXII. (not much any way), and Benedict VII., were all born in France, in Provinces subject to English rule. Those gens la would do anything for England.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD. WASHINGTON, July 26, 7 a.m.—Dr. Bliss

says the President passed a comfortable night, resting well, sleeping at intervals up to 3 a.m. About 3 o'clock a rise in temperature was deeply buried, so fixed, that the most violent notices, but it soon passed away, and afterefforts of the maddest fanatic can drag it but wards the President obtained more rest and hair's breadth.

Before the war Americans were where the with temperature apparently about nominal. WASHINGTON, July 26, noon.—The Presihand pressed on the incurable sore of his | well as could be expected under the circum-

THE LACROSSE MATCH.

SHAMROCK VS. MONTREAL.

The Montreal Club Win their First Victory

The Shamrock and Montreal Clubs met for the second time this season on last Saturday

The match was played on the grounds of the latter club, and over three thousand people assembled to witness it. During the early part of the day the weather gave every

sign of indecision as to whether it should afford "shine" or rain for the occasion. It was evidently coaxed, however, to allow the sun to run its course unclouded, and it remained propitious throughout the afternoon. Towards the appointed hour for play, the grand stands were thronged with spectators; the ladies were present in large numbers as also were our American cousins, who generally seemed to be carried away with the national game. During the previous week considerable interest had been

contred; in the event, and some little speculation was indulged in as to the result of the match. The Montreal Club, since their defeat by their old rivals five weeks ago, had lost ne opportunity in getting into first-class condition, and their resolve was to defeat the champions, which they did. Their team was acknowledged to be the best twelve they had put together this season, their two new men, Craven and Hamilton, having proved equally worthy of their promotion. Another source of strength was in the re-acquisition of W.

A. Hubbell.

On the other hand, the Shamrocks came on the field with only nine of their champion team, Hoobin, Daly and Heelan being unable to put in an appearance. The absence of these men, naturally enough, detracted considerably from the strength and cohesion of their general play, although it is not meant by this remark that their substitutes failed to display that skill and those powers of endurance which are requisite in a lacrosse man, for on the contrary, McHugh, Tucker and Myles made a splendid exhibition. Another disadvantage which they had to labor against was the stiffness and soreness which had resuited from the late Toronto match. On the whole, however, lacrosse was at its proper level on last Saturday. Scientific play, a gentlemanly contest and good feeling characterized the game throughout. There was not one foul claimed in the four games, there was no extra facing, there was no dispute of any kind, in fact, lacrosse was played as it should have been in the past, and as it should be it the future. Not one man of the twentyfour received the slightest wound, they left the field whole and entire.

SHANROCKS-F Lally (goal), J Morton, C McHugh, T Butler, E Hart, CJ Maguire, T Farmer, P McKeown, J Myles, T Mechan, J Murphy and P J Tucker. Captain, M Polan. Montreal—W Kay (goal), G S Hubbell, W Aird, George Aird, J Craven, W Griffin, J Paterson, W Hubbell, R Summerhayes, S Struthers, W Hamilton and T L Paton. Captain, JK Whyte.

Referee—S. C. Stevenson. Umpires—Mr. Andrew Boyd and Ald. W. Farrell. The Shamrocks won the toss, and chose to

play down the field. The first game was one of short duration. the rubber had visited three or four sticks when W. Hubbell, sent it through the Shamrock goal, thus scoring one for the Montrealers in less than a minute.

After a few minutes' pause, the second game was started, and was beginning to become interesting, when the ball was shot through the flags by Summerhays, thus making it No. 2, for the Montrealers, Inside of two minutes.

There was now a flutter of excitement: was it going to be a clean sweep? The champions thought not, and they settled down to work; they made the third game a very hot one in the way of defence about the Montreal goal. The play was now brilliant; there was clever dodging, effective checking, short but rapid running, (light falls), fine over-hand shots for the Montreal goal by Murphy, who finally made a pretty bull's eye amid immense cheering and after 10 minutes' superb play.

The fourth and last game, which was not concluded till after 26 minutes struggle, was a most exciting one, as it seemed to be the most lively contested. Both teams played admirably and every nerve was strained to win the game, or the match. Paton brought the sport to an end by swiping the ball through the Shamrock goal. The result was hailed with loud applause by the large assemblage, whilst the victorious team shook hands with their opponents and gave them three ringing cheers.

DEAN STANLEY ON THE REVISED SURIPTURES.

The last published work of the Dean was a four column criticism of the revised Testament, published in the Times on Wednesday. The following are its concluding words:-The general flow of the sacred narrative escapes any changes which, except by a mere sparse survey, could affect a cursory perusal. Many of the changes will only be expressed by the margin, but the margin, it is evident in this translation, rises to a level much above the place assigned to it in the time of James I., and not improbably it often represents the impression of a strong and intelligent minori-

ty. It may be asked what are the prospects of this new version taking the place of that which already exists? and to this no positive answer can as yet be given. We have never received the sanction of Parliament, Convocation or the Sovereign. It came in by use, and by use they use it, and it still holds its ground. There is no reason to doubt that if the present version should win general acdent is resting comfortably and is doing as ceptance it will in its time supersede the old first in private houses and then by publicareading in church.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enter-prises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the True Witness is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge

whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still frequin enlarged and improved during

the coming year.
On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for One year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interier-

ing with their legitimate business.

The True Witness will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

HONORED AND BLEST.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by the fact being Sir Victor had utterly forgotcombining some well known valuable reme dies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. - Democrat.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON For some time during the competition for the Queen's Prize at the rifle meeting it seemed highly probable that one of the Canadian team, Sergeant Walker, would carry off as we have got lately, I don't think half-past the gold medal and £250 presented by Her twelve is the break of day. Edith, upon your Majesty. He was among six others who had an aggregate of 56 over the two first ranges, that being the highest on the register. He rather fell off at the 1,000 yards, though his chances of success were brilliant at the first two or three shots. He finished with 75, which falls into the tenth place, being eleven less than the winner, who made three points more than was ever known in the history of the competition and twelve more than was made last year. The name of the winner is Private Beck. He belongs to the 3rd Regiment of Devon volunteers. His score was ₽G.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos. Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until | in love with me in a stupid, round about strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are there was any danger of a refusal, or a rival, floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."- Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

The College Record says of an undergraduate: "X—takes a concave mirror to look at his

CHARLIE STUART

AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING. PART II.

CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

A well known figuae in a gray suit, stood a tew yards off, pacing restlessly about and smoking. He flung away his cigar and hurried up to her. One glance at her smiling face was enough, his own flushed with rapture "I have come for my answer," he cried. "O Edith, my darling, don't let it be 'No.'"

She laughed aloud at his vehemence--it was the sort of wooing she liked. "I should like to please you, Sir Victor-what, then, shall it be?"

"Yes! a thousand times, yes! Edith, my love-my love-yes!"

She was smiling still—she looked him frankly in the eyes, as no other woman on earth, in such an hour, ever looked at the man she loved. She laid in his, one slim, brown, ringless hand.

"Since you know it so much, Sir Victor, let it be as you please. Yes!"

CHAPTER X.

HOW TRIX TOOK IT.

It was half-past twelve by all the clocks and watches of Powyss Place. Miss Stuart sat alone, in the pleasant boudoir or sittingroom, assigned her, her foot on an ottoman, a novel in her hand, a frown on her brow, and most beautifully dressed. In solitary state, at half-past ten, she had breakfasted, waited upon by the trimmest of handmaidens been removed for over an hour, and still Miss Stuart sat alone.

Her mamma had called to see her, so had Lady Helens, but they did not count. She wanted somebody else, and that somebody the best." did not come. Her novel was interesting and new, but she could not read; her troubles were too many and great.

First there was her ankle that pained her, and Trixy did not like pain. Secondly, it calling me Beatrix, and talking of speaking to was quite impossible she could venture to pa, and meaning you all the time, is enough stand upon it for the next three days, and who was to watch Sir Victor during those three All Englishmen are fools—there!" exclaimed days? Thirdly, next week Lady Helena Miss Stuart, sparks of firedrying up her tears. gave a large party, and at that party it was morally and physically impossible she could play any other part than that of wallflower she who was one of the best waitzers, and lov ed waltzing better than any girl in New York. ls it any wonder, then, that an absorbing novel failed to absorb her?

The door opened and Edith came in. At | wife! all times and in all array, Miss Darrell must of necessity look handsome. This morning in crisp muslin and rose colored ribbons, a flush on her cheeks and a sparkle in her eyes, Miss Darrell was something more than handsome—she was beautiful. Something, that was more the memory of a smile, than a smile with Charlie, and he with you. itself, lingered on her lips-she was so brightly pretty, so fresh, so fair, that it was a pleasure only to look at her.

"Good morning, Trixy," she said. "How Edith was disconcerted. She could not meet is your poor dear ankle?" It dosen't hurt them. For once in her life her own eyes much, I hope?"

She came up behind Miss Stuart's chair, put her arms around her neck, stooped down and kissed her forehead. The frown on Trixy's face deepened-it was the last straw that broke the camels back, to see Edith Darrell looking so brightly handsome, priviliged to go where she pleased, while she was chained to this horrid chair.

"It does hurt," Trixy responded crossly. "I wish I never had an ankle, sooner than go spraining it this way. The idea of horrid floors, like black looking-glasses, and slipperier than a skating-rink. Edith, how long is it

since you got up ?" "Now for it !" thought Edith, and the nile she strove to rep ny face. Luckily, standing behind Trixy's chair, Trix did not see it.

"How long? Oh since nine o'clock. You

know I'm not a very early riser." "Did you go straight down to breakfast?" "The breakfast hour was ten. It doesn't take me all that time to dress."

"Where did you go then?" " I walked in the grounds."

"Edith!" with sudden sharpness, "did you

see Sir Victor ?" "Yes, I saw Sir Victor."

"Where? In the grounds too?"

"In the grounds too; smoking a cigar." "Edith!" the sharpness changing to

suspicion and alarm. "You were with Sir Victor 1 "

"I was with Sir victor. That is to say Sir Victor was with me."

"Bother! What did you talk about? Did he ask after me?"

"Ye-e-es," Edith answered doubtfullyten Miss Stuart's existence in the dizzy rapture of his acceptance-" he asked for you, of course."

"Was that all? He's a pretty attentive host, I don't think," cried Trixy, with bitterness, - having a young lady laid up by the le the ankle in his house, and never so much as calling to see if she is dead or alive!"

"My dearest Trix," said Edith struggling with a laugh, "gentlemen don't call upon young ladies in their chambers at break of day, even though they have a sprained ankle. It isn't de rigeur.'

"De rigger be blowed! It isn't my chamber; it's my private parlor; and aristocratic word, did he say anything about-about-you know what?"

"Marrying you? No, Trixy, not a word." She put her arms close around poor Trixy's neck, and hid her face in Trixy's chestnut

"Trix pet, dan't you think there may have been a little—just a little, misunderstanding that night at Killarney?"

"Misunderstanding! I don't understand you, Edith," Miss Stuart exclaimed, in increasing alaım. "For goodness sake come round where I can see you, and don't stand there like a sort of 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' I like to look people in the face when I talk to

"In one moment dear; please don't be cross. I have something that is not pleasant to say that you won't like. I am afraid to

tell you. Trix, there was a misunderstand-ing that night."
"I don't see: I don't believe there was. Edith Darrell, what do you mean? He asked me to marry him—at least he told me he was way, and asked me it he might hope, and if when he spoke out and that balderdash. He as print. Now, how could there be a misunderstanding in all that?"

"It was as you say, awfully stupid of him, but these Englishmen have such different ways from what we are accustomed to. There was a misunderstanding, I regret. He means to speak to your father and mother to-day,

but—not about you."
"Edith!" Trix had sprung up, psle as death and with flashing eyes. "What do you mean? Speak out, I tell you!"

round her neck, and laid her cheek coaxingboat on Killarney's lake he was talking ofme?"

"Of-you!" The two words dropped from

Trixy's ashen lips.
Of me, dear, and he thinks at this moment that you understood him so. Trixy—don't shaking and the cousinly agreement."
be angry with me—how could I help it—he Don't be sarcastic, Beatrix; it isn't your proposed to me yesterday afternoon." Trix forte! I have nothing to confess to Sir repeats the words like one who has been stunned by a blow, in a dazed sort of tone. "And you—refused him, Edith.

"Accepted him, Trixy. I said yes to Sir Victor Catheron this morning in the grounds."

Then there was a pause. The ticking of ding?" the little Swiss clock, the joyous warble of the thrushes, the soft rustle of the trees preternaturally loud. Beatrix Stuart sat white to the lips, with

auger, mortification, amaze, disappointment. Then she covered her face with her hands, and burst into a vehement flood of tears. "Trix!" dear Trix!" Edith exclaimed, shocked and pained; "good Heaven, don't

cry! Trix, dearest, I never knew you were

in love with him." "In love with him!" cried Trix, looking up, her eyes flashing through her tears, "the odious little wishy-washy, drawling coxcomb! No. I'm not in love with him-not likelybut what business had he to go talking like that, and hemming and hawing, and hinting, and—oh!" cried Trix, with a sort of screech 'I should like to tear his eyes out!"

"I dare say you would—the desire is both natural and proper," answered, Edith smotbin smiles and lace cap. The breakfast had ering a second desire to laugh; "but, under the circumstances, not admissable. It was stupid proceeding, no doubt, his speaking to you at all, but you see the poor fellow thinks you understood him, and meant it for

"Thought I understood him!" retorted Miss Stuart, with a vengeful glare. "Ob, shouldn't like to make him understand me! The way he went on that night, kissing my hand, and enough to drive a person stark, staring mad. "and Sir victor Catneron's the biggest fool of the lot?"

"What for! for wanting to marry me?" "Yes, for wanting to marry you. You,

who don't care a bad cent for him!" "How many bad cents did you care, Miss Stuart, when you were so willing to be his

" More than you, Miss Darrell, for at least I was not in love with any one else." "And who may Miss Darrell be

with, pray?" "With Charlie," answered Trix, her face still afire. "Deny it if you dare! In love

She was looking up at her rival, her angry gray eyes so like Charlie's as she spoke, in everything but expression, that for an instant

"Are we going to quarrel, Trix? Is it worth wile, for a man you have decided we neither of us care for-we who have been like sisters so long?"

"Like sisters!" Trix repeated bitterly. "Edith, I wonder if you are not scheming and deceitful!" "Beatrix!"

"Oh, you needn't 'Beatrix,' me! I mean it I believe there has been double dealing in this. He paid attention to me before you ever came to New York. I believe if I hadn't been sea-sick he would have proposed to me on the ship. But I was sea-sick,-it's always my luck to be everything that's miserable—and you were with him night and day."

"Night and day! Good gracious, Trixy, this is awful!"

"You know what I mean," pursued Trix loftily. "You got him in love with you. Then, all the way to Killarney you flirted with Charlie-poor Charlie-and made him jealous, and jealousy finished him. You're a very clever girl, Edith, and I wish you a great

deal of joy." "Thank you you say it as if you did. I don't take the trouble to deny your charges; they're not worth it—they are false, and you know them to be so. I never sought out Sir Victor Catheron, either in New York, on board ship, or elsewhere. If he had been a prince, instead of a baronet, I would not have done it. I have borne a great deal, but even you may go too far, Trixy. Sir Victor has done me the honor of falling in love with me -for he does love me, and he has asked me to be his wite. I have accepted him, of course; it was quite impossible I could do otherwise. If at Killarney, he was stupid, and you made a blunder, am I to be held accountable? He does not dream for a moment of the misunderstanding between you. He thinks he made his meaning as clear as day. And now I will leave you; if I stay longer we may quarrel, and I—I don't want to quar-

rel with you, Trixy." Her voice broke suddenly. She turned to the door, and all the smallness of her own conduct dawned upon Trix. Her generous heart-it was generous in spite of all this-

smote her with remorse. "Oh, come back, Edith!" she said, "don't go, I won't quarrel with you. I'm a wretch. It's dreadfully mean and contemptible of me, to make such a howling about a man that does not care a straw for me. When I told you, you wished me joy. Just come back and give me time to catch my breath, and I'll wish you joy too. But it's so sudden, so unexpect-O, Dithy, I thought you liked Charlie all

this while?" How like Charlie's the handsome dark grey eyes were: Edith Darrell could not meet them: she turned and looked out of the win-

"I like him, certainly; I would be very ungrateful if I did not. He is like a brother to

me." "A brother! Oh, a brother," retorted Trix. with immeasurable scorn and dignity. "Edith, honour bright! Haven't you and Charlie been in love with each other these two years!" Edith laughed.

"A very leading question, and a very absurd one. I don't think it is in either your brother or me to be very deeply in love. He would find it feverish and fatiguing-you know how he objects to fatigue; and I-well, if love be anything like one reads of in books, an all absorbing, all consuming passion that won't let people est or sleep, I have never felt it, and I don't want to. I think that sort of love went out of fashion with Amansaid he meant to speak to pa and ma, as plain da Fitzallen. You're a sentimental goose, Landon in too large doses."

"But you like him," persisted his sister, don't you.Dithy !"

"Like him-like him! Her whole face lit up for a second with a light that made it lovely. "Well yer, Trix, I don't mind owning that much—I do like Charlie—like him so well that I won't marry him. For it means | do believe in the almost obsolete doctrine of just that, Trix-ruin. The day we became early marriage. I love her with all my heart." anything more than friends and cousins your 'His kindling eyes and softened voice betray-

"O Trix." She twined her arms still closer father would disinherit him, and your father isn't the heavy inther of the comedy, to rage ly alongside of Miss Stuart's. "There has through four acts and come round in the been a borrid mistake. All the time in that fifth, with his fortune and blessing. Charboat on Killarney's lake he was talking of— lie and I have common sense, and we have shaken hands and agreed to be good friends and cousins, nothing more."

"What an admirable thing is common sense! Does Sir Victor know about the hand-

Victor when I am married to him; neither your brother nor any other man will hold the place in my heart (such as it is) that he will. Be very sure of that."

"Ah! such as it is," put in Trix, cynically;
and when is it to be, Dithy—the wed-

"My dear Trix, I only said yes this morning. Gentlemen don't propose and fix the wedding day all in a breath. It will be ages from now, no doubt. Of course Lady Helena will object.'

" You don't mind that?"

"Not a whit. A grand-aunt is-a grandaunt, nothing more. She is his only living relative, he is of age, able to speak and act for himself. The true love of any good man honors the woman who receives it. In that way Sir Victor Catheron honors me, and in no other. I have neither wealth nor lineage; in all other things, as God made us, I am his equal !"

She moved to the door, her dark eyes shining, her head erect, looking in her beauty and her pride a mate for a king.

"There is to be a driving-party to Eastlake Abbey, after luncheon," she said; "you are to be carried down to the barouche and ride with your father and mother and Lady Helena-Charlie and Captain Hammond for your cavaliers.1

"And you." " Sir Victor drives me."

"Alone of course?" Trixy says, with a last little bitter sneer." "Alone of course," Edith answers coldly. Then she opens the door and disappears.

CHAPTER XI.

HOW LADY HELENA TOOK IT.

But the driving-party did not come eff-The ruins of Eastlake Abbey were unvisited that day, at least. For while Edith and Trixy's somewhat unpleasant interview was taking place in one part of the house, an equally unpleasant, and much more mysterious interview was taking place in another, and on the same subject.

Lady Helena had left the guests for awhile and goue to her own room. The morning post had come in, bringing her several letters. One in particular she seized, and read with more cagerness than the others, dated London, beginning "My Dear Aunt," and signed "Inex." While she sat absorbed over it, in deep and painful thought evidently, there came a tap at the door; then it opened, and

her nephew came in.

She crumpled her letter hurriedly in her hand, and put it out of sight. She looked up with a smile of welcome; he was the "apple of her eye," the darling of her life, the Benjamin of her childless old age-the fair-haired, pleasant-faced young baronet.

Do I intrude?" he asked. " Are you busy? Are your letters very important this morning?

"Not important at all. Come in, Victor. I have been wishing to speak to you of the invitations for next week's ball. Is it concerning the driving-party this afternoon you want to speak ?"

"No, my dear aunt; something very much pleasanter than all the driving-parties in the world; something much more important to me

She looked at him more closely. His face

was on his lips. He had the look of a man to a little too far. In no way has Miss Darrell to-day. To-morrow, if it be possible, the whom one great good fortune had suddenly tried to win me-tis the one drawback to my truth shall be yours as well as mine.

"Agreeably important then, I am sure, judging by your looks. What a radiant face the lad has! "I have reason to look radiant. Congra-

tulate me, Aunt Helena; I am the happiest man the wide earth holds." "My dear Victor!" "Cannot you guess ?" he said, still smiling ; "I always thought female relatives were particularly sharp-sighted in these matters.

Must I really tell you? Have you no suspicions of my errand here?"
"I have not, indeed;" but she sat creet, and her fresh-colored, handsome old face grew pale. "Victor, what is it? Pray speak

out." "Very well. Congratulate me once more;

I am going to be married." He stopped short, for with a low cry that was like a cry of fear, Lady Helena rose up. If he had said "I am going to be hanged," the consternation of her face could not have been greater. She put out her hand as though to ward off a blow.

"No, no!" she said, in that frightened voice: "not married. For God's sake, Victor, don't say that!"

"Lady Helena!" He sat looking at her, utterly confounded. "It can't be true," she panted. "You don't mean that. You don't want to be married. You are too young-you are. I tell you I won't hear of it! What do boys like you want of wives?—only three-and-twenty!"

He laughed good-humoredly. "My dear aunt, boys of three and twenty are tolerably well grown; it isn't a bad age to marry. Why, according to Debrett, my father was only three-and-twenty when he brought home a wite and son to Catheron

Royals." She sat down suddenly, her head against the back of a chair, her face quite white. "Aunt Helena," the young man said anxiously, approaching her. "I have startled There is something else under all this. Now you; I have been too sudden with this. You look quite faint; what shall I get you?"

it a way. "Wait," she said, with trembling lips; wait. Give me time-let me think. It was sudden; I will be better in a moment." He sat down feeling uncommonly uncomfor-

He seized a carafe of water, but she waved

table. He was a practical sort of young man. with a man's strong dislike of scenes of all kinds, and this interview didn't begin as proan obstacle?" misingly as he had hoped. She remained pale and silent for upward of

five very long minutes; only once her lips whispered, as if unconsiously: "The time has come-the time has come." It was Sir Victor himself who broke the embarrassing pause.

Aunt Helens," he said pettishly, for he was not accustomed to have his sovereign will disputed, "I don't understand this, and will you pardon me if I say I don't like it. It must have entered your mind that sooner or later I Miss Stuart, and have taken Byron and Miss would fall in love and marry a wife, like other men. That time has come, as you say yourself. There is nothing I can see to be shocked at."

"But not so soon," she answered brokenly. Oh Victor not so soon. "I don't consider twenty-three years too soon. I am old-fashioned, very likely, but I ed it. "Thank heaven she has accepted me-Without her my life would not be worth the having.

"Who is she?" she asked, without looking up. "Lady Gwendoline, of course." "Lady Gwendoline?" He smiled and lifted his eyebrows.

" No my dear aunt a very different person from Lady Gwendoline. Miss Darrell." She sat erect and gazed at him-stunned.

"Miss Darrell | Edith Darrell—the American girl, the—Victor, is this a jest—" "Lady Helens, am I likely to jest on such a subject! It is the trtuh. This morning

Miss Darrell-Edith-has made me the happiest man in England by promising to be my wife. Surely, aunt, you must have suspected—must have seen that I loved her." "I have seen nothing," she answered blank-ly, looking straight before her—"nothing. I am only an old woman—I am growing blind

and stupid, I suppose. I have seen nothing. There was a pause. At no time was Sir Victor Catheron a fluent or ready speaker just at present, perhaps, it was natural he should be at a loss for words. And her lady-

ship's manner was the reverse of reassuring. "I have loved her from the first," he said breaking once more the silence-- from the very first night of the party, without knowing it. In all the world, she is the only one I can ever marry. With her my life will be supremely happy, supremely blessed; without her—but no! I do not choose to think what it is more than the world be below that the wild not the provider that the world have been supremely the without her way. my life would be like without her. You, who have been as a mother to me all my life, will not mar my perfect happiness on this day of days by saying you object."

"But I do object!" Lady Helena exclaimed, with sudden energy and anger. "More—I absolutely refuse. I say again, you are too young to want to marry at all. Why, even your favorite Shakespeare says: 'A young man married, is a man that's marred.' When you are thirty it will be quite time enough to talk of this. Go abroad again-see the world -go to the East, as you have often talked of doing—to Africa—anywhere! No man knows himself or his own heart at the ridiculous age of twenty-three !"

Sir Victor Catheron smiled, a very quiet and terribly obstinate smile. "My extreme youth, then, is your only obisction?"

"No, it is not-I have a hundred objections it is objectionable from every point. I object to her most decidedly and absolutely. You shall not marry this American girl without family or station, and of whom you know absolutely nothing—with whom you have not been acquainted four weeks. On, it is absurd—it is ridiculous—it is the most prepos-

terous folly I ever heard of in my life." His smile left his face—a frown came instead. His lips set, he looked at her with a face of invincible determination.

"Is that all ?" he demanded. I will answer your objections when I have thoroughly heard them. I am my own master-butthat much is due to you."

"I tell you she is beneath you-beneath you!" Lady Helena said vehemently. "The Catheron's have always married well—into ducal families. Your grandmother-my sister-was, as I am, the daughter of a mar-

"And my mother was the daughter of a soap-boiler," he said with bitterness. " Don't let us forget that."

"Why do you speak to me of her? I can't bear it. You know I cannot. You do well to taunt me with the plebeian blood in your veins-you, of all men alive. Oh, why did you ever see this designing girl? Why did she ever come between us?

She was working herself up to a pitch of passionate excitament, quite incomprehensible to her nephew, and as displeasing as it was incomprehensible.

"When you call her designing, Lady Helwas flushed, his eyes bright, a happy smile ena," he said, in slow, angry tones, 'you go perfect happiness now that she does not love me as I love her. She has told me so frankly and bravely. But it will come. 1 feel that such love as mine must win a return. For the rest, I deny that she is beneath me; in all things—beauty, intellect, goodness— she is my superior. She is the daughter of a scholar and a gentleman; her affection would honor the best man on earth. I deny that I am too young--I deny that she is my inferior ... I deny even your right, Lady Helena, to speak disparagingly of her. And, in determination to marry Edith Darrell at the earliest possible hour that I can prevail upon

her to fix our wedding day." She looked at him; the unalterable determination he spoke of was printed in every

line of his set face. "I might have known it," she said, with suppressed bitterness; "he is his father's son. The same obstinacy—the same refusal to listen to all warning. Sconer or later I knew it must come, but not so soon as this." The tears coursed slowly over her cheeks,

and moved him as nothing she ever could have said would have done. "For heavou's sake, aunt don't cry," he said hurriedly. "You distress me-you make me feel like a brute, and I-really now, I don't think you ought to blame me in this way. Miss Darrell is not a Lady Gwendoline,

whatever. And I love her; everything is said in that," "You love her," she repeated mournfully. "Oh, my poor boy, my poor boy!" "I don't think I deserve pity," Sir Victor said, smiling again. "I don't feel as though

certainly-she has neither rank nor wealth,

but in my sight their absence is no objection

I did. And now tell me the real reason of all of this." "The real reason?" "Certainly; you don't suppose I do not see it is something besides those you have given. let us hear it, and have done with it. He took both her hands in his and looked

at her-a resolute smile on his fair blonde "Troubles are like certain wild animals." he said; "look them straight in the eye and they turn and take to flight. Why should I not marry at twenty-three? If I were marrying any one else-Lady Gwendoline for instance-would my extreme juvenility still be

"You had much better not marry at all." "Why! live a crusty old bachelor! Now, now, my good aunt, this is a little too much. and not at all what I expected from a lady of your common-sense." "There is nothing to make a jest of Victor.

It is better you should not marry—better the name of Catheron should die out and be blot- me one day and say: Look here, Miss Darted from the face of the earth." " Lady Helena."

"I know what I am saying, Victor. You would say it too, perhaps, if you knew all." "You will tell me all. Oh yes, you will. You have said too much or too little now, I must hear 'all,' then I shall judge for myself. ! I may be in love-still I am amenable to slow, accented manner of speaking was so reason. If you can show me any just cause perfect. Only for an instant; then he was or impediment to my marriage—if you can grave, almost repreachful. convince me it will be wrong in the sight of Heaven or man, then, dearly as I love her I he said.

strong indeed.

"Would you do this, Victor? Would you have strength to give up the girl you love?
My boy, my son, I don't want to be hard on you, I want to see you happy, Heaven knows, and yet-"

"I will be happy—only tell me the truth and let me judge for myself."

He was smiling-he was incredulous Lady Helena's mountain, seen by his eyes, no doubt, would turn out the veriest molehill. "I don't know what to do," she answered, in agitated tones. "I promised her to tell you if this day ever came, and now it is here and I-oh!" she cried out passionately, af can't tell you!"

He grew pale himself, with fear of he knew not what.

a You can, you will-you must!' he said resolutely. "I am not a child to be fright. ened of a bogy. What terrible secret is there hidden behind all this?"

"Terrible secret---yes, that is it. Tenible secret-you have said it !"

"Do you, by any chance, refer to my mo. ther's death? Is it that you knew all these years her murderer and have kept it secret? There was no reply. She covered her face with her hands and turned away.

"Am I right?" he persisted. She rose to her feet, goaded, it seemed, by his persistent questioning into a sort of

frenzy. "Let me alone, Victor Catheron," she cried. "I have kept my secret for twenty-three years do you think you will wring it from me all in a moment from me now? What right have you to question me-to say I shall tell or shall not? If you knew all you would know you have no right whatever-noneno right to ask any woman to share your life--no right, if it comes to that, even to the title you bear!'

He rose up too -- white to the lips. Was Lady Helena going mad? Had the an-nouncement of his marriage turned her brain? In that pause, before either could speak again, a knock that had been twice given un. heard, was repeated a third time. It brought both back instantly from the tragic, to the decorum of every day life. Lady Helena down; Sir Victor opened the door. It was

servant with a note on a salver. "Well, sir," the baronet demanded abrupt. "What do you want?"

"It's her ladyship, Sir Victor. A lady to see your ladyship on very important business " "I can see no one this morning," Lady Hel-

ena responded; "tell her so," " My lady, excuse me; this lady, said your ladyship would be sure to see her, if your ladyship would look at this note. It's the lady in mourning, my lady, who has been here to see your ladyship before, Which this

is the note, my lady." Lady Helena's face lit up eagerly now She tore open the note at once. "You may go, Nixon," she said. "Show

the lady up immediately. She ran over the few brief lines the note contained, with a look of unutterable relief. Like the letter, it was signed " Inez." "Victor," she said, turning to her nephew and holding out her hand, "forgive me if in my excitement and haste I have said what I should not. Give me a little time, and every-

-this lady-is the most opportune thing in the world. You shall be told all now." "I am to understand then," Sir Victor said coldly, "that this strange, this mysterious lady, is in your confidence; that she is to be consulted before you can tell me this secret

thing will be explained. The coming of-In

which involves the happiness of my life?" "Precisely! You look augry and incredu-lous, but later you will understand. She is one of our family-more at present I cannot say. Go, Victor; trust me, believe me, neither your bonor nor your love shall suffer at our hands. Postpone the driving-party, or make my excuse; I shall not leave my room

He bowed coldly-annoyed, amazed, and went. What did all this mean? Up to the present, his life had flowed peacefully, almost sluggishly, without family secre's or mystification of any kind. And now all at once here were secrets and mysteries cropping up. What was this wonderful secret-who was this mysterious lady? He must wait until

to-morrow, it appears, for the answer to both. "One thing is fixed as fate," he said to himself as he left the room, "I won't give up Edith, for ten thousand family secrets-for all conclusion, I say, that it is my unalterable the mysterious ladies on earth! Whatever others may have done, I at least have done nothing to forfeit my darling's band. The doctrine that would make us suffer for the sins of others, is a mistaken doctrine. Let to-morrow bring forth what it may, Edith Darrell shall be my wife.

CHAPTER XII.

As he descended the stairs he encountered Nixon and a veiled lady in black ascending. He looked at her keenly-she was tall and slender; beyond that, through the heavy crape veil, he could make out nothing. " Mysterious, certainly I" he thought, " I wonder who sho is?" He bowed as he passed her; she bent her head in return; then he hastened to seek out Edith, and tell her an important visitor had arrived for Lady Helens, and that the excursion to Eastlake Abbey would be postponed. He was but a poor dissembler, and the girl's bright brown eyes were sharp. She smiled as she looked

and listened. " Did you know I could tell fortunes, Sir Victor? Hold out your hand and let me tell you the past. You have been upstairs with Lady Helena; you have told her that Edith Darrell has consented to be your wife. You have asked her sanction to the union, and have been naturally, indignantly, and peremptorily refused."

He smiled, but the conscious color rose. "I always suspected you of being an enchantress-now I know it. Can you tell me the future as truthfully as the past?"

"In this instance I think so. "You shall never marry a penniless nobody, sir. (And it is exactly Lady Helena's voice that speaks) Your family is not to be disgraced by a low marriage. This girl, who is but a sort of up-per servant, hired and paid, in the family of these common rich American people, is no mate for a Catheron of Catheron. I refuse to listen to a word, sir-I insist upon this preposterous affair being given up. You expostulate—in vain. And as constant dropping wears the most obstinate stone, so at last will her ladyship conquer. You will come to rell I'm awfully sorry, you know, but we've made a mistake. I return you your freedom -will you kindly give me back mine?" And Miss Darrell will give Sir Victor Catheron her best curtsey and retire into the outer dark-

ness from whence she came." He laughed. Her imitation of his own

"And you know me no better than this!" "I take back my words; you are no will give her up. But your proof must be secress. I love my aunt very dearly, but not all the aunts on earth could part me fron She looked at him doubtfully—wistfully. you. I would indeed be a dastard if a fer

ON ST. PARTRIDGE DAY.

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u love?

colly; "it might be better for both of us. Oh don't get angry please—you know what I petnis schoolmaster. Not a very distinguish more. rel a someonic and reed asserti is a gentleman, but he keeps a boading-house. And I am Miss Stuart's is here paid companion and poor relation. Be wise, ely, "[Sir lictor, while there's time; be warned befirst is too late. I promise not to be angry of he tdeven admire your common-sense. Lady Helma has been as a mother to you; it isn't he said work while oriending her for me—l'm not fright. worh it. There are dozens of girls in Engs there land high-born, high-bred, and twice as handsome as I am, who will love you and marry enible. you to-morrow, Sir Victor Catheron, let us

shale hands and part." Sae held it out to him with a smile, suprenely careless and uplifted. He caught it parionately, his blue eyes afire, and covered it with kisses.

"Not for ten thousand worlds! O Edith. hov lightly you talk of parting, of giving me up. Am I then so utterly indifferent to you? No: I will never resign you; to call you wife wathless the whole world seems without yo! But one day you will, you must—one dw you will be able no more to live without mithan I without you. Don't talk like this aty more, Edith; if you knew how it hurts no you would be more merciful, I am sure. lie can hold nothing half so bitter for me as tie loss of you."

She listened in a sort of wonder at his immssioned carnestness, looking at him shyly,

"You love me like this?" she said. "A hundred times more than this. I would lie for you, Edith. How empty and theatrical it sounds, but, Heaven knows, I would."

She passed her band through his arm and clasped the other round it, her bright smile

"Don't die," she said, with that smile, and her own rare, lovely blush; "do better-live for me. Ah, Sir Victor, 1 don't think it will be such a very hard thing to learn to-like

"My darling! And you will talk no more of parting-no more of giving me up? You

don't really wish it, Edith, do you?"

"Most certainly not. Would I have accepted you, if I did? I'll never give you up while you care for me like this. If we ever part, the parting shall be your doing, not mine."

"My doing-mine?" he laughed aloud in his incredulity and happiness. "The days of miracles are over, belle ami, but a summer breeze could more easily uproot these oaks than that. And lest you should think yourself fetterless and free, I will bind you at once." He drew from his pocket a tiny motocco box. "See this ring, Edith; it has been worn by women of our house for the past two centuries -the betrothal ring of the Catherons. Let me place it on your finger, never to be taken off until I bind you with a golden circlet stronger still."

Her dark eyes sparkled as she looked at it. It was a solitaire diamond of wonderful size and brilliance, like a great drop of limpid water set in dull red gold.

"There is some queer old tradition extant about it," he said, "to the effect that the bride of a Catheron who does not wear it will lead a most unhappy life and die a most unhappy death. So, my dearest you see how incumbent upon you it is for your own sake to wear it religiously."

He laughed but she lifted to his, two deep, thoughtful, dark eyes.

"Did your mother wear it, Sir Victor?" He started, the smile died from his face, his

colour faded. "My Mother?" he answered; "no. My faarried her secretly and hastily after weeks' courtship, and of course never thought of the ring. Lead an unhappy life, die an unhappy death," he said, repeating his own words; "she did both, and, to the best of my

belief, she never wore it." "An odd coincidence, at least," said Edith, her eyes fixed on the diamond blazing in the

sunshine on her hand. A priceless diamond on the hand of Edith

Darrell, the brown hand that two months' sgo had swept, and dusted, and worked unwillingly in the shabby old house at home. Don't let us talk about my mother," Sir

Victor aaid; "there is always something so terrible to me in the memory of her death. Your life will be very different from bers-my poor mother." "I hope so," was the grave reply; " in my

case there will be no jealous rival, will there Sir Victor, do you know 1 should like to visit Catheren Royals. If we have had love-making enough for one day, suppose we walk

"I shall never have love-making enough," he laughed. "I shall bore you awfully some times, I have no doubt; but when the heart is full the lips must speak. And as to walking-it is a long walk-do you think you

"As I am to become a naturalized Englishwoman, the sooner I take to English habits the better. I shall at least make the at-

"And we can drive back in time for dinner. I shall be delighted to show you the old

place-vour future home, where we are to spend together so many happy years." They set off. It was a delightful walk, that

sunny day, across fields, down fragrant green lanes, where the hedges in bloom made the air odorous, and the birds sang in the arching branches overhead. A long, lovely walk over that quiet high-road, where three-and-twenty years ago another Sir Victor Catheron had ridden away forever from the wife he loved.

With the yellow splendor of the atternoon sunlight gilding it, its tall trees waving, its gray turrets and towers piercing the amber air, its ivied walls, and tall stacks of chimneys, Catheron Royals came in view at last. The fallow deer browsed undisturbed, gaudy peacocks strutted in the sun, a fawn lifted its shy wild eyes and fled at their approach. Over all, solemn Sabbath stillness.

Welcome to Catheron Royals—welcome as its mistress, my bride, my love," Sir Victor

Catheron said.

She lifted her eyes—they were full of tears. How good he was-how tenderly he loved her, and what a happy grateful girl she had reason to be. They entered the house, admitted by a very old woman, who bobbed a curtsey and looked at them with curious eyes. Two or three old retainers took care of the place and showed it to strangers.

Leaning on her lover's arm, Edith Darrell walked through scores of stately rooms, immense chill halls, picture-gallerles, drawingrooms, and chambers. What a stupendous place it was bigger and more imposing by far than Powyss-place, and over twice as old. She looked at the polished suits of armour, at battle-axes, antiers, pikes, halberds, until her eyes ached. She paced in wonder down the vast portrait gallery, where half a hundred dead and gone Catherons looked at her somday her picture—hers—would hang in solemn is obtained.

words of objection would make me resign the state here. The women who looked at her from these walls lay stark and stiff in the il 1 10ve.
"I don't know," Miss Darrell answered vaults beneath Chesholm Church, and sooner or later they would lay her stark and stiff with them, and put up a marble tablet recording un and put up a marbio tablet recording men. I am a nobody, as your somebodies go her age and virtues. She shivered a little and men. I am a noscol, so your someocours go not age and virtues. She shivered a little and on this side. My grandfather Stuart was a drew a long breath of relief as they emerged on this succession of the bright outer day and fresh air once

"It's a wonderful place," she said; "a place to dream of—a place such as I have only met before in English books. But there is one room among all these rooms which you have not shown me, and which I have a morbid craving to see. You will not be angry if I ask?"

"Angry with you?" Sir Victor lifted his evobrows in laughing surprise. "Speak, Edith, though it were half my kingdom." "It is-" a pause-to see the room where

your mother—Ah!" as he shrank a little, " I beg your pardon. I should not have asked." "Yes, yer, you should. You shall visit it at once. I am a coward about some things, I confess-this among others. Come."

They went. He took from a huge bunch he carried the key of that long-locked room. He flung it wide, and they stood together on the threshold.

It was all dark, the blinds closed, the curtains drawn, dark and deserted, as it had been No; I will never resign you, to can you are since that fatal night. Nothing had been is the one hope of my life. My darling, if since that fatal night. Nothing had been changed, absolutely nothing. There stood the baby bassinet, there the little table on the baby bassinet, there has been the little table on the baby bassinet, there has been the little table on the baby bassinet, there has been the little table on the baby bassinet, there has been the little table on the baby bassinet, there has been the little table on the baby bassinet, there has been the little table on the baby bassinet, the little table on which the knife had lain, there beneath the hush that seemed like the hush of death lay over all.

Edith stood silent and grave-not speaking. She motioned him hastily to come away. He obeyed. Another moment and they stood together under the blue bright

sky. "Oh!" Edith said, under her breath, " who did it ?"

"Who indeed? And yet Lady Helena knows." His face and tone were sombre. How dare

they let her lie in her unavenged grave? A Catheron had done it beyond doubt, and to save the Catheron name and honor the murderer had been let go.
"Lady Helena knows!" repeated Edith

it was that wicked brother and sister then How cruel-how cruel!" "It was not the sister-1 believe that

That it must have been the brother no doubt an exist." "Is he living or dead?"

"Living, I believe. By Heaven! I have half a mind yet to huut him down, and hand him over to the hangman for the deed he has done!"

"An ancient name and family honor are wonderful things on this side of the Atlantic, a couple of million dollars on ours. They can save the murderer from the gallows. We won't talk about it, Sir Victor—it makes you unhappy, I see; only if ever I—if ever I," laughing and blushing a little, "come to be mistress of that big, romantic old house, I shall wall that room up. It will always be a haunted chamber -- a Bluebeard closet for

(To be continued.)

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles and humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness, and general debility.

BREVITIES.

Powdering the hair began in 1614. Magic lanterns were constructed in 1260.

London is the greatest and richest city in the world. Bread baking became a profession at Rome

Dyeing is attributed to the Tyrians, about 1500, B. C.

Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses and 12.000 horsemen.

Thomrs Paine's "Age of Reason" was published in 1794-5.

Rents were first made payable in money instead of in kind, in 1135.

The "The Bokys of Hawking and Hunt-

ing" was printed at St. Albans, 1486. The crime of homicide was tried at Athens

by the Areopagites, 1307, B.C. Reason was decreed to be worshiped as goddess by the French Republicans, Novem-

ber 10, 1873. Blue stocking, a term applied to literary ladies was originally conferred on a society

comprising both sexes, 1760. In 1757 Joseph Black put forth his theory

of latent heat (which he said was absorbed by melting ice) and of specific heat.

Metamorphists affirmed in the fifteenth century that Christ's natural body, with which he ascended into heaven was wholly deified.

The well known Punch was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction of the day have contributed to this amusing periodical.

On Plow Monday, the first Monday after Epiphany, the plowmen of the north of England used to draw a plow from door to door

and beg plow-money to drink. The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably were the first among the Greeks, at least, who rode upon horses, and broke them in for service in war.

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL? Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior remedy for sea sickness, and positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at

case of emergency. The boys of Detroit seem to be going down hill in their morals of late. One Sunday one of the legion, who has always been noted for his respectful demeanor toward the great public, observed an old citizen yawning and gaping at a street corner, and said to him : Better not open your mouth too wide. Why?" was the surprised query. "There's a law agin opening a saloon on Sunday," continued the sinfal child, as he slid for the middle of the street.

JULY.

During this month summer complaints commence their ravages. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best known preventative and cure for all forms of bowel complaints and sickness incident to the they could afford the Canadians an summer season. 50-2

FOR COUGHS .- Mix one teaspoonful of Perry Davis Pain Killer in three tablespoon- the Militia and Volunteers of Canada and fuls of syrup, and take two or three teaspoon-

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The experts are driving poor Coroner Jones into a corner.

If General Luard wants peace he will get to leeward of Canada. Sitting Bull, Esq., has surrendered himself

bag and baggage, including wines. Our city fathers are doing a little towards

the cleaning of the city, but not much. All Skakespeare's English historical plays are to be performed at Munich in the l autumn.

The crop of suicides, murders, and robberies are plentiful just now. It is that unfortunate comet's mult.

An utterly accomplished Æsthete may be

seen circumambulating St. James street at dusk every evening. The value of the French fleet in 1872 was

estimated at \$49,428,000, and in 1880 it had increased to \$94,320,000. The heir to the dukedom of Norfolk is completely blind, but as there is no exterior defect his parents have not lost all hopes of a

cure. Most of the teas in London within the last few weeks have been packed in leaves of "Endymion," which have been given away by the publishers.

Sergeant O'Hagan, the most popular of the open window the chair in which Ethel, Lady 1 Irish Land Commissioners, was out in '48 Catheron, had slept her last long sleep. A with Smith O'Brien and Dillon. He is married to a daughter of his namesake Lord O'Hagan.

The Jewish Messenger says: " It is a noteworthy fact that the London residence for many years of the late Charles Dickens, Tavistock House, is now occupied by the Jews' College." The mother of the Su .:: Abdul Aziz has

addressed a letter to the Sultan Abdul Hamid thanking him for having reverged her son, and purified his name and dynasty from the stain of suicide. A writer in a London paper says: "I once abolished bugs in a house where they swarm-

ed thus: Every interstice between timbers I filled with putty, and every crack in the plaster with plaster of Paris." The Americans do not abuse their President for not calling in a clergy-

man, but we pitch into our Governor General for travelling by rail on Tuesday. After all he does not travel, he sits or lies down! It is the train that moves along.

NATURE MAKES NO MISTAKES.

Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints: cholera morbus, cholic, cramps, vomiting, sea sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhua, dysentery, and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry which can be obtained of all dealers in medicine. 50.2

THE VICTORIOUS CANADIANS. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AND CONGRATULATORY

ADDRESSES -- SPEECHES BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, KARL KIMBERLEY, SIR JOHN MACDONALD AND OTHERS.

London, July 21 .- This afternoon the Canadian Camp at Wimbledon was the scene of quite a gay and fashionable gathering. The Duke of Cambridge had expressed a wish to see the team parade, and a distinguished company came with him to do honor to the Canadians. Among those present were the Earl Kimberley, Colonial Secretary; Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Rose, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Col. Gibson, commandant of the team, and others. After having inspected and spoken to the Canadians individually His Royal Highness congratulated the team on its success in having won the Kolapore Cup on the previous day. He said that he was really very much gratified at their having obtained it. He, and all Englishmen, were gratified at the success and prosperity of the great country they represented, and the fact that they had secured this prize, although rather humilating in one respect, was still a cause of congratulation, because it showed that the contest had been as fair, frank and above board as it could be. He hoped that their success would stimulate them in coming to Wimbledon again and again, and that eventually one among them would succeed in carrying off the great prize of the meetingthe Queen's prize. The number of their members who got into the first 60 in the competition for the prize, he said, showed that rifle shooting was improving in Canada, and that they might yet bring over the lucky man who would carry off that honor.

The Earl Kimberley said that last year he had the pleasure of visiting the Canadian team, but on this occasion it was more gratifying because they nad been successful in the truest sense. They were all proud of the progress of the Dominion in art, science and commerce, but more especially on an occasion of this kind they were extremely proud of the measures which they had taken for their own defence. There was nothing which consolidated a community more, or added more to its dignity and respect, than that it should provide for the defence of the country. In doing so they were providing for the defence of the British Empire. It had given him much pleasure to be again among his Cana-

dian friends, including Sir John Macdonald. Col. Gibson said that a couple of years ago Sir John Rose had been pleased to give a sum of £500 for a prize to the Dominion Rifle Association, and that the donor would now

present it. Sir John Rose in doing so, referred to the fact that his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, had bonored the Canadian team with a visit every year in which it had come to England. Canada had with great spirit and sacrifice provided for her self-defence. He believed it was beginning now to home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in be understood that the reserve power of the country was in the power and loyalty of the Canadian people. It was well known that the Canadians possessed the essential elements that constitute soldiers. They were inured to hardship, needed little commissariat and were trained to the use of the rifle from boyhood. Their success in winning the Kalapore Cup was very gratifying. He hoped that he would live to see the day when the Canadians would carry off the Queen's Prize. and should it ever be so they would find that the winner would receive the commendations

> of all. Sir John Macdonald said that it had made his heart glow that morning on reading that the Canadians had won the Kalapore Cup. It was a gallant fight. After years of defeat the Canadians had had luck again. He congratulated the team, especially Col. Gibson, on their success. Although he sympathized with the English team, yet he thought occasional victory. They were all of one race, under one common allegiance, and if there should be any rivalry between

were being steadily watched by the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces. Their militia would not desire to be considered a mere holiday force. He believed if the time should come when England was involved in war Canada would do her fair share, man for man, in fighting for the common cause and the common flag. He should go back to Canada and tell the people how proud he was this day and how the victorious team had been honored by His Royal Highness and by the Colonial Minister. He hoped that this year's victory would not be lost; Canada would have to fight for it, and must send as good a team every year.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Cures summer complaints, diarrhosa, dysentery, cholers morbus, cholers infantum, sour stomach, colic, nausea, vomiting, canker, piles and all manner of fluxes.

IRELAND REVISITED.

IRISH LEADERS AND LAND-LORDS.

Priests and People in consequence of three bad seasons, and

LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH.

[For THE POST.]

Dublin, July 8, 1881. After a pleasant voyage, with pleasant fellow-voyagers, in the steamer Wyoming, I landed in Liverpool more than two weeks

since, and after a rapid visit to London and

Paris, I arrived here ten days ago. PARNELL AND THE IRISH PARTY.

In London I interviewed Mr. Parnell and the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party; and, when in Paris, I saw Mr. Egan, the Treasurer of the Irish National Land League. The Irish members do not regard the Land Bill as an important concession to the just demands of the people of Ireland. They say that at the best it will benefit a small class only, and that class only of the tenantfarmers who are the least oppressed by the present system, even if 't should pass the House of Lords without any vital amendments in the interests of the lords of the soil. But as the Irish people must sub-mit to the Bill, if it becomes a law, whether they wish to accept or reject it, the Irish members are trying, at every stage of the discussion, to eliminate the more objectionable features of it, and to make it more liberal to the tenantry. Mr. Parnell told me that he would probably revisit America after the passage of the Bill or as soon as it had passed its most important stages.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

Mr. Egan informed me that he had over a quarter of a million of dollars in hand. mostly contributed by Irish Americans; and with such a fund in reserve, especially as it is rapidly increasing, the passage of the Land Bill will have no effect on the conduct of the agitation for the abolition of feudal landlordism in Ireland. The movement will not only be continued without a pause, but it will be pushed forward with more energy than before.

MICHAEL DAVITT IN JAIL.

Dr. Kennedy, of Dublin, was in London. He had seen Mr. Davitt. He says Mr. Davitt is treated as well as it is possible to treat a prisoner in a convict jail, but that while his health is still good, his constitution, which was nearly shattered by his former convict life, would at once break down it he were to be subjected to the ordinary discipline of the prison. His spirit is as brave as when he was organizing the Land League in Ireland. A movement has been inaugurated in England to procure Mr. Davitt's release if he will agree to leave the country and not return to Ireland.

THE LAND LEAGUE IN IRELAND. There have been great changes in Ireland since my last visit here. There are so many Land League meetings held, and I notice that the tone of the speeches, as a rule, has been greatly modified. Not one of the conspicuous leaders of last autumn is in the field to-day. Those who are not in Parliament are in prison. But, on the other hand, the spirit of the people, instead of having been subdued, is not only as resolute as then, but even more defiant. There are eighteen hundred Land Leagues in active operation. Not one has been disorganized. As soon as a local officer is sent to jail, his place is supplied without a day's delay. There are nearly 490 Ladies' Land Lengues in Ireland. There was not one last autumn. A thousand local leagues, at least, have been established since September.

IRISH PRIESTS AND PRELATES.

The priests have joined the movement in large numbers since autumn. Only one high ecclesiastic, the Archbishop of Dublin, has assumed an open attitude of opposition to the League. His authority prevents the Priests of his archdiocese from taking any active part in the agitation, but it neither destroys their secret sympathy, nor has it the slightest influence on the people here or elsewhere throughout Ireland. In different parts of Ireland last autumn, when the action of the Archbishop of Dublin was spoken of, the common answer that I received, both from priests and people, was: "Sure there never has been a patriot Archbishop of Dublin since St. Lawrence O'Toole." It is a common expression to-day in Dublin, of which St. Lawrence O'Toole is the patron saint.

The other prelates-and especially the Archbishop of Cashel—who have taken a conspicuous position in favor of the agitation, have greatly strengthened their hold on the affections of the people. If Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary associates, on their return from their duties in London, should be arrested and sent to Kilmainbam jail, there seems to be little doubt that the Hierarchy and priesthood would at once step to the front and boldly continue the agitation in defiance of the drab-coated Cromwell who has sent one member of Parliament and one priest to prison. The imprisonment of an Archbishop and a Bishop or two would be the death-knell of landlordism in Ireland.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

Eviction papers are falling thick and fast in every part of Ireland. With 30,000 soldiers and 12,000 armed constables to drive the peasants from their homes, the landlords the spirit of the people. The Queen of England will be known in Irish history as

ruthless Cromwell has been done during the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.
In 1849 there were more than 90,000 per-

sons evicted in Ireland. In 1850 there were over 104,000 cast from their homes into the roadside. In 1870 there were nearly 3,000 persons

evicted; in 1864, 9,200; in 1880, over 10,-DECREASE OF POPULATION.

The population of Ireland, which was nearly nine millions within the memory of men still young, is now only 5,150,000 -less to-day than it was eighty years age! And yet the Irish landlords and the English Government are not satisfied—and yet they still insist on inciting the emigration of the Irish by grants of public money !

EVICTIONS THIS YEAR.

During the first three months of the presen year, a parliamentary paper just published shows that in the province of Ulster 838 persons have been evicted; in Leinster, 258 persons; in Connaught, 281 persons; and in Munster, 355 persons.

EVICTIONS IN THE BLIGHT AND FAMINE YEARS.

During the three years, ending in April last, 7,590 persons in Ireland were thrown out of the cabins that their own hands had built, and from the lands that their own labour had reclaimed. In Munster alone last year over 4,000 persons were evicted. This expulsion of the people occured during and these persons, thus evicted, for the most part, during the famine of 1879-80, were keptalive by American and Canadian and Australian charity!

EVICTIONS AND RENTS THIS YEAR.

Miss Lynch, of the Ladies' Land League, has prepared for me a list of the evictions reported to them, from the different provinces and counties, from 2nd of February up to the 2nd July, with the total amounts of arrears of rent for which the people were thrown out, and a statement of the difference between the rent and Griffith's or the government valua-

EVICTIONS AND RACK-RENTS IN CONNAUGHT.

In Galway 35 families or 235 persons were evicted for the non-payment of £541 1384d rent. The Government valuation of these little farms, or holdings as they are called, was only £262 10s 3d! In Leitrim, there were 98 evictions report-

ed-569 persons. Total rental, £1,018 198 9d; Griffith's valuation, £622 8s. In Mayo, 92 families, or 483 persons have been evicted. Rental, £886 196 9d; Griffith's

valuation, £496 148 8d. In Roscommon, 15 families of 96 persons. Rental, £214 68 4d; valuation, £114 10s.

In Sligo, 19 families of 119 persons. Rent, £159 18s 4d; valuation, £77 14s. In all-throughout Connaught-there were 259 families evicted, or 1,502 persons flung out of their farms. The rent claimed was £1,037 17s 7d.

EVICTIONS AND RACK-RENTS IN LEINSTER. In Carlow 1 family, 9 persons. Rent, £25

valuation, £19. In Dublin, 4 iamilies, 14 persons. Rent, £325 13s; valuation, £202. In Kildare, 4 families, 21 persons. Rent £327 5s 10d; valuation, £195 5s.

In Kilkenny, 3 families, 18 persons. Rent. £204 68 8d; valuation, 195 5s. In King's County, 2 families, 15 persons. Rent, £38 5s; valuation, £34 18s.

In Longford, 8 families, 49 persons. Rent. £155 14s 1d; valuation £130 5s.

In Meath, 15 families, 69 persons. Rent, £578 7s 6d; valuation, £850 8s 8d.

In Queen's County, 4 families, 19 persons, Rent,193 169 9d; valuation, £61 13s 8d. In Westmeath, 3 families, 22 persons. Rent,

£82 10s ; valuation, £51 10s. In Wickiow, 4 families, 31 persons. Rent. £52 12s 7d: valuation. £68 7s. In all-throughout the Province of Leinster-there were 48 families, and 211 persons evicted. The ront demanded was £743 10s 11d over Griffith's valuation, out of a total rental of £2,226 17s 5d. There were 50 evic

tions in Louth, but their rental and valuation have not been ascertained.

EVICTIONS AND RACK-RENTS IN MUNETER. In Cork, there were 19 evictions reported-145 persons. Rent, £734 2s 4d; valuation. £543 59.

In Clare, there were 7 families of 48 persons evicted. Rent, £153 10s; valuation, £90 5s.

In Kerry, 18 families, 127 persons. Rent £404 12s 2d; valuation, £261 5s. In Limerick, 8 families, 46 persons. Rent £596 188 8d; valuation, £356 0s 6d.

In Tipperary, 4 families, 23 persons. Rent, £282 7s; valuation, £140 17s. In Waterford, 7 families, 37 persons. Rent £287; valuation, £175 15s. In all-throughout the Province of Muns

ter-426 persons were evicted whose rentals

exceeded by £1,035 168 6d the Government valuation out of a total of £2,598 178 2d. EVICTIONS AND BACK-RENTS IN ULSTER.

In Antrim, 4 families, 18 persons. Rent, £98 0s 81d; valuation, £88 7s. In Armagh, 23 families, 98 persons. Rent £163 9s 2d; valuation, £162.

In Cavan, 23 families, 144 persons. Rent, £512 16s 3d; valuation, £354 4s. In Donegal, 27 families, 151 persons Rent, £199 48 4d; valuation, £140 14s 2d.

In Derry, 3 families, 20 persons. Rent, £28 4s; valuation, £8 16s. In Fermanagh, 3 families, 23 persons. Rent, £43 10s; valuation £38 15s. In Monaghan, 7 families, 48

Rent, £115 16s 10d; valuation, £92 10s. In Tyrone, 21 families, 113 persons. Rent, £290 1588d; valuation, £203 178. In all-throughout the Province of Ulster 111 evictions of 615 persons, whose total rental was £1,431 16s 11d; and from whom

therefore £342 13s 9ld was demanded over Griffith's valuation. STATISTICS OF RACK RENTING IN IRELAND.

Adding these four sets of returns we find that 484 evictions have been reported to the Ladies' Land League alone; that 2,754 persons have been made homeless because after blight and famine, for the relief of which the Irish landlords gave nothing, they could not pay a total rental of £8,879 68 01d, which is £3.169 18s 111d over the Government valuation

In addition to these actual evictions, the Ladies' Land League has been notified of 423 families in Connaught, 154 in Munster, 151 in Leinster, 159 in Ulster-in all, 887 families in Ireland—on whom eviction papers have been served.

WHAT GRIFFITH'S VALUATION MEANS.

Now Griffith's valuation itself is a rack-rent of the most merciless avarice, because it was estimated on the fair letting value of the are having their revenge, but still—unlike farm after the tenant, not the landlord, had the days of 1849—they fall utterly to subdue reclaimed it, fenced it and built all the houses on it! These figures are interesting as showing that rack-renting is universal in Ireland. England it should be as to who could be most Victoria the Evictor. Statistics are always and they explain why Catholics and Protestbrely out of their heavy frames. And one fuls of the mixture every half hour, till relief loyal. It was gratifying to find that their progress and the efficiency of the militia forces a few figures how thoroughly the work of the landlordism, and why any pottering attempt, tail, some 27 establishments of public utility

like Gladstone's Land Bill, to remedy the evil, will be rejected with contempt and prove utterly worthless.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Don Carlos has arrived in London. The Egyptian Anti-Slavery decree will be

ssued next work. A second case of Asiatic cholers is reported from New Jersey,

Sitting Bull has at last surrendered to the United States forces.

The Irish potato cr.p will be a plentiful one and of good quality.

Everyone is now discovering a comet. They are coming along in equadrons. A Russian paper says English fears regard-

ing Russian doings in Central Asia are ground-The Emperor of Morocco has applied to the

Sultan to put down the agitation in Southern Africa. An unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot two editors of anti-ministerial papers in

Athens. Railroad iron is now arriving at Kingston in great quantities for the Canada Pacific

The French Government do not desire to take any action in Tripoli as long as it is to be avoided.

Dean Stanley will be buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, on monday next. A colossal statue of Mr. Gladstone is to be

presented to the city of London by Mr. Theodore Bryant. Farmers about St. Catharines are now busy with their fall wheat, which, after all, is likely

to give a good yield. It is estimated that the total immigration into the United States during the fiscal year was 668,000, the largest in the history of the country.

Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is to resign and will be succeeded by the present Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. A Pretoria despatch says the treaty with

the Boers reserves to the Suzerain the right of

declaring war. The whole of the Transvaal is to be retroceded. In spite of the promise of the Porte to the French Charge d'Affaires to cease sending troops to Tripoli, the Sultan has ordered the

AUGUST. The summer season now reaches its

climax, and is prolific in developing bowel

complaints. Over indulgence in fruit, im-

despatch of a further contingent.

moderate drinking of iced waters and summer boverages, in a few hours produce fatal £2,621 15s 6d, while the government valua- ravages among children and adults. Dr. tion was £1,573 16s 11d-a difference of Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most reliable remedy for all forms of summer complaints. Safe, pleasant and prompt in its effects. All dealers keep it.

CONTEMPORARY HUMOR.

A Baltimore editor died of heart disease the other day. People who have imagined that editors have no hearts will now see how badly they were deceived. - Philadelphia Chronicle.

Afflicted man-No wonder it is no dis-

grance to be named Smith. We'd rather be named Smith and own over \$100,000 than be called St. Lawrence De Vere and have to be bashful of the dog-tax collector.—Boston Post. An Allegheny man attempted to blow up his wife a few days ago by exploding a tor-

presumed; but it is not likely that the wohusband .- Norristown Herald. Captain Bogardus' feat of breaking five hundred glass balls in 25 minutes and 15 seconds has been excelled by a Philadelphia man, who

was carrying a basket of glass bills to a shoot-

pedo under her. A case of retaliation, it is

ing range and stepped on a banana peel.-Phila-delphia News. In a railroad collision the other day a young lady's old style bonnet was crushed and dented in seventeen different places. She took it home, put a flower and two yards of ribbon on it, and now has a bonnet of the latest style.

worth eleven dollars and a half.—Norristown Herald. Leadville Deacon; No, we wouldn't put a stick in the Sunday school lemonade; keep it for yourself. And don't start a dog light to amuse the children. Just get the dogs round and leave it to the boys to rub their ears and

set 'em to chawing each other. - Boston Post. A dispatch from Texas reports the drowning of the driver of a beer wagon. No attempt, however, was made to ease the great griof caused by the sad event by stating that the beer itself was saved .- Philadelphia Chronicle.

"Have you read the Testament?" asked a

Keekuk girl of her bosom friend; " perfect!y

splendid, and they say it's revised, too, but of

course this is the first time the story has ever been published in this country."-Keokuk Constitution. No prettier compliment can be given than that which comes from the warm heart and quick wit of the true Hibernian. Mike was laying pavement brick in the hot sun, and the lady of the house mixed up a nice, cool drink and carried it out to quench his thirst. After a long draw swig he wiped his mouth on his sleeve and said "You'll be in heaven sevin

years before the divil'll find it out."-New Haven Register. It is announced that it will be the fashion this Summer to be picturesque. That's all right. But the question of what is picturesque isn't always easy to decide. Perhaps a man in knee trousers and striped hose is picturesque and perhaps he isn't. Perhaps it s picturesque to wear an old tin kettle tied to your coat tail. Perhaps it is picturesque to

be cross eyed. Who will define picturesqueness?—Boston Post. Scene: Summer cottage with piazza-

John-Chicago is a lovely city Mary—Yes, very lovely.

John—Oh, you have been there, have you? Mary-No. I have relatives there. John-On which side.

John (after a pause)-Well, good evening. Exit front gate.] Mary has since died .- Chicago Tribune.

A BUSY TIME.

Mary-On my mother's side.

Sir Hector Langevin has just concluded his visit of inspection of Public Works in the Maritime Provinces. During the 16 days, while it lasted, he was presented with 27 addresses, made 30 speeches in English and French, assisted at 17 public meetings, without counting the receptions and tanquets given in his honor, and he inspected, in de-

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50 per cent on these rates.] MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For July, 1881. THURSDAY, 28 .- SS. Nazarius and Comp Martyrs. St. Innocent, Pope and Conf FRIDAY, 29 .- St. Martha, Virgin. SS. Felix and Companions, Martyrs.

Saturday, 30.—The Seven Brothers, Martyrs

(July 10). SS. Abdon and Sennen, Martyrs.
SUNDAY, 31.—Eighth Sunday after Pentecost.

St. Ignatius of Loyola, Confessor. Epist. 2 Tim. ii. 8-10 and iii. 10-12; Gosp. Luke x. 1-9; Last Gosp. Luke xvi. 1-9.

For August, 1881. Monday, 1 .- St. Peter's Chains. The Machabees, Martyrs.

Tuesday, 2-St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop, Conf., and Dr. of the Church. WEDNESDAY, 3 .- Finding of the body of St.

Stephen. Cons. Bp. Mora, Monterey,

THE following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents in their respective localities for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :- M. O'Neill, P.M., Kirkfield, Ont.; Martin Ringrose, P.M., Griffith, Ont.; Daniel Egan, West Huntley, (Ont.) and vicinity; Richard Jones, Albert, Ont.

VIVE LE CANADIENNE! The Canadian team at Wimbledon have once more marched off with that enviable prize, the Kolapore Cup. What next?

THE Land League fund is mounting up once more. The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of \$9,300, for the week ending July 2nd, and it is estimated that the amounts received since range from ten to twelve thousand dollars weekly. The sum of \$4,612 was received by the Irish World alone last week. And it is all required.

THE French are not to have such a walk over in North Africa as they at first supposed. The Arabs are rising in all directions, and, although scattered and beaten by the disciplined armies of the Republic, it is only to appear in other places. The indignation in Spain over the French aggression is scarcely inferior to the intense feeling in Italy.

THE Irish Land Bill has at last passed through the House of Commons and now awaits sanction, emaculation or rejection by the House of Lords. It is thought that will amend it slightly and return it to the manufacturer, but no one can safely reckon upon what the peers are capable of doing when their blue blood is in a state of effervescence.

MARSHAL BAZAINE, Who surrendered Metz to the Germans and an army of 174,000 with it, and who at the same time betrayed France, is now in Spain-having escaped from the Isle of Ste. Margurite, where he was imprisoned for life-and he modestly requests that he be allowed to cross the Pyrenees to look after some property in France. If this is not impudence, it is the best name that can be found for it. Benedict Arnold was more modest than Bazaine.

GUITEAU, the wretch who attempted to murder President Garfield, is not sorry for his crime, but he regrets the President should suffer pain. What sweet sentimentality! He is also reported to have said that his attempt has not been in vain, as it has served to unite the Republican party. This is patriotism surely of the first water. Perhaps Quiteau is like Erostratus who burned the temple of Diana at Ephesus in order that his name might go down to posterity.

ONE good amendment to the Land Bill has passed the Committee of the Commons. This amendment provides that the Land Claims Court, the Commissioners of which have just been appointed, will have power to quash those leases forced upon the tenants by landlords against the spirit of the Act of 1870, and which they had to accept or leave their farms. The landlords took advantage of the wording of the Act to exercise unjust powers of which they will now be deprived by the Court, if it is worth anything, which are, and he approves of the agitation for is to be seen. It is now more than pos. them. sible the lords will not reje ath bill, as it has been emasculated sufficiently to please

THERE is another dynamite scare in England, this time it would appear well grounded if the cable tells the truth regarding the de-House of Commons, which is to the effect that

fund for blowing up the British Empire. A good many sensible people are of the opinion that half the scares in England are invented by detectives for sinister purposes, and a still greater number think that it will be a long time before Ireland is made free by

The agony in Albany was ended yesterday by the election of Lapham, the half-breed candidate, to the Senate, after a joint caucus of both factions of the Republican party. The meaning of the victory is about that the monopolists have conquered the third termers or imperialists, and made an enemy of Roscoe Conkling and another of Ulyeses S. Grant, two men who are not in the habit of forgiving their foes. All the trouble has arisen from a pitiful question of office, and this is why the opinion is gaining ground that there is to be a civil service reform in the States. It is about time, surely. The present system is a disgrace to a great country.

front in the United States, and if the hot more of them. The New York Herald of yesterday gives several recipes for the cure of the terrible malady, and thinks that the heaping of offal in the streets is one of the chief causes of madness in dogs, and consequently of hydrophobia. The dogs collect round the putrid matter, quarrel and bite, when the curs fly around the cities and attack human beings, and communicate their poison to the system. We have lots of festering let us hope that will be the worst of it.

IRISH juries are backward in convicting prisoners on the evidence of police, and they are right. It is not long since Buckshot Forster hinted to the police inspectors that the force was not showing zeal enough in arresting and procuring convictions, and this spurred on a good many of them to increased exertions in behalf of what is known in Ireland as law and order. The result is a respectable batch of prisoners in every county (irrespective of the suspects) which prisoners are acquitted by juries of their countrymen who do not believe the police on their oaths. The time has gone by when sheriffs of counties could pack juries to give verdicts according to the behests of the Crown, and let us hope it will never return. A committee of the House of Lords is now taking evidence on the Irish jury system, and it will go hard with them or they will recommend it be suspended, if not abolished.

Signor GAVAZZI (he has dropped the Father") is now lecturing in Canada in aid of the funds of the Free Italian Church. If the Signor had sense he would stay at home live, and it he is not appreciated in his own country he can hardly be censured for seek-

THE English papers, desperate at seeing the sympathy extended to Ireland by the Vatican, are using every means to destroy it, but without success. The tactics they use are to issue false despatches, alleged to have come from Rome, which assert that the Vatican is angry at such and such a Church dignitary for his attitude towards Ireland. In some instances the dignitaries treat the despatches with contempt, in others they contradict them, but the cunning journals do not think fit to insert the contradiction. When Parnell came to America he visited Cardinal McCloskey, at which, said the English and American Jingo papers, the Vatican was angry. But the Vatican was not; it was only the English Whigs and Tories and their sympathisers on this continent. The latest trick is about Cardinal Manning. The Vatican is very much annoyed that he should give comtort to the Land League. But, in fact, they are inventing lies to little purpose, for the Land League is not a religious organization, and it would move on whether it was approved in Rome or whether it was condemned. It is strange, at the same time, that not one of the London dailies, the Pall Mall Gazette excepted, has thought fit to give publication to the advice of Leo XIII. to the people of Ireland to assert their rights peaceably, and success would follow. His Holiness knows what their rights actually

Mr. Thomas White, M.P. for Cardwell County, has written a letter to the editor of | belligerent attitude of the Sultan in sending the Cardwell Sentinel, which will be found in another column. All we have to say in regard to the matter-or as Mr. White calls it, 'a tempest in a teapot"—has been said in times of peace (she has at present about claration of the British Home Secretary of the | before. It is purely a question of | veracity between Messrs, James Stewart six infernal machines had been discovered in and Richard White, but we may one vessel. As London is the headquarters of state that the editor of this paper the Socialists, it would be unfair to attach saw with his own eyes the minutes of aided by Italian intrigue. It is doubtful if any blame to the Fenians in the business the meeting at which tickets for the press she could hold her own without leaving herany more than to other conspirators, although was discussed, and saw Mr. Biohard White's self at the mercy of any of her powerful Petersburg to enquire concerning the opera-

present. We were also told by reliable authority that THE POST was mentioned and and that Mr. White objected. As regards the liberality of the Gazette in having Catholics on its staff it is very commendable, but not very extraordinary. We have seen times in which there was no Catholic on its staff, but we can safely say that since THE Post started into existence, although it is not as large a paper as the Gazette, its staff has never been without a Protestant, and it has sometimes had two. We mention this to show that if the proprietors of the Gazette excluded THE Post for bigotry it was a mistake. An editorial which appeared in the Gazette of Friday, the 20th of May, and which could not have been penned without the sanction of the editor of that paper, or without his knowledge, emphatically denies that Richard White was either at the preliminary meeting of the citizens which named the committee or afterwards at the meeting of the committee which Cases of hydrophobia are coming to the discussed the press ticket question, while in the letter [of the Imember for Cardwell it] weather continues, as is likely, we shall have | is admitted that Richard did attend the latter |meeting. There is a discrepancy to be accounted for.

THE REVOLT OF ISLAM. It is feared that a general rising of the Moslem is about to take place, not only in North Africa but all over Western Asia and perhaps India. The Sultan and his ministers are thought, correctly or incorrectly, to be tition is ruining English agriculturists. The carrion flung on the streets of Montreal, but the prime movers in exciting Mahommedan fanaticism against the Christians, and late events in Arabia and other centres of Moslem civilization give color to the reports in circulation. It is now seen that it was not a mere accidental rising of Tunisian marauders that took a French army to North Africa, although, perhaps, the spirit of French aggression may have been glad to avail itself of the chance. The Sultan sees his huge empire crumbling to pieces year by year, and he knows of no other means to stop it and save the remnant except in a general union of Mohammedans. of which he is the chief. He has sense enough to perceive that, by remaining quicecent, Christian civilization will assuredly pash him beyond the Hellespont, and even then he is not safe, for England has, with his "consent," assumed a protectorate over Asia Minor, which may any day develop itself into complete possession. If. therefore, he means to fight for what is left him, and perhaps regain some of what has been lost, he must strike before the Giaours obtain possession of Constantinople. Nor are his chances of success, though very small, so utterly hopeless as may be considered by his enemies. The proclamation of a religious war and the raisand try and convert his friend Garibaldi, who | ing of the standard of the prophet, would stir was a member of the Congress of iconoclasts; the Moslem heart to its depths, and attract to held at Geneva, for the spread of freedom his defence millions of semi-barbarians, who and the abolition of a Supreme Being from would ask for no happier fate than to die in the Universe But it is the same all over defence of the Crescent. We have seen with the Evangelizers, they have no com- how bravely the Turks opposed the passion for their fellow-countrymen. They might of Russia unaided and alone, go abroad to teach the heathen and leave as and with what great difficulty that collossal healthy pagans behind them at home as lived power ultimately conquered. In the war in the days of Pius Antoninus. So in like with Russia the Turks did not draw their manner we have missionaries coming here, most potent weapon, it was a war they were here to Christian Canada, to convert its engaged in but not a religious war, and they people who actually hail from the Black were not striking for their existence as they Country in England, whose inhabit ants know | saw England and Austria ready to intervene. as little of Christianity as they do of the We can hardly realize what vast numbers of nebulous system. It is truly a singular Mahommedans would flock to the standard of spectacle. But after all a missionary has to | the prophet if a religious war was proclaimed. In order to do so, it is necessary to go back to the Crusades and learn how Europe was vaning for fresh fields and pastures new. What quished in the tremendous struggle for we do blame the worthy Signor for is talking | Jerusalem after three hundred years of war. so much about the free church of Italy. All | It is true that the conditions are changed churches are free in Italy, except the Ohurch since then, Europe has become more civilized since the fall of Constantinople and the East has degenerated. Europe is in possession of great navies and mighty armies, wealth and arsenals, while Turkey and Eastern Asia are impoverished. Nevertheless, fanaticism and poverty are potent factors in the making of victory, and it would not be the first time a few million barbarians rushed forth from Eastern and Central Asia to conquer Eastern Europe. And then Europe is divided; the six great powers are jealous one of the other,-and if French or English possession in North Africa or in the Mediter. ranean or in India were seized, Austria and Germany would not weep. Nothing but an alarming invasion from the East would unite them, or, perhaps, such an event as the capture of Italy, if even that, for we must remember with what apathy, if not rejoicing, Western Europe beheld a Turkish army before Vienna in the seventeenth century when it was routed by the renowned Sobieska. The European nations of to-day are just as selfish and as jealous as they were then. But, it may be said, where are all the forces to come from which would overrun Eastern and Southern Europe. Precisely where they came from before, Arabia, Egypt Asia Minor, Tartary and the countries of Central Asia, all having Turkey as a rallying point and a marshalling centre. Let the standard of the prophet once be raised in earnest and millions of warriors will not be lacking to flock round it and pour out their blood in its defence. This movement is North Africa is beginning to look as if it has been pre-concerted, and the troops to Tripoli confirms that view of the case. Now, if France finds it necessary to keep such a large army as 60,000 in North Africa 90,000 men in Algiers and Tnnis), how many would she require if a simultaneous rising in scale. That is the real remedy, and not a Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Morocco too place, high protective tariff. backed by a Turkish army and navy, and

North African Mahommedans, Islam would rise in the places mentioned it would certainly take more than France to check them, and, perhaps, more than France and England combined. History repeats itself, and there would be nothing more surprising in a successful invasion from Asia now than in former times, when the relations between civilization and semi-barbarism were about the same as they are at present.

THE PROTECTION CRY IN ENGLAND.

Now that the Irish Land bill is on the

the Lords will reject a measure which has been emasculated to suit their views, the cry of protection is raised by the Conservative party as a means of obtaining power. The Conservatives have been always protectionists, and very naturally so, for without protection the great privileges of the aristocracy, which forms the backbone of Toryism in Englandwould be swept away. The cry of free trade in land has alarmed them, and they are intent upon giving a Rowland for an Oliver. They are setting up protection against free trade, for sometimes one cry is as good as another in merrie England. And it is just possible the Conservatives may succeed in ousting the Liberals on the question. Circumstances are favorable to them, though it is extremely doubtful if protection will answer the purpose intended, which is to bring back prosperity to the country. American compefact that Western farmers pay no rent and possess such extraordinary facilities of transportation enable them to send a bushel of corn to London and sell it there at a cheaper rate than can be afforded by the Surrey agriculturists at the doors of the great city. Hence they throw up their farms, and the great lords' income is materially decreased. We find by mail accounts that thousands upon thousands of farms are now lying idle-the landlords know not what to do with them. What is the remedy? Why, protection against American produce of course. Then again. Brittany, Normanay and other French provinces export eggs, butter and garden produce to England at the rate of twenty million dollars worth annually, underselling the English poulterer, dairyman and market gardener, and decreasing the value of land. Again, what is the remedy? Protection against French produce to a certainty. This cry, however, should only meet with enthusiastic reproval from landlords and farmers, whose interests are bound up in the land. If a high protective tariff was imposed upon breadstuffs and agricultural produce generally provisions would rise in price, the farmer could pay his rent, the tenantless lands would become tenanted, real estate would emerge from its depressed state, and the landlords, that is to say the backbone of the Tory party, would flourish once more and control the votes of their dependents. The high protective duties lately imposed by the French, and the failure to renew the treaty of 1861, have given the protectionists a splendid excuse for their cry. "What," they exclaim, shall we stand tamely by and see the nations of the world raise their tariffs against us; shall we see even our Colonies shutting out our goods from their markets and not adopt a retaliatory policy?" This would be all very fine and patriotic if we did not understand that England is the greatest manufacturing country in the world, also the greatest commercial country, that it has a dense population which the soil is not able to support, and that if a wall of protection were built round it one third of its people would starve. Provisions would rise and lords and farmers would grow wealthy, but what about the vast majority of the population, who broke out thousands of Hessians swelled the remember the dear loaf and no work of their fathers, who remember the great difficulty the last generation found in vanquishing protection? Things went on swimmingly so so long as the nations of Europe fought amongst each other, like the Killkenny cats, those animals were found over the line, and and allowed England to manufacture for them | it was concluded by the peasantry that they and carry for them in British bottoms. England was never so prosperous as during the great war arising from the French Revolution, and even for years well armed volunteers who lately filed past after it was over. But now France, Her Majesty. It is the largest British army Germany and Italy are manufacturing for ever assembled together since Bannockburn, themselves, and their Governments are doing their best also to encourage and build up their action was required or it. In so far a phycommercial marines, thus depriving England | sique, endurance and other military qual'ties of the profits of manufacturing and the profits are concerned those volunteers are inof the carrying trade. But it is America finitely inferior to the Canadian militia, which is England's manufacturing rival par excellence. America it is which is flooding Great Britain with her provisions and relieving her are deprived of the use of arms, have taken of her gold, and worse still underselling the Elcho shield more than once from those her in the markets of the world. How can France and America be blamed for excluding English goods, when Colonies like Canada and Australia, do the same to protect themselves, notwithstanding that the Crown is making knights of their politicians by the score? It may be that England will raise her tariff against France and America in her blindness, but the people will not submit to it long. Cheap bread and meat are absolutely necessary to the existence of the people, and they must have them or starve. What will it avail if a rise of twenty-five per cent. takes place in wages (if it does), when provisions will rise 50 per cent? Great Britain is in distress and does not like to acknowledge it. A high tariff will not relieve her. She is over-populated, and that's what's the matter. She must have an exodus on a stupendous

England has ordered her ambassador at St. O'Donovan Rossa is collecting a name amongst the members of the Committee neighbors at home. But, if in addition to tions of the Russians on the Mery frontier.

THE ENGLISH ARMY AND VOLUN-

and be news to all. Has it then come to this that the army of England has degenerated to such an extent that they are inferior to those whom they once regarded as feather-bed soldiers. Have point of being settled, for it is hardly possible the heirs to the fame of the victors of Waterloo, of Inkerman, of Cawnpore and Delhi fallen so low in public estimation that the Standard dare cooly pronounce them far below the Volunteers? It is so. Afghanistan and the Transvaal took the shine out of the British army. The Boers beat them in all quarters, although the Boers had no cannon. They picked them off with their rifles, and they charged them with the bayonet right up a steep hill, although the British had what is called all the modern appliances of war to assist them. The Standard does not give the cause of this degeneracy in the article we refer to, but we may guess that it is the short service term and the miserable apeing by the British War Office of the German military system. But there may be other causes Sir Kuight self a Cockney of the Cockneys) is the ogan of the Standard. You should glance back a of the aristocratic wing of the Tory party, and little and observe of what materials your army was composed at Waterloo, at Sabraon, at the Alma and at Delhi. Your army was then dress myself elsewhere. I must coness Celtic, but the Celts are gone with a ven- that during the week I have been in Mont. geance—the Scotch Highlanders and the Tip- real I have been agreeably disappoined perary Milesians, men whom a famous French vulgar and savage as I have ben writer acknowledges to be the cream of the taught to believe from the London papes, world's soldiery; they are gone, evicted and although they do mix their drings from their homes, and they are succeeded by tough beefsteak like so many ostriches, I an the scourings of the great English cities, by men who do not know what the inspiration | more to climatic influences than innate vuof the combat means, and who have garity. You are, as a matter of course, al no idea of military honor. Here come the Boers and off they fly like the tistic combination of colors as so man scared wretches they are glad to save their | Zulus. This, however, is less your faul lives and lose their flag. What care they for flags! Pshaw, this is the age of Utilitarianism have quite a number of pretty girls amongs succeeding an age of Quixotism, when Celtic you, but they do not dress—good Heavens valor and Celtic honor died in ranks sooner no. I have observed ladies promen. than yield an inch of ground to the best of ading St. James street before sunset Napoleon's grand marshals. And now the satin and filagreed with gold chairs Standard coolly informs the world that the and pearls, who would really look better in a British army is worthless, for that is, in effect | meal sack, possessed of two holes at the bowhat it means when it places them below the tom for their legs to get through, and one on volunteers, who are trim looking fellows enough, good marchers, good dressers, excellent wheelers, but were never in this world intended for earnest soldiers, fit to go on a campaign. The English volunteers are for the most part composed of young and middleaged men belonging to the upper part of the lower class, and the lower section of the middle class (these nice distinctions are observed in England) mostly shop-keepers and their assistants, who would not dream of the dress of the lady playing the infiring at anything more formidable than a target. They never smelled warlike powder, and they never will; they are not that kind of people, no matter how beautifully they can march past. The English nation proper is not a military one. When England fought really ridiculous. We esthetics have long on the continent it was only with a small ago discarded the use of the letter R in speakcontingent commanded by an English General and assisted by hosts of subsidised continentals. One-third of Marlborough's army was composed of Germans. When England and Ireland fought in 1689-90, the bulk of at the citadel, "the proof of the pudding is in the heating of it," instead of the pwoif.

True it is that evil communications correct for simplicity doubtless-was composed of Putchmen, Germans, French Huguenots and Irish Protestants. When the Highlanders rose under Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745 5,000 Hessians were sent against him; during the American revolutionary war a large percentage of the British army was made up of Germans; when the Irish rebellion of 1798 ranks of the English. It was the Hessians invented the Kilkenny cat pastime. While in camp, and having no croppies to torture, they amused themselves by throwing two cats over a line. One morning the tails of two of had eaten each other up all but the tails. It is therefore no wonder that the English

> nation felt proud of the 58,000 well dressed, and probably one of the most worthless if real which General Luard looks upon with such contempt. The Irish, nine-tenths of whom great marksmen, and the Canadians the Kola. pore cup. This would make them as poor marksmen as the army of South Africa, which could rerely hit a Boer. The Standard may feel a thrill of pride running through it when 58,000 volunteers marched passed, but would those men go out to India to put down a rising?" Would they go to defend Egypt? England need not dream of an army, she has not got the materials or the spirit, she must still depend upon her navy and even that has to be tried.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR. PARIS, July 20 .- A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs to-night fresh par-

ticulars concerning the recent plot laid to assessinate the Czar. M. Baronoff, the Chief of police, had received an anony mous letter, stating that on the 13th of July the Emperor of Russia was to be atsassinated. The letter contained nothing more. Baronoff made inquiries in every direction, and ascertained that a young student

a vital part, and having then lodged a bullet with his revolver in his left temple, and finding himself still alive fired again in his other The London Standard in an editorial well temple and in the gaping wound made by the sword. His determined suicide awakened written and well weighed, announces it as the Baronoff's suspicions. He found the man general opinion of military experts that the apparently dead, but in fact still breathing and in a swoon. Baronoff by the English volunteers are a finer body of men in every respect than the regulars. They are aid of the doctors caused the student to come to his senses and to speak. The student desuperior in physique, in intelligence, in clared that he had formed part of a secret everything but pipe-clay and precision. This society of twenty Nihilists who had all sworn announcement will startle a good many to kill the Emperor. They had drawn lots, and it had fallen to his lot to carry out the plan of assassination on the 13th of July, Nineteen daggers were suspended over his head, and his brother Nihilists swers to head, and the showed the slightest hesiation, but notwithstanding the threat his hear failed him, and he resolved to die by his own hand, Before committing suicide he had writen to M. Baronoff with the conviction that one of his fellow-conspirators would immedately take his place. This student lived unil the 18th of July. Before breathing his list he revealed the names of his 19 brother Niillists who have all been secured by the police

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

Dear Sir,-1 am a distinguished Eiglish traveller just arrived in Canada, and being also a man of leisure, and permit me to my so in a modest way, a person of culture as it is now understood in authoric circle in London, I may presume that my views will be acceptable to the Montreal public 1 choose your paper as the medium for corvey. ing them on account of its name. The on. don Evening Post (I am proud to confessmy. I presume as you, Sir, have elected that name, your paper is the organ of the blue blool of Canada. If I thought otherwise, I wouldadin its people. They are not near so generous enough to suppose that it is die Philistines in the asthetic sense of the word, and know as little about dress or a. than your misfortune, and can be remedied top for the heads of the darlings. And then they could surely paint their faces more atistically. Their present method of filling in their wrinkles is an improvident waste if pearl powder and rouge, too utterly painfil to witness. It is not civilization, it is not art, it is not even common sense. You ar, socially spensing, nothing but barbarias, pure Goths and Vandals. Would you believe it, I have been visiting in a house of one of your merchant princes, where I was incrpressibly shocked to see a walnut piano reting on a white and green carpet, while strument was colored mauve! My feelings were so shocked that I had to steal outside and weep profusely (my stomach is my wak point, and if my nervous system is tampeed with I have to go outside). And then he manner in which you speak English ever in ing, but, alas lit is still as prevelant in Montreal as if we had not sent you out the Marquis of Lorne and his staff of aides du camp to teich you its omission, and I regret to say I have caught his Excellency saying during my say good English.

I might as easily as anything in the world have passed myself off as a lord when I cane here as not, but I did not; my appearance s essentially aristocratic, and I stand upon my merits. Besides, Sir, logis are becoming so common in this country that it is really no: tootoo. I take more pride in being an asthete than a lord.

What vast room for improvement there is in Montreal, and under an methetic Mayor and Corporation what might you not aspire to with your long beautiful winters. Philistinism will always obtain in countries whose inhabitants are prone to perspiration. I defy the most highly cultured lady to look classic near a stove (nasty horrid thing). Ladies of refined feeling should always keep in the shade and study an iceberg for good manners. In my own vulgar days I lost an heiress hecause I went too near the fire and had my paper collar melted away down my back before I knew where I was sitting. But, about your Mayor and Aldermen. I am aware that nothing esthetic can be expected from your vulgar Mayor, but there are hopes from Alderman Stephens. He rises above the common herd; so does Alderman Kennedy; so does Alderman Allard. But the majority is against them. Why? Who knows? If I were a Montreal Councilman I would purify the streets, that is to say, I would clean them. Every citizen should carry some scent or other and wear a flower in his button hole. I know that a good many people would feel lonesome it the heaps of muck (pardon the philistinic expression) were cleared away from in front of their doors, but they would

grow accustomed to the change in time. What about your telegraph poles? Is there no original genius amongst you who could cause a bark to grow around them and leaves to sprout from them in the spring time as if they were trees? Or, failing this, could von not plant your saplings to grow alongside the poles until they would be big and strong enough to supersede the hideous things, and by and bye cover with their foliage even the terrible wires? This is one of my original

ideas in the sublime and the beautiful. My first letter to you is not well connected it may appear rambling, but it is full of wisdom. It is esthetic. If I find that it pleases you I shall write again, and as the use of the letter R pains me in writing I shall drop it in future, with your permission, and write as my genius dictates.

Yours utterly, ADOLPHUS U. BETTE. Windsor Hotel, July 21st, 1881.

Those of the gettle sex who have experienced the pain and annoyance caused by excoriated nipples and inflamed breasts, can well appreciate the value of a remedy which removes the trouble. This is precisely what had committed suicide under extraordinary Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil does, besides circumstances, the man having first run himself through with his sword without injuring | and other maladies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST : To the Bis.—It is very strange that Mr. Kirwan bas sailed to please the Catholic Irish clergy either in Ireland or in America. I forsee grave disasters for the future of Irish nationally if the aforesaid clergy do not chime in with the has descended to the level of promore was status vincial candidates of clownish equality. and the discominate of chowness equality.
The sublime self-immolation of the good
gutleman renders it inexplicable why he
directed himself from his "heart's fond deto bury himself in the wilds of Surely patriotism has its legitimate votion," ambition, and what a chance was missed for the formation of a tinted or neutral Irish national party, which might have played—in London drawing-rooms—the role of Conciliator, by a flourish of Protestant blood, and an out-Pistoling Ancient Pistol in eating the Parnell had a narrow escape from missing

of a system that it may not interfere with the

rays of a rival sun.

nys of a rival dull.

Mr. Kirwan tells us that "Father Reynolds, of St. Mel's, Longford," threatened to give him "six feet two of Longford soil." What ter men than you or I resting in Longford respect, are a reply to my former criticism, soil? There are saints and scholars; holy lead me to exclaim after Horace, with an alof that? My dear Kirwan, are there not betbishops and patriotic chiefs; brave men and purs women, whose sacred dust hallows the "Te flagrantis atrox hora canicula tetigit?" soil of Longford. Why did you object to Longford soils; "six feet two" of glorious clay? Surely, the drop of "Protestant blood"-I borrow your own expression, mind, -did not frighten you from mingling, at peace, with the bones of saints and sages? I think "Father Reynolds, of St. Mel's, Longford," made you a very generous offer, indeed, both as to space and locality. You will get plenty of room in America, but, you'll not get the same quality of ashes, believe me. I am very glad you have mentioned Father Reynold's kindly invitation, because it brings out, at last, a collateral fact, of which, I opine, the world has hitherto been unhappily ignorant, viz: that Mr. Kirwan elected John Martin for

Longford. Mr. Kirwan talks of "my rights as an Irishman." The term "rights" is very indefinite and must take its special significance from the special idiosyncrasies of the individual. As a general rule, however, we may say that, to offer advice where it is not asked for, can hardly come under the head of "my rights," or anybody else's. There is a musty old adage which Mr. Kirwan would do well to remember: " Ne intutis in consilium antequam roceris," which may be interpreted "Don't offer an opinion till it is asked for." I hardly think the Irish Protestants of Montreal have Mr. Kirwan as their hornselected herald at the gates of St. Society, neither am I ad-Patrick's vised of any extraordinary mission the gentleman has received from the Catholic Irishmen of Montreal to be their guide, philosopher and friend-the Mentor of the Celtic Ulysses-their dragoman or interpreter on Irish or any other questions. I rather suspect he has evolved the whole business out of the hazy depths of his own inner consciousness, so to speak. While thoroughly appreciating his philanthropic motives, I am gravely apprehensive that the Catholic Irishmen of Montreal may not be inclined to accept his championship with any excessive enthuslasm. I speak, of course, as in duty bound, modestly, fearing that my thirty-eight years or so on Canadian soil, are not to be compared with the large, and let me add, unsatisfactory experience of a gentleman who has spoken in "Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston." Of course, again, I make due allowance for the capacity of the eye of genius, which "in a fine frenzy rolling" absorbs a city and its history as you would swallow an oyster.

Mr. Kirwan need not fear advice from me as to " faith and morals." On ne donne pas de la medicine aux mourants. He can find better advisers than I in Bleury, Malssoneuve or St. Alexander streets.

The course which Mr. Kirwan saw fit to follow, with respect to his Fenian alarmist letters to the Evangelical, Catholic-hating, proselytizing, Colporteur rag, the Witness, was reprobated by every honest Catholic Irishman in the country. The object intended was too transparent to deceive any man with the brains of an owl. He does not suspect the suger caused by his Quixotish escapade. He would have seen it, had not indignation been smothered with laughter at a self-styled "Irish Catholic patriot" pulling chesnuts for the delectation of the Protestant monkey, and making a "right about face" for "commercial" purposes. None laughed louder than sensible Protestants at Mr. Kirwan's loyal heroics, and it was "Love's Labor Lost," for there was not a single man in Canada who had the slightest faith in the sincerity of the writer. The whimsical attack on imaginary Fenians would have been better suited to the columns of a Longue Pointe journal than to the pages of the Witness, bad as it is. But, Juvenal, 13th Satire, explains the mystery, when speaking of those who are always ready to do valiant lip-service on any side of a question:

"Atque * * * intrepide quacumque al-taria tangunt,"

which I freely render: "And boldly crook the knee at any altar." The satirist further observes: _" Nil præter nubes * * * adorant." They have but one deity—the vapors of their own minds."

As to the Fenian invasion of Canada, let this be a sufficient reply to a covert sneer: I went personally to some of their meetings, and showed them that, on moral grounds, any attack on Canada, in time of peace with England, was utterly indefensible. They listened to me-when they returned. They were brave, gallant fellows, pure in their motives, and loving Ireland with manhood's love. They were misled by a few blatant "patriots," who deserted them when danger threatened; they were moved by the bitter passion of na-tional hate; they never reflected a moment on the morality of their act; they were sincere, and ready to die for poor old suffering Ireland. Their hearts swelled within them as they remembered the dear dust of parents and kindred driven to untimely graves by the in-tamous Government of England. They saw, with the vivid vision of mournful love, the white, ghastly path formed of the hapless bones of the poor exiles of Erin. They heard, in the silence of memory, the dying moan of a mother, a father, a sister, a brother, a wife, a child; they heard the lash of the work house master as it fell upon the virgin form that chose to die rather than yield to lust; they heard the scream of a wife, a sister or a daughter, vainly struggling against the brute torce of the English sailor; they saw the emigrant ship again and again turned away from the American coast in order that

any man-except a professional patriotblame my countrymen, it they forget for a moment, the voice of their church, and rushed madly upon the ensign of the tyrant and murderer? I say, openly, I blame not their motives, but the direction of their attack. I am not ashamed of them either as Catholics with the illustrious but ill-appreciated pa- or Irishmen, for when passion subsided they God, which is, and ever has been, the con-

science of civilization. And, in the face of that past history, which justified the madness, though it could not excuse the means of vengeance, up starts a patriot," and throws his little egg shell of mud upon a sacred rage, excited by the memories of such anguish as I have described. Do Catholic Irish patriots clap a red coat on their backs, and plant the Union Jack, the blood-stained emblem of the vile Saxon ruler, over their heads the moment they arrive in America? Do Catholic Irish patriots attempt an out-research am sure all will admit that to make friends of the Mammon of iniquity by boasting ostentationaly of their "Protestfame. It is a noble luminary that backs out ant blood," whatever kind of liquid that may be? Do Catholic Irish patriots blow hot and cold, according as the "commercial" instincts of their employers dictate? Do Catholic Irish patriots send forth an uncertain sound when religion or country is discussed?

Mr. Kirwan's wild assertions, which, in no teration.

"The dog days have been too much for you," sir. I spoke of the St. Patrick's Society as Catholic and Irish. I knew well what I was writing, and, if my perspicuity of intelligence or my reading required a critic, I should hardly look to Mr. Kirwan for direction. He says, he spoke of the society not being national. I was perfectly aware when I wrote "Irish" that the exceedingly superficial gentleman would walk into the trap which, I confess, I deliberately laid for him. Pray, tell me, sir, is Ireland a Catholic nation or not? And are you ready to put the descendents of Cromwellians, Williamites, Hessian mercenaries and Hanoverian rats on the same level with the Catholic people of Ireland? A few Protestant Irishmen have been true patriots, but does that alter the fact that the Protestant element in Ireland, as a body, has ever been the bitterest foes of that Catholic Irish nation? Whenever England wanted to do a dirty job against the Catholic Irish nation, did she not find her readiest and most pliant tools among the Protestant garrison of Ireland, and do not those aliens hold to-day by robbery and confiscation, the lands of the Catholic Irish people? Are not, then, the terms Catholic Irish and National synonymous? Suppose the few hundred thousand Irishmen in England should deny the St. George's Society to be national, because Irishmens' sons, born in England, were not admitted, would you bawl out that they were in the right? You would get laughed at for your pains, and deservedly so. If Mr. Kirwan used such an argument in England, he would find, as Virgil says, some old woman-

"Spargens rore levi, et remo felicis oliva, lustrans."

Tipping him a dipper of scalding water." Kittens born in an oven are not loaves of bread, and all the "Half-Sir" pretension in the world will never make an Irishman out of Brother Vernon or a Nationalist of my lord apostate O'Brien of Inchiquin or any other treacherous renegade, although I know full harmony of graceful marble; not by the well the redeeming offset of gallant Smith subtle power of the splendid philosophy; not O'Brien. Those alone are real Irishmen who have suffered steadfastly for faith and fatherland during the long, dark centuries of the the power of Him who enlighteneth past. A fellow feeling, we are told, makes us every man that cometh into this world. And wondrous kind, so I do not wonder at Mr. | that apostolic voice of Patrick was Catholic Kirwan's excessive perturbation over his and Roman; and the glories which the time will, I hope, do me now the favor of Protestant proteges. It is true they scorn his Catholic Irish nation achieved were born of looking into the "Revised Version of the New ridiculous advocacy, but his noble liberality | Catholicity; and the spirit of chastity, which | Testament," just issued from the press, and | admitted that they would not be employed will open many a door which may only be breathed upon the cradle of Christian Erin, read there the rendering of the Greek text in "waw-waw" offspring of the inprincipled love; and all the magnificent history that laboreth must be the first to partake of Shoneens and ambitious bog-trotters, who bent of faithful Ireland which we love, is the fruits." This fact speaks for itself. It their ignoble backs for the Saxon brand, and Catholic, and, if Ireland's freedom de-whose desperate fight for social recognition by mand the sacrifice of one tittle of the old Cathe old Norman robber families of England has filled the world with laughter and scorn. There is a good deal of swaggering Irish pretension in America, whose real ancester may be traced to a bare-legged, shirtless elf, waiting at the gates of the "big house" for his nations, pitful modicum of skim-milk or butter-

milk. "When I was wanted by the Catholics of this city," exclaims Mr. Kirwan, "I was there!" or words to that effect. What did the Catholics of Montreal want you for, Sir? To save the poor, trembling, frightened creatures, their wives and children, I suppose Now, Mr. Kirwan—now, Mr. Kirwan, my friend, don't you really think that such talk is " rather steep," as my fellow-citizens across the lines would say? I do not deny that you are a great warrior. It is true I have never heard of any battle in which you appeared either as commandant or combitant, but I should like to have Moltke's or William Thomson's opinion (as clever a general as Moltke) about the matter. Xenophon wrote his "Anabasis," Cæsar wrote his "Bellum Gallicum," Napoleon dictated to Las Casas, Wellington had his Napier, and Mr. Kirwan gave to the world and posterity La Compagnie Irlandaise. When I picked up the book:-"Now," says I to myself, "we shall learn why D'Amelles de Paladine was enabled to send Von der Tann whirling out of Orleans!" Alas! I waded through a few hundred pages of bellicose appinions," and finally—just at the power which subject the power which three or four miles from the field of government, and have instructions to tell the has been specially distinguished for his zeal battle. one of the Compagnie was wounded on the the Boers withdraw, the Swazis will perilous occasion—by a spent bail!—and themselves rise and sweep every Boer it was not the leader. Such dreadini out of the eastern portion of the Trans-experiences, I doubt not, inspired the unvaal. The Indunas are disappointed at fortunate Catholic Irishmen of Montreal with | finding no one to receive them, and say that such confidence as the Greeks felt when now they must return at once to their King, Achilles shook off the "dumps" and raged around Troy's fated walls. Mr. Kirwan says | toria. Unless steps are taken immediately to he is modest; certainly, I admit the claim as to his achievements on the bloody field of the month. If the ball is once set rolling by Mars; he was as modest there as a violet and quite as harmlers. There was hardly as mach danger in such campaigning as there is in sitting, for hours, by the bed-side of the small-pox or typhoid sufferer, and having the odor of death in one's mouth for a week afterwards. Mr. Kirwan thinks otherwise; it is one of his "rights," I presume.

The flery gentleman loudly avers that he will "accept any hand that will help the good cause." Now, is he not a little inconsistent in this matter? The Fenians thought that an attack on Canada might involve the United States in a war with Great Britain. Their sole object was "to help the good cause." Would Mr. Kirwan, in the face of his Witness effusions, accept a Fenian " hand" " to help the good cause?" Will he clap hands rein might fall upon the cargo of innocent with Communists, Socialists, Nibilists, or any trish maidens. Body and soul—they wished to destroy the daughters of our people—those dear children whose confession to the body and soul—they wished to destroy the daughters of our people—those dear children whose confession to the with the Atheistic Revolution? If he would, Priest had, up to that moment of God- then the exotic loyalty of his Fenian letter deaccursed outrage, been rather a tale of mands revisal. If he would not, then, what In the strong, hot, affectionate hearts of Irish- any hand that will help the good cause?" sor Review.

men those awful memories lingered, and can The assertion is worthy of those youth, mentioned by Silrius Italicus.

Mediam, sonitu, cum buccina, noctem Dividentes, in other words, those youth who alarm the midnight chimes with the uproarious chorus

of "We wont go home till morning." Mr. Kirwan kindly hints that "the man who would deny to a Protestant Irishman the same rights as he expects for himself is not worthy of having the control of any man's destiny."

The latter part of this sentence partakes of a more than usual confusion of ideas, for which Mr. Kirwan is somewhat conspicuous. The personal insult I pass over; ignorance in an offender excites only magnanimity in the offended. Man's destiny is in no other bands but God's and His own. Exterior influences may guide. modify and inform; to Heaven alone belongs the issue. As to the first part of this extraordinary sentence, I would ask
Mr. Kirwan:—"Are not Orangemen
"Protestant Irishmen?" and did you not
oppose, as I did, their walking on the 12th of July in Montreal? They claimed the liberty to parade as a "right;" can one, then, who is so tenderly sensitive touching the "rights" of Protestant Irishmen, consistently pretend in the face of his avowed "principles," that he would prevent Orangemen walking in

Montreal on the 12th? But, enough,
I love Ireland better than any barrackroom awaggerer that ever paraded the scarlet finery of Ireland's relentless foe. Not Protestant, but Catholic Ireland, is a netion for me. All Ireland's glories are Catholic; all her misfortunes, Saxon or Protestant. I want the Ireland of St. Patrick, of the Holy Eucharist, of the Beads, of the Cross, of Rome, of God. As the mind broods over the ages gone, it sees, rising above the fantastic clouds of Eastern philosophy, the massive grandeur of Egyptian genius, sombre, dark and mysterious, like the sphynx and pyramids that give testimony of dead centuries by the banks of the mighty Nile. And it sees, too, the problem of human des tiny marked out in the rough in Egypt, seized by the bright intelligence of Greece, assimilated into its lofty soul and given back to earth a form where all was formless, a grace where all was graceless a beauty where all was repulsive; the victory and crown of Hellenic genius. Just as Phidias transformed the uncouth ugliness of Egyptian granite into the airy beauty and exquisite proportions of Psyche; so the intelligence of Greece elevated and ennobled the crude philosophy of the Gentile world, and enlarged the capacity of human reason. Those teeming isles of the Archipelago—like emeralds set in silver seem like pages of Destiny's history, narrating the death of the formless and void, and the birth of human light and beauty.

So appear to me the mysteries of God spoken by St. Patrick to the Irish nation. The darkness of formless Paganism lay heavy upon Erin; deep in the valleys and groves the Druid knife was lifted above the rude stone and the bleeding victim. The degradation of the Nile was unknown to the dwellers by the Liffey and the Shannon, but they stood upon the same dark plane of traditional error, unsuspecting and unheeding the heavenly dawn that was rising in the East. Higher, sub limer, infinitely more beautiful than the proudest achievements of Gree:e, the transformation that St. Patrick worked was supernatural and divine. Not by the exquisite by the sweet echoes of cithara or harp was the heart and mind of Erin touched, but by was the handmaid of Catholic faith and tholic, loving and humble spirit of her people, then may the Great God hold her in chains until His solemn hour of judgment shall crown the sorrows and sufferings of the best. the bravest, the holiest, the most Catholic of

FATHER GRAHAM.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

WHAT THE BOERS TWINK OF THE SITUATION. A correspondent sends us the following :- The native question is now the only one which may still seriously embarrass the Commission. If, as the anti-Boer agitators assert, there exists a league between all the Keffir tribes to overrun the Transvaal the moment the British withdraw, then it be-comes a very serious question whether they are justified in so withdrawing and leaving several thousands of British surjects who took up their abode their on the faith of England's representations that she would protect them, to be at the mercy of Zulus and Swezis, or whatever natives may come against them. Recently twelve Indunas, or head men, arrived at Newcastle as delegates from the Swazi chief to the British Commissioners. They state that the Boers are wintering their flocks in Swazi ter- and received deacon's orders. He was orritory and refuse to move out. They have told the Swazi chief that they have beaten | chair of dogmatic theology at St. Sulpice for the power which subdued his tribe and the one year. Then he went to Montreal, and Nevertheless, honor cut honor; Commissioners that if they cannot make in behalf of Roman Catholic schools. as he will not wait for them to go on to Prepacify them there will be an outbreak within such a powerful tribe as the Swazis no one can tell where it will stop. There are many desperate Englishmen who are only too read to stir up further fighting at any price, and if the Kaffirs now rise against Boer rule they will not be without many white men to lead them. One Englishman whose wife died from want tunity now afforded us of heartly welcoming of nourishment during the siege of Potchefstroom, and whose lands and stock are lost to him, is now in Natal trying to induce young appreciation of the great zeal, laborious applifellows to join him in an expedition he intends making at the head of a large body of ritual wants of your flock, which has marked Kaffirs, both to revenge his wife's death and recover the property which the British Government is powerless to restore. Of course no armed body of men would ever be allowed by the Natal Government to either meet together or proceed openly to join the natives in any rising that may take place, but no Government can prevent men going singly and joining either side they like when once the Transvasl has ceased to be protected by Britain.

Every member of the London Irish Volunmodest virtues than an admission of sin. does he mean by saying he would accept teers were a sprig of Shamrook at the Wind-

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Canon Ridgeway is dead

Archbishop Tascherean has completed his pastoral tour.

Bishop Racine, of Chicoutimi, will hold an ordination service at Levis on Sunday. Admiral Dahlgreu's widow is erecting

Catholic Chapel on South Mountain, Md. France, Austria, Spain, and Portugal are now the only States sending Embassies to the

Bishop Duhamel warns parents against allowing their children to roam the streets

after nightfall. The Rev. Father Beaudevin, S. J., is preaching the retreat to the reverend ladies of the

Ursuline Convent, Quebec. FATHER WHELAN, of Ottaws, arrived in town on Saturday, and left the same evening for his diocese in excellent health.

The Vatican library at Rome, founded by Pope Nicholas V. in 1446, contains 150,000 volumes an 40,000 manuscripts.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, has written to the Pope condoling with him for the insults to the remains of Pius IX. The death is announced of the Most Rev.

Daniel McCarthy, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry. He was consecrated August The Archbishop of Tunis, who is an Italian,

has been requested to resign, and the French Archbishop of Algeria has been appointed in his place. The Rev. Emile Dione, of St. Anne's Col-

lege, has been appointed Vicar at St. Jean de Chaillons, in the room of Mr. Dechenes, who returns to St. Anne's College.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Grant, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., Victor Charland and M. Dutresne will be ordained on the 31st, at St. Joseph de Levis, by Mgr. D. Racine, of Chi-

His Lordship Bishop Lasseche arrived in town yesterday from Woonsocket, R.I., where he attended the dedication of a new French-Canadian church. His Lordship left for Three Rivers by the evening train. Ir is not easy to obtain accurate returns of

the religious persuasions of the people of the United States as yet, but it is estimated that Catholics number over seven millions. Judging from the increase in the Catholic clergy we should imagine that since 1871 the Catholics have increased 50 per cent. The following figures may be taken as accurate:-

Year.		Increase
1872	4,192	
1873		220
1874		358
1875		100
1876		207
1877		220
1878		251
1879		222
1880		287
1881		373
mi		41-4 4L.

The Archbishop of Cashel finds that the revised version sustains his view of the Scriptural declaration that he who tills the earth should first partake of its fruits, and he directs the attention of some of his assailants to the new translation-for their benefit:-

THE PALACE, Thurles, June 14. Sin,-Will you allow me to remind you of a short, but sharp, correspondence which appeared in your columns some months ago between me and certain English Biblical scholars, in reference to the meaning of St. Paul's words to Timothy, second epistle, second chai ter, sixth verse:—"The husbandmen that laboreth must first partake of the fruits?" The learned gentlemen who undertook to lecture and enlighten me at that Here it is uestion. speaks also in no uncertain way for me, inasmuch as it proves to be literally true what I said in a former letter, namely, that "my socalled critics have displayed their own ignorance, while flattering themselves no doubt, that they were exposing mine." I remain sir, your faithful servant, T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

-St. John Freeman.

TWO NEW BISHOPS.

THE DIOCESE OF NEWARK DIVIDED -FATHER O'FAR RELL BISHOP OF TRENTON.

A cable despatch to the New York Free man's Journal announces that the diocese of Newark has been divided, and the Rev. W. M. Wigge, the pastor of St. Vincent's, in Madison, has been appointed a Bishop. A new diocese has been erected called the Diocese of Trenton, and the Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, this city,

has been appointed Bishop of Trenton. Father O'Farrell has been connected with St. Peter's since 1869. He began as assistant, and was made pas or in 1873. He was born in 1832 at Limerick, and belongs to a family that has given many sons to the Church He began his studies at the All-Hallows Missionary College in 1848, and completed them at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, dained a priest in 1855. He occupied the

PRESENTATION.

OF THE CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE UNION OF HALIPAX TO ANCHBISHOP HANNAN. (From the Recorder.)

Yesterday (27th June) the members of the Catholic Temperance Union assembled in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral, for the purpose of presenting the following address to his Grace the Archbishop. To the Most Rev. Michael Hannan Archbishop

of Halifax: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,-

We, the Catholic Temperance Union of Nova Scotia, are sincerely glad of the opporyou on your safe return from your first visit to our Holy Father, and of expressing our cation and extensive knowledge of the spiyour career as Priest, Doctor and Archbishop

It gives us great pleasure and satisfaction to know that you have been foremost in all our great and important religious and educational movements, and it must therefore be a pleasing fact to your Grace, who takes such an interest in the cause of temperance, to know that the various societies forming our Union are increasing in membership, spreading a-broad their principles, strengthening the weak, reclaiming the erring, relieving the sick, and reverently and becomingly burying the dead.

7 V. 1

have afforded in directing our Christian zeal in these matters.

We again bid you welcome most heartily. and hope that your Grace may be long spared to occupy the exalted position of head of the churchin in this Archdioces, and continuing in good health exercise its functions for the greater glory of God and the salvation of souls, is the earnest prayr of a Catholic Temperance Union of Nova Scotia.

Signed on behalf of the various societies forming our Union: DENEIS LYNCH, St. Mary's H. C. T. A. & B.

Society. JAMES HOPEWELL, St. Patrick's H. C T. A B. Society.

HENRY DELOUIS, St. Joseph's H. C. T. A & B. Society,
JAMES O'DONNELL, St. MARY'S Young Men's

Society. THOMAS MULCAHY, Secretary Union Board

Halifax June 26th, 1881.

His Grace replied in a few well-chosen words in which he thanked them for their kind address, and wished them every success in their undertaking, and was glad to see the Catholic Temperance Union in such a flourishing condition. His Grace also stated that he met the Rev. Father Higginbottom (the founder of the Society) in Ireland.

The address was enclosed in an elegant maple wood frame and was beautifully executed by Mr. Morriscey, a member of the Union.

MR. THOMAS WHITE EXPLAINS To the Editor of the Cardwell Sentinel.

DEAR SIR,-I notice that you have been good enough to protest against my being held responsible for acts attributed to my brother in connection with the recent Allan dinner. The facts of the case will, I think, convince your renders that there is no ground for the tempest in a tea pot which has been

raised over this matter. They are as follows :-

Five gentlemen, of whom my brother was not one, issued a circular asking a number of gentlemen to meet to consider the question of tendering a dinner to Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. Andrew Allan, on the occasion of the first visit of the Parisian to this port. Mr. Richard White attended the meeting, and as it was not known whether the Mesers. Allan would accept a dinner he advised that the gentlemen who had issued the circular should be a committee to await upon them, and in the event of their accepting to take the necessary steps to carry out the project.

He had occasion to leave the city on business, and when he returned he learned that the dinner was to come off, that a large committee had been appointed and that he was a member of it. That is all he had to do with the naming of the committee, and it is difficult to see how he should be held responsible for its composition.

As to the tickets to the press, if THE POST was everlooked, he was certainly no more responsible that any other member of the committee. The Secretary, who is the managing editor of the Herald, was quits as responsible, indeed more so, unless he can show, which no one has pretended, that THE Post was suggested as the recipient of a ticket and was refused.

As to the charge of bigotry, which the Irish Canadian, evidently in ignorance of the facts. brings against Mr. Richard White, it is surely a sufficient answer when I say that his staff of reporters has seldom been without an Irish Catholic upon it, often two; that the fereman of both his news and jobbing departments are Irish Catholics, and that probably two-thirds of the mon in his printing office are Irish and French Catholics. They are not employed because they are Catholics, but because they are honest, intelligent workers; but if the statements are true which have lately been made it will be at all.

MONTREAL, July 4, 1881.

LET COUNTERFEIT WEBERS ALONE.

Our attention has been called to another attempt to palm off a cheap detective piano by placing on the name board the word WEBER. How many more such bogus trash, with forged names, the dealers who supply this instrument may have, is a question, but certainly the practice of counterfeiting Mr. Weber's name on a worthless piano, and then offering a liberal commission to an unscrupulous agent to recommend it to an innocent and unsuspecting family, however it may help to increase the firm's wealth. cannot add much to their respectability.

The particulars of the case, which may lead to some litigation, are briefly these :-A respectable family of moderate means recently purchased a second-hand piano, at

the stores of the New York Piano Company, and promised to call in a few days, settle for the instrument, and take it home. Not calling on the day appointed, a salesman of the Company visited the residence of the parties and found that they already had a piano. On enquiry, it was found that the lady teaching music in the family had induced the parties to ignore their first purchase from the New York Piano Co., and go with her to another plane store, where another second-hand an increase of one shilling a week. The laborinstrument, costing nearly twice the price of the former piano, was selected and sent home. On examining this piano it was found that it had the appearance of having been recently fixed over and what appeared to be crack in the plate, bronzed over. It had also been supplied with the attractive name of WEBER, which of course enhanced its value and helped it to sell. When these circumstances were explained to the parties they ordered the instrument to be taken back, and the energetic agent who undertook to supply a good second-hand "Weber" piano for \$240, is likely to loose both commission and pupil. In the above statement the names of the parties are omitted, but they will understand who is referred to in this article, and probably take notice that the New York Piano Company will not tolerate this foisting bogus pianes on the public under the name of WEBER. And they caution the public not to be taken in by trash of this kind. There are no second-hand Weber planes for sale in Toronto or Montreal. Those who are fortunate enough to possess them prefer keeping them, and those unable to purchase a new one had better be satisfied with some other good honest maker, and let counterfeit Webers alone.

Mr. O'Donnell writes to the Times claiming that the Government have virtually aban-doned the emigration clause of the Land Bill by inserting the provision limiting the expenditure to £200,000, to be spread ever a period of three years. But for this concession, he says, the Government could only have passed the clause after expelling all the Home Rule members.

We trust we have highly appreciated the astract for altering the Government workshops a work which deserves and is sure to obtain sistance which you and your faithful priests into premises suitable for the Supreme Court.

ROUND THE WORLD.

The Mormons are actively recruiting in the United States.

The Hon. John O'Connor has recovered rom his illness.

Though President Garfield is improving, he is not yet beyond danger.

Two men were fined at Economy, Nova Scotia, recently for fishing shad on Sunday. The English aristocrats who visit Canada assert that their sojourn cures them of frec: les.

The difficulties between the Powers interested in the Tunis troubles are growing more serious.

Shiel Barry, "the versatile," is about to appear as Danny Mann in the Colleen Bawn, at the Adelphi. Mr. Anglin will accompany Hon. Messrs.

Blake and Huntington on their visit to Prince Edward Island. Two Bulgarian Liberal leaders have been

arrested for inciting revolution against the present Government.

The Empress Eugenie is very fond of the English royal family. If she were not her son might be alive to-day.

A hitch has occurred between the Boers and the Transvaal Commission which threatens a deadlock in the negotiations.

Advices from the Aleutian Islands report the Indians suffering from a fatal epidemic, which carried off a large number of tribes. Bookwalter, the Democratic candidate for

Governor of Ohio, thinks monarchy the best form of government for the United States.

Mr. A. J. Steele, publisher of the Wolfville, N. S., Star, has absconded, it is said with a considerable amount of money. The Montrealers are effervescing with

utterly translucent enthusiasm over the walk over on Saturday. Long may they trans-Nine thousand suits have been commenced against the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway

for failures to keep axes and saws with their Two more libel suits of \$100,000 each have been entered against the Denver Tribune by

the managers of the Denver and New Orleans The proposed independent cable to be laid from Germany to Valencia, and thence to the United States, will be laid from Ender,

Prussia. The Rev Mr. Lizotte, who has arrived from Lake St. John, speaks of the crops in his district and throughout Lake St. John as excellent.

A number of clock-work machines and

barrels of dynamite were discovered amongst the cargo of the Cunard steamer Malta at Liverpool. Earl Hardwicke's Estates Bill to enable bankruptcy trustees to pay a bankrupt's debts

out of his settled estates passed the Commons on Saturday. Sir Edward Watkin has retracted his charges against McHenry relative to the Erie Railway funds. He says he made the charge

Mr. Sidney Root, Commissioner to Canada for the International Cotton Exposition at Atlants, Ga, is in Ottawa furthering the interests of the exhibition.

inadvertently.

Mr. Parish, manager of the Thames Navigation Company, and who has been commit-ted for trial in connection with the Victoria disaster, is seriously ill. All the present and former Ministers of the

Turkish Government have been summoned to meet in council to consider the best means of settling pending questions. A fellow under the guise of a Jesuit Father

has been victimizing the people of the Mari-time Provinces. He is now in Halifax jail on a charge of theft. Canvasser-"Will you give ten cents, sir,

for complete pictures of the Royal family; thirteen in all?" Montreal Loyalist.—"It is too dear; they are still dearer in the old country." (Exeunt omnes.) Lord Odo Russell, late British Minister at

Berlin, having been created Baron Ampthili in the peerage of the United Kingdom, has taken his seat in the House of Lords. A depatch from Melbourne says all the

difficulties connected with the Reform Bill, at Victoria, have been overcome, a compromise having been effected and the bill passed.

Seth Green says that the State Fish mission will take steps to transplant more of the striped bass into Lake Ontario, now that the success of the first experiment is known. A young man who was placed in jail at

him. He has been released, and now sues the turnkey for 25c, the alleged value of the liquor. A Vienna despatch to the Standard says :-'Chimerical as it may seem, the Berlin and

Halifax had a bottle of liquor taken from

Vienna foreign offices are seeking to effect a political and trade alliance between France, Austria and Germany." At a large meeting of farmers and laborers near Grenagh, it was decided that farmers should give laborers who threatened to strike

ers have accepted. Mr. Bradlaugh has summond a meeting of his supporters in Trafalgar square, London, on the evening of the 2nd of August, to make an orderly protest against his exclusion from

the House of Commons. A CENTENARIAN. - In the Gore of Argenteuil lives an old man who has just entered his 101st year. His name is McDougall; he was a fifer in a yeomanry corps engaged in the war in Ireland in '98, and he regularly every Sunday walks three miles and a half back and forward to the Episcopalian Church. This is more than many a youth of twenty would do. Long live the centenarian.

We understand that a movement is on foot to republish, in book form, Mr. William Brown's articles on the Land Question which recently appeared in the Irish World. The Land League of this city has taken it up and has appointed a committee to carry it out, The book will cost only 25 cents, and the idea is to circulate it as widely as possible in the old land. Here, now, is a good work in which all friends of the land movement may cordially unite. Our fellow citizen, it is well known, has given a great deal of study to this question, and his "Land Catechism" has excited much attention throughout Ireland, and also in the United States. Without endorsing all that may be said, we are friends to free and open discussion, believing that these great questions will never be settled without such discussions. Printed lists for subscriptions to the proposed work have been prepared, and those who wish to subscribe, or to aid in any way, can obtain information from any of the officers of the League. We ask our readers to lay hold of this movement and to help it forward as much as possible, and Mr. Veal, of Ottaws, has received the con- hope that a large edition may be got ready of

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-1 should feel much indebted to any of your correspondents who would afford information touching the origin and nationality of the name Graham. Spelt as I now spell it it sounds somewhat Saxon; but as in old times it was spelt Greme, it may possibly be Celtic.

ANTIQUARY. Montrea!, July 21.

	
To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE W	(TNES
Sm,-The casualties in the Domini	on f
month ending 14th July were as follow	8 :
Drowned	50
Accidents	46
Sudden deaths	28
Suicides	14
Murdered	3
-	
Total14	11

as against 149 (omitting the London accident) for month ending 14th June. This, of course, is the minimum, as doubt-

less several have escaped the writer's notice, and some are possibly unrecorded. Yours, A. V.

Montreal, 18th July, 1881.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sir,-This is not the first time, in the exercise of my belief in the principles of Irish nationality, that I have been obliged to listen to the condemnation of a Catholic Priest. Eleven years ago, Father Reynolds, from the pulpit of St. Mel's, in Longford, said that he would give me and my associates "six feet two of Longford soil," and all because, as an Irishman, I undertook to assist an honest patriot -John Martin, the Protestant -against Reginald Nugent, the Guardsman. But I outlived the denunciation of Father Reynolds, and I had the happiness of seeing two Home Bulers returned at the last general election, and, I have no doubt but I will outlive the condemnation of the rev. gentleman in Glangurry, who always appears eager for prey, and whose lofty Irish sentiments are, I fear, tinged by the same political opthalmia which guided the blind utterance of the P.P. for Longford. If Father Graham had lectured me on any question affecting faith or morals I would at once have given a willing obedience to his commands; but the instant that he encroaches on my rights as an Irishman, then he must be prepared to take as hard knocks as he gives, for we are standing before each other on equal terms-man to man. Father Graham is, I believe, too much the gentleman to take refuge behind his sacred office in this controversy, and it will be for himself to judge whether or not he has outstepped the limits of his order by inventing motives and casting out insinuations, of the truth of which he can know no more than he can of the cause why a mad bull rushes at a red rag, or what a lobster thinks in a thunder storm.

But Father Graham is not satisfied with bringing one charge against me-he brings many, and he leads off by the "striking loyalty" in the "Evangelical Wetness" when some time since I expressed the opinion that a Fenian raid on Canada would be a crime against the people of the Dominion. If consistency is a jewel, then I must claim the reward, for I repeat now what I said then, that a Fenian raid on the Dominion would 'ea crime, and that the greatest sufferers by it would be the Irish people themselves. It may be all very well for Father Graham, whose comall very well for Father Grabam, whose com-mercial relations with the Protestants of in Labrador;" "The Raccon;" Correspond-Canada are necessarily of the most limited ence, &c. It is a most readable and enjoykind, and whose calling would not allow him to "follow to the field some warlike lord," to hold opinions the reverse of these, as he im-plies, but we who live in the world and are of it, we who would have to face the commercial ruin and the deadly musique de la guerre may be pardoned if we do not possess the self- F.R.S. 2nd. "Catholic Colonization in the sacrificing devotion (?) and the heroic revolve (t) which would place an innocent people Crushaw," by Joseph A. Nolan, M.D. 4th. in the agony of war. I know Canada a little "The latest of the Revision" (a telling arow. I have met my countrymen in Mont-ticle), by Rev. James A. Corcoran, D.D. eal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston, 5th. "The Irish Land Bill," by M. F. Sulliaid not deplore Fenian raids upon our borders, Government to mismanage the Indians?" by and who did not express the opinion that John Gilman Shen, LL.D. 7th. "Biology," such raids were immoral and criminal. So or The Principal of Life, by Rev. Thomas much for the "striking loyalty," which I am | Hughes, S.J. pleased to believe is shared by every honest Irishman from one end of Canada to the other. But not satisfied with misinterpreting the sentiments of the Irish people of Canada, as, at least, I understand them, Father Graham now commences a series of, what he must pardon me for saving, ill-judged misstatements. He unthinkingly accuses me of dictating what I "may imagine to be right religiously, socially and politically." Not at all. Father Graham should not be so ready to cross until he comes to the ditch. With religion I do not interfere, except to defend my own when assailed, as I have too often proved in Montreal, and with society I have nothing to do in the question at dispute at all. It is simply a political question, and all the special pleading of Father Graham will not make me depart from the principle involved, which is this: "Is it right or is it wrong that St. Patrick's Society should by its constitution exclude Protestants from its ranks?" That is the question, and it is one that I contend is purely political, and one, too, that may be dis-cussed upon its merits with as little personality as it is possible to introduce when Father Graham is the opponent, with whom I, like Cumberland, have to measure swords. But I will hardly consider myself safe with such a redoubtable foe unless he is careful to state facts, and when Father Graham says that I loftily inform the public that St. Patrick's is not an Irish Society, he makes another mistake, and one which stains his judgment for perspicuity, if not his honor for fair play. I did not say that St. Patrick's Society was not Irish, but I say it is not national. As an Irish Catholic Benevolent Society, I think St. Patrick's Society has done good work in its day. But it is not national, and cannot be so long as it closes its doors to any Irishman, "no matter if at different shrines we kneel unto one God!" I am not aware that there is another St. Patrick's Society in the world that denies Protestants admittance to its ranks, and I know my countrymen at home well enough to believe that if such a thing were attempted in Ireland its promoters would be laughed out of the country, and held up, as one great Roman held the other:

Nor am I aware that it is a serious crime to have Protestant blood in my veins, or that that fact affects the national issue of the dispute. And for fear Father Graham might be disposed to scatter ink in the faces of his readers and blind them to the principle of the issue involved, let me repeat it for his benefit, and let me hope that he may, like B utus, "listen that he may hear." The issue then is this: Is it right or is it wrong that the St. Patrick's Society should, by its constitution, exclude Protestants from its ranks?

Father Graham says it is right, and he says | deep.

"Something for my mirth, yea for my laugh-

so unreservedly. I say it is wrong, but Father Graham thinks I should say it with bated breath, and hold my peace for fear the heavens should fall. But I did not hold my peace when I was wanted by the Catholics of this city; nor was I found wanting then. I did not hold my peace in my fifteen years of such poor warfare as I have done for the national cause in the old country and here, and I must, with whatever modesty l can command,, assure Father Graham that I will not hold it now. Father Graham treats this subject as a Priest-I treat it as an Irishman. He treats it as a man removed from the world—I treat it as a man in the world. Father Graham does not believe in Protestant 1rishmen-I do. Father Graham will

not work with Protestant Irishmen, even for the benefit of Ireland-I will. Father Graham thinks that "Ireland's liberator shall come from Catholic genius, for-tered and guided by the maternal hand of the Catholic Church!" I will accept any hand that will help on the good cause. I am not sectional in my nationality, Father Graham is, and while I cheerfully admit the heroic sacrifices, the noble resolves, the unflinching patriotism of my co-religionists, yet I will not refuse, and no good Irishman can refuse, the hand of any Irishman who is willing to elevate his country, promote barmony between its warring elements, and restore peace and union to the divided ranks of my people. It is our duty in Montresl, as in every other place, to promote harmony and good will, and not to close the doors of our National Society: "No Protestant Irish need apply" If that is to be done then ban the name of Mitchell, and do not praise it; swear that Emmet's epitaph never shall be written; call Lord Edward a renegade; speak of Tone as an adventurer; Grattan as a demagogue; Butt as a traitor, and Parnell as a fool. If Protestant Irishmen are to be denied all association with the netional cause, then you may count thousands of patriotic Catholics out too. The country that could not labor for religious liberty would not be worthy of freedom. The

REVIEW OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c. THE CELTIC MONTHLY . - This monthly number contains articles from Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, R. Joyce and other prominent Irish-

American writers.

DONAUGE'S MAGAZINE, for this month, is unusually bright and entertaining. Its continued story of "In the Service of France" is deeply interesting, both as a romance and a history. The fate of poor Lord Edward is therein fully set forth.

THE COUNTERFEIT .- This is the title of a magazine circulating in Canada and the United States, giving an abstract of all the counterfeit notes stolen and now in circulation. It is a very useful work to all business men. Price, \$3 00 a year, published by Lucas & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST is a monthly journal devoted to Canadian natural history, as the name implies. The contents of the July number are "The Angable periodical, and as such should be taken by all lovers of sport in this country.

CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW .- The July number of this splendid review is excellent. The first article is entitled "Soul and Evolution." and is written by St. George Mivart West," by Wm. J. Mahan. 3rd. "Richard and I have never yet met an Irishman who vau. 6th. "What right has the Federal

THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC NEWS .- The July issue of the Illustrated Scientific News teems with interesting illustrated articles, a few of which are as follows: The Doblear Telephone; Glass Grinding Machine; Ancient Pottery from Cyprus; Mechanical Larynx; Pleasure Car of the Days of Louis XIV; Amateur Mechanics: The remarkable Palmyra Palm; Curious Fishes; Illustrations, explaining the bursting of Fly Wheels; A Velocipede Carriage. In addition to the numerous engravings, there is a large number of interesting, useful and practical papers, relating to various departments of popular science. This is one of the most elegantly printed and valuable periodicals. Sold by all newsdealers. Published by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

THE delegates from the Mentreal Caledonian Society to attend the North American United Caledonian Association are the following gentlemen: - Lieut-Colonel Fletcher. CM G, Lieut-Col A A Stevenson, Lieut Hood, 5th Royal Scots, Thomas Robin, Esq., past President of the Caledonian Society, and Peter Fulton, Esq. Secretary St. Andrew's Society. Pipers McNeil and McLellan accompanied the delegation.

AQUATIC.

EXCITING SCENES AT BEAUHARNOIS - CRUISE OF THE "QUEEN'S MAID."

Beauharnois witnessed on Sunday forencon the thrilling adventures of six of her bravest denizens, who manned the above boat for a cruise in search of the famed sea monster of Beauharnois Bay. The names of the heroes are as follows :- Michael Costello, Captain ; Alexander Ross, First Mate; Richard Gavin, Sailing Master; Robert Robertson, Cook; John Kelly, Jr., Look-out Man; and Tom Bond, Deck-hand.

Shortly after starting Kelly announced the monster in view; the captain and sailing master were for giving him a wide berth, but the first mate, backed by the cook, boldly declared for running him down.

During the altercation that ensued the main sail was injured, which obliged the party to put ashore for repairs. A council the figure, and a great feature is the new bouilloune flounce which separates the of war was then held, and Ross promoted to the supreme command. Nothing further gatherings. was seen of the monster, however, but after an hour's sail the good ship came in collition with an island, when the captain incon-sinently jumped out and waded to the main land, followed by the rest of the crew. in Troy, N. Y. They returned to Kelly's Hotel faint and weary, having made the intervening four miles in the best pedestrian time on record. Negotiations are on foot with a steam tug to bring the boat up, and the braves have sworn | tense pain from a wearing disease, and has

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

THE CANADIANS AGAIN VICTORIOUS—AN AMERI-CAN CARRIES OFF THE ALBERT PRIZE.

London, July 20. - This afternoon the Kolpore Cup was competed for by the Canadian and Mother Country teams. They could hardly have had better weather, until to-day the heat had been oppressive, making the shooting difficult. During the night, how-ever, there was a slight rain, followed by more at an early hour this morning. This had the effect of lowering the temperature considerably and making the camp deliciously cool. There was a variable wind, which made steady shooting rather trying, otherwise the conditions were very favorable.

The competition began shortly before three clock at 200 yards, which distance the British succeeded in making 235 and the Canadians 227, giving the advantage of 8 to the British. At 500 yards the British made 205 and the Canadians 200, leaving the British with 13 to the good. On begining the 600 yards the English team thought the match was in their own hands, as this was their favorite distance. The general opinion, too, seemed to favor this aspect of things. The Canadians, however, did not lose heart and the result justified their confidence. When the first fours had finished the Canadians had made up the 13 they were behind, and put themselves 16 ahead of their antagonists. The shooting of the next fours showed some wild firing, but resulted in Canada's finishing with 32 ahead. The result was received with applause, the English, through Major Waller of the English team, congratulating Colonel Gibson of the Canadians on the success of his team. The following is the score of the CANADIANS.

anitant name shall be matten a call I and	CANADIANS.			
epitaph never shall be written; call Lord	200	500	600	
Edward a renegade; speak of Tone as an ad-	Yds.	Yds.		Total.
venturer; Grattan as a demagogue; Butt as a	Pt Morris, 13tn Batt 29	25	28	82
traitor, and Parnell as a fool. If Protestant	Corp C M Mitchell, 10th			
	Ba: t 29	25	27	81
Irishmen are to be denied all association	Sergt Mirchell, 10th Batt. 29	30	22	8î
with the netional cause, then you may count	Capt Balfour, Sth Batt 29	27	24	80
	DA ME BELLOUIT, OUR DALL 20	25	22	90
thousands of patriotic Catholics out too. The	Pt W Mitchell, 32nd Batt. 29	20	22	76
country that could not labor for religious	Staff Sergt Walker, 2nd			
	Batt 27	23	25	75
liberty would not be worthy of freedom. The	Capt Thomas, 51th Batt. 28	25	16	69
man who would deny to a Protestant Irish-	Wheeler Ogg, Artillery 29	20	19	68
man the same rights as he expects for himself	Totals229	200	183	612
is not worthy of having the control of any				0.2
man's destiny, and my feelings upon the	THE MOTHER COUNTRY.			
	200	500	600	
subject are illustrated by the words of Tom				Total.
Davis :-	Lieut. Mitchell, Cam-	1 400	2 44.	10001,
Davis .—	bridge 30	22	28	80
"Start not Irishborn man		44	20	80
If you be to Ireland true.	Quarter Master Cortis, 2d	~		
We heed not class, nor creed, nor clan,	Sussex 31	29	21	Si
We've heart and hand for you."	Pt R McVittie, 1st Dum-			
I .	fries 28	24	25	77
Yours, &c.,	Segt Browning, 13th Mid-			
	dlesex 30	27	19	76 I
M. W. KIRWAN.	Segt McAuslan, 1st Dum-			
	harton 20	25	18	73
	Pt. I Goodean 8th Lan-	2.5	13	13
REVIEW OF BOOKS PERIODICALS &c.	Pt J Goodear, 6th Lan-			
REVIEW OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.	Pt J Goodear, 6th Lan- cashire	25 25	15	73
REVIEW OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.	Pt J Goodear, 6th Lan-			

Totals.... 235 196 149 The Canadians are naturally very proud of their victory, as it is several years since they have had such a trophy to carry home. The three Mitchells in the team are brothers, and are considered among the best marksmen in Canada. The Canadian team was composed of freshmen, who contended against men who had known the ground well, having shot at Wimbledon year after year. It should be said that although the shooting on both sides: might have been better, the Canadians showed much the steadler practice, although the wind was very trying, especially to them, as it was almost peculiar to Wimbledon.

An American marksman has again succeded in carrying off the Albert prize, this being the third year in which it has gone across the water. Mr. Frank Hyde was the winner. He tied with Lieut. Godsal with 70 points. In shooting off the tie, Lieut. Godsal made two inners and a bullseye. Mr. Hyde made three bulls. The winner was much complimented, as this is the great small bore contest of the meeting.

FASHION NOTES.

Dark green velvet underskirts and Watteau tunics of cream colored foulard make a pretty

Narrow belts are more worn than the wide ones; sleeves are worn either very tight or verv loose.

Linen dresses are made handsomer than usual by the addition of striped materials. Outside pockets are no longer worn.

The Spanish fashion of wearing very long black gloves with full evening dress is kept in vogue by the great attractions of black toiletes composed of satin jotted tulle and Spanish lace.

Turned down collars of muslin are trimmed with several rows of laces, almost hiding all the muslin part of the collar. A bow to match trims the front of these collars. Elegant sets of duchesse lace are now

displayed, including fichu, jabot, broad Stuart collar and deep cuffs, with wide lace flounces Yellow is the stamp of high life. There

are no longer any fashionable women who are brunettes. Many of the new ombre ribbons are bor

dered on one side with scalloped bands in delicate shades of color, woven to imitate lace. This ribbon is much used for bows for the hair and belt. Seaside toilets are the order of the day, and

the latest models in elegant costumes have shirt fronts of shaded silk, shirred across: tunics of dark blue, or terra cotta colored vieling are in great favor. The latest French extravagance in hoslery

is silk openwork stockings, handsomely embroidered, and having delicate lace tops tinted a deeper shade than the color of the

Albatross cloth is a material which is ikely to be as popular as nun's veiling. Some of this fauric has a handsome bordering, showing quaint Persian designs in bright Oriental colors. The Princess Beatrice fichus worn with

crepe, with white duchesse lace put on in double frills and caught up on the shoulders with white frosted roses and buds. Large buckles of Irish diamonds are much used on white and tinted silk evening dresses.

elegant evening dresses, are made of white

They fasten the bows of satin on the shoulders and hold the scarf drapery in place on the sides of the dress. There is no end to the various styles in which skirts are gathered; sometimes the lower skirt is cased all over in lines round

Mr. Peter Fulton, of Montreal, has been elected 2nd Vice President of the United Cale donian Association, which meets next year in

The Empress Augusta of Germany is a woman of great courage and patience. For many years she has suffered tortures of inoff forever from the exciting perils of the borne it with a remarkable firmness, energy, and quietness.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

The salaries of the Irish Land Commissioners will be £3,000 each.

Hon. Messrs. Blaze and Huntington are in Fredericton, N.B. The Quebec relief fund in Paris has reached

10,000 francs, equal to \$8,000. Calcutta despatches say the Ameer's forces

are superior in number to Ayoob Khan's. At an anti-Jewish meeting in Berlin, yesterday, two thousand persons were present. During the past six months 1,073 persons

have died of vomito and other diseases at Vera Cruz. It is said an effort will be made to induce

the Government to increase the Land Commission to five members. The ship-bullders of Middlesborough and Stocktor-ou-Tees, in Yorkshire, England,

have struck for higher wages. An independent cable will shortly be laid from Germany to Valencia, and thence to

America, at a cost of £165.000. English Ambassador to the Court of the late

Emperor Maximillian, is dead. The exports, chiefly lumber, from the port of Ottawa to the States for the quarter ending June 30th amounted to \$610,466.

It is reported that negotiations are pending for the consolidation of the Ontario and West. ern and Buffalo and Chicago Railroads.

General Sir Evelyn Wood will probably be raised to the peerage as a reward for his services in terminating the Transvaal war.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore have decided to hold a grand Mardi-gras festival in October next. Telegraphic communication with the con-

tinent is very imperfect, owing to a severe storm which prevailed in Paris last night. The railroad war has extended to east bound rates, tickets for the round trip between New York and Chicago being sold for

The Bill to regulate the issue of free passes over railroads was defeated by the New Hampshire Legislature last week by a vote of

176 to 35. A five-masted schooner was recently 265 feet of keel, 38 feet beam, and 21 feet

depth of hold. Mr. Samuel Mcrley, M.P. for Bristol, and Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P. for Nothingham, will leave England in August for a tour in the United States.

It is understood the Toronto Paper Company, with a capital of \$20,000, is desirous of starting a paper factory at Sussex, N.B., on certain conditions.

Peter Rouse, Colorado, has challenged John Sullivan, of Boston, and Paddy Ryan, of Troy, to fight for \$2,000 to \$5,000 a side, and heavy weight championship of America.

The inmates of a New York deaf-mute institution went on an excursion last Thursday, and the engineer was tired whistling for them to go abroad the boat when time was up.

The New York Sun charges that the fact of Conkling proposing to make it treason and hanging matter to attempt the life of the President tends to imperialism. And so it does.

The Rev. Mr. Vetterling, a Detroit pastor, got drunk on an excursion steamer, was caught kissing a girl, got a violent blow from another whom he tried to kiss, and was finally arrested.

A Philadelphia man, being slapped in the face by his wife, turned white with rage, stood still for a moment as though irresolute, and then, procuring a gun from an adjoining room, committed suicide. It was lately reported that Mr. Gladstone

had softening of the brain, because he fell upon his head on the pavement. It is now probable he hassoftening of the heart towards | He condemns reckless living in prince or his old friends, the Tories.

The shooting of Paymaster Hierro, of the Mexican Central Railway, by one of the guards quartered at the place, is said to have been a plot to obtain \$30,000 which he had to pay the employees of the road. Italian laborers are nearly as unpopular in

cause they work for wages at which a Frenchman turns up his nose, and because they are steadier and more intelligent. Plagiarism has met with punishment in

the case of William A. Mestayer, an actor, who produced in Boston, after an injunction had been obtained, a play which he had stolen. He has been fined \$1,481. The Daily News has received the following

from the Astronomer Royal:-"A brilliant one in ten would, but for the French revolucomet has been observed by Schaberli in America and in Vienna. It is near Capella, and is moving toward the north-west.

The drains leading from the Philadelphia Mint yielded about \$1,000 worth of gold and silver at the last annual scouring. The re-covery of metal by that operation has amounted to \$21,000 in nineteen years.

The Irish element in Canada does not grumble because it is slighted when knights are being manufactured. Neither does it in Australia when there is Sir Richard Murphy, Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, Sir Wm. O'Shaunessy et. al.

It is expected that correspondence will be published showing that England informed France that a repetition of the Tunis proceedings in Tripoli would raise the whole question of a European guarantee to the Ottoman Empire.

On April 7, 1862, the Prince of Wales visited the reputed cave of Macpelah, said to cortain the remains of Abraham and his descendants. Nothing in Elizabeth Emms Cunningham's works on this subject, however, touch upon this visit.

The delegates left behind by the deputation of Irish laborers have been afforded facilities for visiting the estates of several English noblemen, with a view of comparing the condition of the agricultural laborers of England with that of Ireland. People snore because their mouth is or en

when asleep, and the cross currents of air through the nose and mouth set the soft palate to shaking like the sails of a schooner "going about." The remedy is to wear an clastic harness on the jaw to keep it closed. The New York Journal of Commerce has

just destroyed another beautiful illusion. It proves that in 1764 England contained 20,-000 negro slaves, most of whom wore collars round their necks like dogs. Counsellor Curran was a little out in his buncombe speech about regeneration and the bursting of chains from around him, etc.

Two Italians closed their candy store at Savannah, Ga., paid the rent three months in acvance, told the owner that they were going to Italy to get a stock of goods, and cautioned him to let nobody enter the premises until they returned. They had murdered a peddler, taken his \$2,000, and hidden his body in the store; but their ingenious way of covering

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

It is pleasing thus to see that the example set by so many Canadian Liberals is being emulated at the antipodes. The less these artificial distinctions are introduced into colonial communities the better, and the apparent self-denial of Chief Justice Tilley in declining to be ornamented with an empty title is worthy of all approbation .- Kingston Whig.

The people of Quebec know very well that the assurable property of the city is beyond the capacity of any local companies that may be formed, and that without assurance, Quebec will be virtually wiped out of existence. The underwriters' demand for ameliorations in our Fire Department is thus shown to be a blessing. In a word, the insurance men would force upon us the duty of self-preservation, whether we will or no .- Quebec Chronicle.

Poor is the Church and feeble the Crown that need such a rotten prop as Orangeism. It was conceived in hate, brought forth in crime, fostered in blood. It is illegal; if Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, who was the not by special law, at least by the common law of society. Secret societies are a standing menace to any community and are therefore ipso facto illegal. Party spirit only would be base enough to subsidize or support them for dishonorable ends; a national spirit would stamp them out."—Toronto Tribune.

As a matter of fact, however, we do not beieve in state aid to immigration. Canada would have had more settlers to day if we had had fewer immigration agents and fewer immigration schemes. So far their work has benefited the United States more than ourselves. If people wish to come here they are welcome; but if they once get the idea that we want them there will be no end to their demands, and when these are unsatisfied they will go over to our neighbors,—Toronto World.

Large investments of American capital have been made in Canada, and there can be can be honestly recommended for regulating no doubt that such investments are hastening a disordered stomach and improving digesthe advent of annexation. At the rate at tion. They entirely remove the sense of which we are going on we shall wake up some fulness and oppression after eating. They fine morning to find ourselves under the clear the furred tongue, and act as a whole "Stars and Stripes." Nevertheless, of one thing Canada should be most careful, and thing Canada should be most careful, and aperient to the bowels. They healthfully that is to preserve her telegraph system expressions both body and mind. Holloway's Pills clusively to herself and free from American or launched at Toledo. Ohio. The vessel has any other foreign control whatever.—Quebec Telegraph.

In our issue of Wednesday, we asserted that the Campbell clan would not bend under General Luard's lash. We seem to be correct, as we notice Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of the Lambton Battalion, has formally applied to the Minister of Militia for an investigation into the circumstances that occurred between him and General Luard on inspection parade at London, a short time ago. It is probable the request will be complied with. Quebec Telegraph.

Some time ago it was rumoured that Jay Gould, the owner of the American amalgamation, was to obtain possession of the Montreal Telegraph Company and thus destroy the only independent line in Cauada or on the continent. If the iniquitous contract should be consummated, it is very likely that the Canadian Government will take the control of Canadian lines in their own hands, to prevent the inhabitants of this country from being robbed by the avaricious foreigners. Kingston News. The Government have imposed what they

call a protective duty on coal. What is its effect? It taxes the people heavily. But it does not shut out the American coal. On the contrary, there is more American coal coming into the country than there was before the alleged retaliation was adopted. Why should the Americans reduce their duty when, under Canada's National Policy, their sales of coal in the Dominion are increasing? From the protectionists' own standpoint the coal duty is a perfect failure. — Halifax Chronicle.

Gladstone is a far less manageable Premier peasant. With a passionate, cultivated love for one branch of art, he did not hesitate to sell his teautiful and rare collection of porcelain when the passion became burdensome. It may be assumed that he will require the Prince of Wales to make a full exhibit of his debts, and to enter into stipulation for the future as a condition precedent to any move France as the Chinese are in California, be- in Parliament for an additional grant of money .- New York Sun.

> The multitude has achieved not only the power of governing, about which thinkers still dispute, but the power of working, about which dispute, at least among the sane, has at last ended. Of all the men who rule western Europe now, who produce its literature, who direct its commerce, who possess its wealth, and who advance its science, not tion, have possessed full civil rights, the liberty to develop his capacities. The revolution rolled the stone from the sepulchre of the living — Brooklyn Eugle. When the writer in the Review tells us that

> "the republic never had any but the kindliest feeling towards the brothren dwelling north of the boundary line" he makes a statement that every school boy knows to be false. During the whole history of the United States Canada has had nothing but their systematic hostility, and it is the knowledge of this, and the knowledge of our own steady progress in spite of this, that now galls them .-London Herald.

The Kingston Whig congratulates Chief Justice Tilley, of Queensland, upon his having declined the honour of Knighthood. When the Whig's particular friend, Mr. Cartwright, was Knighted its tone was vary different. It rejoiced in the fact that the British Government had gone out of its way, as it put it, to do honour to the ex-Finance Minister on account of his strenuous hostility to the "anti-British tariff" of his successor. The "anti-British tariff" of his successor. The fun of the thing was, the author of the obnoxious tariff was knighted at the same time. —Ottawa Citizen.

The large subscription taken up in France for the relief of distress arising from the late terrible visitation by fire in this city, is but one of many recent proofs of the interest which Canada excites in that great country and the highly satisfactory state of feeling existing there towards Canada and especially towards the Province of Quebec. Of late years the eyes of French capitalists have been turned towards Canada and it is highly satisfactory that such is the case. Money to develope our resources is what we want and it matters not what quarter it comes from .-Quebec Telegraph.

If the osthetes who are now occupying a good deal of public attention in England do not know that they are carrying on a burlesque-if they are really in earnest in their too utterly utter nonsense, they must be classed as idiots. It is a joyful consideration that, so far, none of them has succeeded in imbuing the few equally brainless people in America with the craze, or started out with the purpose of visiting the United States and lecturing on high art. We hold it due to America's sense of dignity that a score of bricks shall be on hand ready to heave at the the flight prevented the discovery until the imbecile who shall propose to bring Oscar three months had elapsed. Wilde or any of his followers over here and Wilde or any of his followers over here and i

"take him on the road" as an exhibition. New York Star.

It has been proved again and again that the work of higher secondary education, which was formerly done by Upper Cacada which was formerly upper by opper backdadd College, is now as a matter of fact carried on by the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

The verdict of the press of Ontario is unantable to the press of the press of the press. The verdict of the press of Chearlo is unantmous against the policy of maintaining an expensive institution whose usefulness is of expensive institution whose only purpose is to train the past, and whose only purpose is to train the sons of certain persons imaxining them. selves to constitute the "upper classes," in selves to constitute the appearance, in the ideas of pride and exclusiveness quite up. suited to the free atmosphere of Canada. Peterborough Review.

Squire Peters, of London, has done his duty in sending Patish and Rankin to the assizes for trial. The evidence was quite strong for trial. enough to justify him in doing so, and the country would not have been satisfied with anything else. Parish and Rankin will receive a fair trial, and whether they are acquitted or found guilty the trial cannot fail to convey a wholesome lesson. But what lesson has the Government learnt from the disaster? What solitary step has been taken to prevent the overcrowding of vessels and the recurrence of such dire accidents as will for many years make the Queen's birthday a sad, memorable day in London?—Toronto

While the Town Council was sitting lately in Dr. Johnson's birthplace, the venerable city of Lichfield, the Sheriff seized the guild hall, and bailiffs were placed in the police office and corporation stables, at the instance of some sewerage contractors.

Holloway's Pills .- Good Spirits - Every one has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to gloom. The wind and weather oftentime receive the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills some stimulant to the liver, and as a gentle are the best known antidotes for want of appetite, nausea, flatulency, heartburn, langour, depression, and that apathy so characteristic of chronic derangement of the diges

Mew Advertisements.

EXHIBITION

THE

Montreal Horticultural Society

Willhold their usual Annual Exhibition in the VICTORIA SKATING RINK. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd September next.

(During the second week of the Provincial Exhibition.)

Compelition is open to the entire Province, and a Prize List is offered amounting to \$1600.

Entries close Tuesday, 13th September. Prize Lists and all further information furnished on application to

494

HENRY S. EVANS, Sec.-Tress.

FARM FOR SALE

That splendid farm, formerly the estate of Mgr. J. J. Vinet, and now the property of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, situated at St. Martin, on the road "du Bord de Peau," hal way between the "Pont Viau" and the "Moulic du Crochet," is offered for sale.

It has a front of 6 acres by a depth of 40, 30 acres of it is good wood land. It has an orchard of 550 trees, some of them already bearing fruits, For the terms of sale apply to the business office of the Episcopal Corporation at the Palace.

Montreal, July 18th, 1881.

49 D

TEACHERS WANTED. Wanted by the R. C. Trustees, Hemmingford, two Female Teachers holding Elementary Diplomas for English and French, one for ill months, commencing lst August, and one for 9 months, commencing lst September next Salary \$12 per month. Address,
P. CLANCI, Sec.-Treas,
Hemmingford, 20th July, 1881.

Provisions, &c.

McGRAIL & WALSH COMMISSION MERUHANTS & DEALERS. FRUIT & PROVISIONS,

341 & 343 Commissioner Street MONTREAL, P.Q.

Consignments solicited for the sale of Pork, Lurd, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 340

Exhibition.

GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHI T.ON, to be held on the EXHIBITION GROUNDS,

Mount Royal Avenue, Montreal. Arranged in three Departments—Agricultural Horticultural and Industrial. Opens Wednesday, September 14, Excepting Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days later, viz., FRIDAY, SEPI. 16TH.

\$25,000 Offered in Premiums! Entries in all departments must be made with

Safes, Vault Doors, &c.

SOME SPLENDID ${f FIRE} ext{-PROOF}$

SAFES

OF THE CELEBRATED .

McCULLOCH

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

DOMINION SAFE WAREBOOM

No. 31 BONAVENTURE ST.,

(Adjoining Witness Office.) Do not wait till you are burntout or robbet before you buyone. The one we bought for the office of this paper is of this make and admired by all who see it

ALFRED BENN,

AGENT.

AN ÆSTHETIC BALL.

LETLWAITE TRIUMPHANT.

OF LONDON SOCIETY-MAUDLE AND POST-

(London Letter to the Philadelphia Telegraph.)

I had the pleasure of attending an a:thetic

ball the other night. It was very intense.

Oscar Wilde was not there, but Burne Jones

was, looking long and solemn, like the lankey

white maidens he is so fond of painting.

Punch and Harper have pretty well smiliarized the American public with

the make of the gowns and the syle of the coffures of the æsthetic

syle of twill go into no detailed description of the costumes, only pausing to declare

that Mr. Du Maurier has not caricatured

Ou the contrary, he has drawn it very mild.

dell shade, sage green, terra cotta red, and bright saffron color. Most of the ladies

flowers look so absurd, that the picturesque

element in the affair is oversidden by the

IS IT ALL A JOKE?

From the Chicago Morning Herald.]

One of the jokes of yesterday was the as-

sumption by some of the uniformed papers of

this city that the Miss Gertrude Blood who is to be married to Sir Colin Campbell, one of

the youngest sons of the Duke of Argyll, is

with her presence. The truth of the

Free Press.

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

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

KICKING THE BUCKET,-The tradition among the slang fraternity as to the origin of this phrase is that one "Bolsover" having hung himself to a beam, while standing on the bottom of a pail or bucket, kicked the vessel away in order to pry into futurity. There are many around us who will "kick the bucket" from 'yspepsia, liver complaints and derangements of the stomach, if they persist in neglect and thoughtlessness, in not providing a safe remedy. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters never fail to cure these ailments, and restore to health and strength those who otherwise would have "kicked the bucket."

Sold by all Druggists at 25c per bottle.

It is only an imposter who will say that hair which has grown gray with venerable age can be restored to its original and only color. But it is now a well recognized fact that hair that has turned prematurely grey can by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. Sold by all chemists at 50 a bottle.

A BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH. A FOOL ONCE MORE. " For ten years my wife was confined to her Thousands of people cured of chest disease d with such a complication of allments that and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Souvielle's bed with adolf a compression of aliments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or spirometer, which is used in the leading no courts and I used up a small fortune in hospitals in Europe; instructions for treatbunbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U.S. haw with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my ment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address; physicians and sufferers invited to try the instrument at the wonia proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured folly proved to Doctor's office, Montreal, without charge. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, exfolly provided is now as well and strong as any her, she is now as well and strong as any her, such the and it cost me only two dollars.

man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars.

Such folly pays."—H. W., Detroit, Mich. aide surgeon French army, 13 Phillips Square,

Montreal. Why should not truth be acknowledged? These wonderful instruments are the discovery of the age, and people need no longer fear chest diseases until its very last stage. CITE COSTUMES IN VOGUE IN A CERTAIN CIRCLE

Read the following and see the wonderful cures effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the scat of the disease:—

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881. DEAR DOCTOR,-I have great pleasure in making public my experience of the benefi-

cial effects I have derived from the use of your Spirometer and remedies for the cure of catarrh and bronchitis, which I was afflicted with for several years; my health is now wonderfully improved since using your remedies.

Yours truly, C. Hill.

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

the resthetic style of dress in the least. Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal. DEAR SIR,-I am very pleased to give you The savorite colors are peacock blue in a this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for had their hair cut short, and pulled out in my disease. I was three years troubled with wisps to look like the personeges in median-catarrh in the head and bronchitis, and I am val illuminations. One lady present had happy to say that I am quite cured, and have opied the costume worn by Ellen Terry to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours, respectfully. S. HILTON, Montreal.

Mr. Benj. A Drake, 162 St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthms, is now cured.

Mr. Hunter, student at McGill College, who suffered from chest disease, is now cured. Also the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mr. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who back hair; cropped locks, and a tendency to is now perfectly cured. Hundreds of similar authentic testimonials can be seen at Dr. M. Souvielle's office, 13 Philips square. Instruments expressed to any address.

> POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN .-- You seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

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FOR SALE.

SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. AND ALSO

City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageousterms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada,

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The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to theh advantage to call before purchasing cisewhere. Burlat Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

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Nov 17, 80

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THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the neople. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pans, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers. &c. dc., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satsfaction is gharanteed.

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Proprietor. Established 1870.

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Being a Thorough History of the Land Question \$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Parnell & Davitt...... 25c

Groups of Land Leaguers, 16 figures, 9x11......\$1.00 Lithograph of Davitt, 18x24 60c SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

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Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Bells of Pure Coppor and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Carlogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O. Nov. 8, 80, 12-G

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 7-G \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLEYT & Co., Portland. Maine.

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Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Discasse, when taken in season.

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

Fifty-one years of con-stant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like **Potons' Elixir.** Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhore.

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Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

For Sale Everywhere.

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The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.

CARPENTER'S

Is compounded of the best Remedics, proven by an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child,

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Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

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Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Ayen's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimiact directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Hendache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimuted the search of the stimutes of the search late the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

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Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist research. See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply seen free) before buying Plano or Organ. Readmy latest

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5 Per Cent. Imp. Austrian 100 fl. Government Bond,

IS-UE OF 1860. These bonds are guaranteed by the Imperial Joyernment of Austrin, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-

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They are redeemed in two drawings annually,
in which 100 large premiums of 60,000, 10,000, 5,000,

etc. florins are drawn.
Every Austrian 5 per cent. 100 fl. tond, which does not draw one of the larger premiums, must be redeemed with at least 120 Florins,

as there are no blanks, and every bond must draw something. HThe next drawing takes place on 1st AUGUST, 1881, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of August, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Country orders sent in Registered Letters and inclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these lionds for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

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No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.-In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

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PEACHES FOR PIES.

In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are rather too soit to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for ples. As they are pared, they make very nice Peach Ples. RICHARD & BOBBINS.

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A small congignment of above received by A. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade. WM. JOHNSON & CO., 77 St. James Street - - MONTREAL

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PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Pluster is invaluable in those diseases, Lumbage Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is incon-vonient, is a great help in relieving infinimatory Class.

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Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is g, cooling and cleansing. Use our thatment connection with the Extract; it will ald in alling, softening and in keeping out the air,

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Fondy Extract Medicated Paper for close tose, is a preventive against Chaltrig and Plies. Our One ment is of great service where the removal of ciothing is inconvenient.

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

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

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"There is an extraor-cinary richness and purity of tone—a capa-cuty of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Plano."—ltalo COMPANIO, Tenor of H.

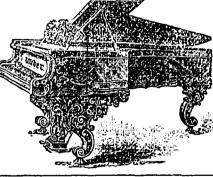
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"The wealth and fashion of the metropolis call it their plano, and not to have a weber Plano in the drawing-room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greentacks,"—New York Tribune.

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"For many years—in fact from the time of the periess Parepa Rosa, Niisson, Patti, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindress to them, but mainly to that something in the tone, that extraordinary symmathetic richness of the Weber Piano which makes his instruments the special favorite of every great musician."—New York Times.

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Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and he convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Send 6c in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains letters from Princess Louise, recipes, etc., or 30c for a Half-Pound Can; post free. Address: WHI. LUNAN & SON, Proprietors, Sorei, Que., Canada.

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A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning grey. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all drugglets.

FOR

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen and hair which was the envy of her subjected It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to he end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker renarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBYS PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty conts. The result was amazing. It is sold by all

HAIR!

How common and at the same time ho sainful it is to see young people premature add or prematurely grey. It is a source of numiliation to those deficient of hair and a ource of anxlety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We nswer by using LUBY'S PARISLAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

Purest and Best Medicino ever Made. mbination of Hops, Buchu, Man-o and Dandellon, with all the best and ura tive properties of all other Bittern, this greatest Blood Purifier, Liver ator, and Life and Health Restoring Regul Agent of earth. an possibly long exist where Roped, so varied and perfect are their No disenso o fe and vigor to the aged and infirm. Thoy give new li imployments cause irregulari urinary organs, or who re Tonie and mild Stimulant uable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feet are what the disease or all ters. Don't wait until you only feel bad or miserable, it may save your life. It has elings or symptom ment is use Hop Bit to sick but if you you sethem at once It may save your life. It has a save d in \$500 will be paid for a case they are or help. Do not suffer or letyour suffer, but use and urge them to use H Remember, Hop Ritters is not wife, drunken nostrem, but the Purest and Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS and HOPP" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and treatible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, to here on an arcories. All sold by druggelsts. Sond for Circular. Hop litters Hig. Co., Itachester, N.Y. and Toronto, Out. so they will no or let your friend to use Hop B vile, drugge and Ber FRIEN

FALLING SICKNES

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Positively Cured. All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Langs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will f rward to every sufferer, by mail, post raid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Manks

Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

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

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Ruown Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

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

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 539 Oxford street. London, in boxes and acts, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. is. 0d., ils., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medians vendo: s throughout the civilized world.

N. .-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 183 wf

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THE PROGRESS OF A COUGH.—The following 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.75; new be indicated as the progress of a cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellowing the cough morphia the cough may be indicated as the progress of a cough in the absence of an efficient check of the lung destroying malady. First, a cold is contracted, the throat becomes inflamed and the irritation causes a spasmodic contraction and dilation of the lungs, accompanied with a dull or rattling sound in the throat. This aggravates the bronchial initiation until the 17½c. A much better dustness has transpired and my general consequence of in pig iron, and prices are much firmer in and my general consequence of the strike in Middlesboro desire it to be.

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Glasgow to Montreal. We quote: Pig iron per ton, Coltness, \$19 00 to \$20.00; Siemens, \$19 to \$20.00; Gartsherrie, \$19.00 to shown and higher the consequence of the strike in Middlesboro desire it to be.

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Sign of Coltness, \$19 to \$20.00; Gartsherrie, \$19.00 to shown and higher the consequence of the strike in Middlesboro desire it to be.

MILTON DAGGET mens, \$19 to \$20.00; Gartsherrie, \$19.00 to shown and higher the consequence of the strike in Middlesboro desire it to be. sion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, a pulmonic which at the same time checks the progress of throat and lung lives strength; the strength of the streng irritation, and gives strengtht o those deblitated by a cough. Sold by all druggists.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, July 20, 1881. This afternoon Bank of Montreal and Merchants stocks were steady. Ontario advanced and City Passenger 11. Bichelieu fell 1 and

Gas 🖟 per cent. Afternoon Sales-12 Montreal 1952; 15 do Afternoon Sales—12 Montreal 195½; 15 do 195½; 25 do 195; 10 do 195½; 125 Ontario 83½; 125 do 83½; 25 do 83½; 150 do 83½; 25 Toronto 156; 25 Eastern Townships 115; 50 Merchants 126; 25 Commerce 145½; 25 do 145½; 30 City Passenger 133½; 5 do, 133; 5 do, 133½; 5 Montreal Telegraph, 123; 575 Gas, 147; 25 do, 146½; 50 Richelieu, 67½; 50 Canada Corton, 137; 5 Rell Telephone 100, 47 Exchange, 149. Bell Telephone, 100, 47 Exchange, 149.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1 p. m.—Stocks weak and lower. Am Ex, 83½; C S, 64; C & A, 136½; D & L, 119½; Erie, 41½; pfd, 82½; 111 C, 135; L S, 121¾; M C, 97½; J C, 92¾; N W, 122½; N Y C, 142½; W U, 85½.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Trade continues good for this usually dull season of the year and the future is full of promise. Railroad earnings though large, appear, however, to be less than they were in spite of the increased passenger traffic incident to the holiday season. This is to be attributed to the severe cutting of freight rates in the United States, which is enabling grain and other Western produce to find an outlet at the port of New York much cheaper than at Montreal. Even the American roads are carrying less freight than they were, but the movement of the new crop is expected to tax their freight accommodating powers to the utmost before long, and Canadian roads must be benefitted in turn. An encouraging feature is furnished by the figures representing the imports at Montreal for the half year ended June 30th. The total imports during that period amounted in value to \$14,215,-252 as against \$11,295,924 for the same time last year, an increase of \$2,919,323. Since our last bank statement for June made its appearance, and there are several important changes to note. It is to be noticed that public deposits on demand have increased from \$39,810,555 in May to \$43,033,748 in June. The circulation, also, is now over \$5,000,000 greater than last year, the increase during the past month being nearly \$500,000. As compared with the or four weeks pass over without any of Ven. | 26c to 28c. nor's "heavy storms" there will be very little to fear. There is a decided improvement in the iron trade which is a good sign, foretelling as it does increased activity in railroad and other enterprizes. The breadstuffs' export trade is still quiet, as speculators have so advanced prices in the West as to make it unprofitable for legitimate traders to purchase grain there and ship it through to Europe.

GROCERIES.-The market is probably quieter than it was, but there is a good steady business nevertheless.

Tras.-For good Japans there is a fair demand, but blacks are quiet. Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium; 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40c; fine to choice, 41c to 53c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to muest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congon, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

Sugars - Sugars are quiet and easy. The demand keeps fair as the preserving season is fully upon us. Granulated, 103c to 104c; Grocers "A," 104c to 104c; Extra Bright Yellow, 91c to 91c; Bright Yellow, 81c to 9c; 15c. Fair, 82c to 88c; Medium, 91c to 88c.

Fruits.-Valencias and currants are firm, but the market is only moderately active Currants, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c to 7c\(\frac{1}{2}\); valencias 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c to 9c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; losse muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; sultanas, nominally, 12c; seedless, 9½c to 10½c; prunes, 5½c to 6½c; malaga figs, 6c to 7c; hs almonds, 6c to 7c; ss tarragona, 13c to 15c; walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts, 81c to 9c.

Coffee .- Mocha is firm and steady. We quote:-Green mocha, per lb, 30c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Java, 23c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 23c; \$1,164. July 21st, 15 do, \$1,257; 9 do, cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c \$1,870 50; 9 do, \$1,111. July 22nd, 1 de, to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; \$110; 5 do, \$481. chicory, 12c to 121c.

Spices .- Both black and white peppers are firm. Cassia, per lb., 13c to 19c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unb!, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 14c to 15c; pimento, 16c to 17c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 50c to \$1.

Syrups and Molasses. - Market steady with moderate movement. Syrups-Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses-Barbadoes 56c to 58c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house, 35c to 37.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market resulphur, \$2 to 3.25 epsom salts, \$1.30 to
1.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; saltpetre, per
keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 540 to

lac, 42c to 45c.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- A seasonable business is passing in hardward, as travellers are \$4 to 4 25; Norway, \$5 to 5 25; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 6 50. Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3 to \$ 10; other brands \$3 10 \$3 20; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5 50 to 5 75; ditto, IX, \$7 50 to 0 00; ditto, DC, \$5 to 0 00; ditto, DX, \$7 to 0 00. Coke, IC, \$4 50 to 0 00. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28 best \$6 75 to 7 25; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 25 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$2 75 to \$3. Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., Staffordshire, \$2 75 to 3; do Bradley, \$4 50 to 4 62½; do. Lowmoor & Bowling \$7 to \$12. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 124c to 13c. Lead Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12½c to 13c. Lead, pig per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shet, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, 11½c to 12½c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$3 75; do Sleigh Shoe, \$3 to \$3 25. Ingot Tin, \$25 to \$26. Ingot Copper, \$17 25; Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$6 to 6 50; spelter, \$5 50 to \$6. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coil chain, \$3 inch, \$5 50. Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.75. \$5 50. Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.75.

DRY GOODS .- Travellers continue to ! e heard from satisfactorily, and they appear to be succeeding even better than last year, if anything. Fall goods, both foreign and domestic, are still arriving in large volume, but it will be some little time before the assortment of fall importations will be complete in every respect. Payments are fully up to the expectations of the wholesale trade. The retail trade is only moderately active at present, many good customers being out of town at the seaside

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Orders from travellers are coming in numerously enough, and we hear of few complaints. So far there are very few ship ments of fall goods. Reports as to remittances vary, but it may safely be said that payments are fair for the time of year. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25: do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 50c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, 90c to

LEATHER -Trade is quiet and the boot and shoe trade is purchasing only in a hand-tomouth fashion. The principal demand is for sole leathers. The sale is reported of three tons of good splits at about 22c, but this is considered an exceptionally low price. Values as a rule are steadily maintained. Hemlock Spanish sole, No I, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 241c to 251c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24½c; No 2, ordinary, 22½c to 23½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; month of May the discounts in June exhibit splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; an increase of \$877,381. No further crop reports have been made public, but it seems to be generally conceded that if the next three buf, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough,

> CITY RETAIL MARKETS-JULY 26. The markets to-day were scarcely as y

attended as usual on account of the rain. There was no material change in prices. DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 25c per lb.; best tub butter, 29c; eggs, in baskets,

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.15; Buckwheat flour, \$2.50 Oatmeal, \$2.50; Cornmeal, \$1.55 to \$1.65; Bran, 80c per 100 lbs; Barley, nominal; Oats, per bag, \$1.05; Peas, per bushel,

\$1.05: Buckwheat, per bush, 80c. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .- Apples, per bri, \$5 00 to \$5.50; Lemons, per case, \$5.00; do, per box, \$4; Oranges, \$12 per case; Potatoes, new, \$1 to 1 20 per bush; carrots, 30c per doz; onions, 40c per doz bunches; cabbages, new, per doz, 50c to \$1; beets, per doz, 25c; turnips, 10c per bunch; Montreal tomatoes, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel; cucumbers, 50c to 60c per dozen; red currants, \$1 per bucket; gooseberries, 60c per gallon; Southern water melons, \$1.50 each; Montreal small garden melons, \$1 each; Marafat peas, 60c per bush; string beans, \$1.50 per bush; cauliflowers, \$2 to \$2.50 per doz; lettuce, 20c per doz, and harvest apples \$5.50 per barrel.

POULTRY AND MEAT.-Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; ducks do, 60c to 75c; turkeys, 12c to 13c per lb; beef, per lb, 10c to 12½c; mutton, do, 7c to 10c; veal, per lb., 6c to 10c; pork, 10c to 13c; ham, 14c; lard,

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- July 23, There was a limited demand for horse flash this week, and the number of steeds exported to the United States was only 75. The following dealers were in town since last reference:—A Curtis, Bristol, Conn; A Langevin, Bridgeport, Conn; Thos Alden, Boston; G. F. Jones, Woburn, Mass; D. M. Farley, Nashville, N. H; G. H. Bacon. New Haven, Conn; F. H. Cole, Plattsburg, N. Y. Exports for the week: -July 16th, 1 horse, \$50. July 18th, 12 do, \$932 50; 12 do.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-JULY 25 Since Monday last the receipts in Montreal from the West consisted of 8,400 sheep, 1,845 cattle, 224 bogs and 15 calves. The sheep were mostly consigned to shippers, their market value here being about 4½c. Live hogs were quiet at 6½c to 7c. There was a moderate enquiry for export cattle to-day, and 43c to 53c was paid. P. Ryan, of Compton, sold 16 cattle at 51c and 3 at 41c, and J. K. Wilder parted with two loads for shipment at 43c to 53c. Mr. McShane purchased 40 cattle and Mr. N. Kennedy 50, both exporters paying about the same prices. The followmains firm and fairly active for the season. Sulphate of quinine is slightly easier at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Bi-carb soda, \$3.05 to \$3.25; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 13½c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crystals, 29c to 31c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.50 to 2.60; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1: flour ing drovers were represented to-day:-1.85; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour Cattle freights may be quoted easier at £2 to

Dyspepsia and Piles.

Gentlemen: For more than thirty years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and piles. I have been frequently under medical treatment, and have tried various preparations meeting with some encouragement in the which have been recommended to me, but country. Ingot tin and bar iron are firmer, received no permanent relief. In January but Canada plates and tin plates still rule last I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, daily increases in violence, and as it does, easy. Ingot copper is held firmly at 17c to and after taking three bottles of it I became aggravates the bronchial irritation until the 171c. A much better business has transpired perfectly cured of the dyspepsia and piles; and my general health is now all that I can

MILTON DAGGETT, No. 12 Essex street, Boston.

Mr. Daggett has been for many years a wellknown and highly respected member of the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, and an active member of the official board of that church.

L. R. THAYER, Pastor of the Church. Sold by all druggists.

The expenditure of brain power too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Fellows' Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in 262we&W. such cases.

DIED.

DONNELLY.—At St. Brigide, Iberville, on the 12th inst., the wife of Wm. Donnelly, Esq., merchant, of a daughter. 19 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



GENERAL INFORMATION

BESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PRO-VINCE OF QUEBEC.

The chief provisions of the Qu bec General Mining Act of 1880 are:—
1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted.
Sec. 3.

and reserve of all mines not specially granted.
Sec. 3.
2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12
3. For imposition of kioyalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52.
4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigaud, Vaudreult, and other private lands. Sec. 14, 50, ct seq.
5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, ct seq.
6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, ct seq.

Sec. 23. et seq.
6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, et seq.
Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silv-r thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount paid before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of 'free grants' the whole price of two dollars per acre must be paid. Consitaires in the seignories in which the Crown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying one dollar and a half per acre for the whole of theiland, or at least one hundred acres; and the seignor or proprietor of the unconceded portion of a seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being performed, the salt may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in rull as a mining location. Sec. 12.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time—

1. The full price of the location at the rate of three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of lime (this price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct. 1850); one dollar per acre, if it be mined for infertor metals or other minerals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

2. A specimen of the mineral for which the land is to be worked, with an atfidavit

value.

2. A specimen of the mineral for which the land is to be worked, with an attidavit identifying it as having been taken from the land applied for.

Mines of gold or sliver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and their employees, costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars if on public lands. The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector according to circumstances.

cording to circumstances.

The localities in the Province of Quebec in which minerals are chiefly found are as follows:—
Gold-Eastern Townships, especially the counties of Beauce and Compton.
PHOSPHATE OF LINE.—Counties of Ottawa and Argenteuil.
ASBESTOS.—Counties of Megantic and Wolfe.
IRON.—Counties of Ottawa, Montcalm, St.
Maurice, Champlain, Charlevoix and Saguenay.
Copper.—Counties of Bagot, Megantic and Sharbrooke.

COPPER.—Counties of Bagot, Meganiza and Sherbrooke. Galena.—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temis-camingue), Gaspe and Rimouski. PLUMINAGO.—County of Ottawa. MICA.—Counties of Berthier, Ottawa and

Megantic.

E. J. FLYNN, Commissioner C. L.

CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 1st June, 1881. 14-DD mt

EDUCATIONAL.

MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL & COLLEGIATE DEPART-MENTS WITH SPECIALTIES.

PROF. T. RUSSELL. who was for many years Teacher of the Graduating Commercial Classes at St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, and the late Masson College, Terrebonne, aided by a number of competent and experienced Professors, will open at No. 115 CADIEUX ST., (near Sherbrooke street), on the lat of September next, a Commercial and Collegiate Educational Institution for young in n. and for boys who have completed their eleventh year. In addition to day pupils a limited number of boarders will be admitted, who will receive the care and conforts of home with the advantages arising from Collegiate discipline.

THE COURSE OF STUDIES,

in the Commercial and Collegiate Departments is very comprehensive as may be seen by an ex-amination of the College Prospectus, which can be had on application.

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION. Prof. Russell feels confident that his long exrectionce in teaching in the public schools of the
United States and Canada together with his
varied experience in Commercial pursuits, will
enable him to place at the disposition of his
pupils, not only a thorough preparatory course
of justruction, but also the many advantages
arising frem combining THEORY and PRACTICE in a business course.

Prof. Russell will gladly refer those who may
seek information concerning his character,
integrity and professional ability to a number
of well-known gentlemen in Montreal and elsewhere, tallst of whose names will be furnished
on application) many of whom graduated from
his clusses and are now holding honorable positions in business.

Business Branches including Telegraphy and
Phonography will be taught as specialities.
TERMS—per session of ten months. Board,
\$100; Tuition, Junior Department, \$20; Senior
Department, \$30; Telegraphy, \$10; Phonography, \$10. Music, Drawing, &c., at moderate
rates.

For Prospectus, which gives fall information. Prof. Russell feels confident that his long ex-

rates.
For Prospectus, which gives full information, address, (after August 2nd) T. RUSEKLL, Mount Ryai College, 115 Cadleux Street, Montreal. In the meantime address,
T. BUSEKLL.
19 J25,30,48,18,204W

81. Laurent, P.Q.

New Advertisements.

TRUE WEEK!

True week, July 25th, is expected to be a grand day in our Gent's Furnishing Store.

GENTLEMEN.

If you buy your Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Uunderwear, &c., at the store where the largest stock is kept and the best value given, then we are sure of your custom at

S. CARSLEY'S, 399 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every article in our Sents' Farnishing Store is reduced in price for to-morrow's

> BEMEMBER. BEMEMBER.

Remember that the largest stock of first class Gents' Furnishing Goods in this market is kept at S. Carsley's, and our prices are very much lower than what other firms charge.

S. CARSLEY.

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY.

We shall show to-morrow two lots of Fine Trim-med Boating Hals, prices ranzing from \$1.35 to \$2.00. We have made them into two lots, and shall offer No. 1 at 65c and No. 2 at 78c.

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY ROOM! Just received, another case of those very cheap Long White Ostrich Feathers, the best value aver seen in Montreal. Prices, \$1.35, \$2.70, \$2.15, \$2.07

FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

HATS! HATS! HATS! Every Hat reduced in price. BONNETS BONNETS

Every Bonnet reduced in price. Carsley's Clearing Sale now going on.

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY ROOM!

A immense stock to select from Every Flower reduced in price. Cheap lots at 3c, 5c, 8c, 10c.

S. CARSLEY.

1881.

CANADA'S GRAND

TO BE HELD IN

MONTREAL,

14th to 23rd of SEPTEMBER!

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

\$25,000 IN PRIZES

This Exhibition promises to surpass any that has heretofore been held in the Dominion.

IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS: INDUSTRIAL! AGRICULTURAL! HORTICULTURAL!

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

With a view of affording increased accommodation, the Exhibition Grounds have been extended, and the Buildings enlarged.

Ample provision is made for the display of Machinery in motion, and for the Exhibiting of Processes of Manufacture. Many New and Interesting Features will be introduced in connection with the

Exhibition. Arrangements are being made for a GRAND EXPOSITION OF FRENCH INDUSTRIES, to be sent direct from Paris to Montreal, for this Exhibition.

It is expected that contributions will also be sent from other Foreign Countries. The magnificent and world-renowned SS, "Parisian" will be in the Port during the time of the Exhibition.

GRAND DAIRY EXHIBIT.

Among the numerous Aftractions

SPECIAL PRIZES On a magnificent scale are offered by the Exhibition Committee and the Produce Merchants

of Montreal, for Exhibits of BUTTER and CHEESE!

PRACTICAL WORKING DAIRY!

The Committee have made arrangements for a Butter and Oheese Factory in full operation during the entire Exhibition.

This promises to be one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition.

Grand Display of Horses and Cattle! Horses and Cattle will be shown in the Ring, between 2 and 5 p. m., each day commencing Friday, 10th September.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

Arrangements have been effected to supplement the Exhibition proper by Special Attractions of an extraordinary character, embracing: TORPEDO DISPLAYS IN THE HARBOR!

Demonstrating by a series of thrilling experiments on the River, the destructive effects of Torpedo Warfare, in this instance, against Vessels of a large size provided for the purpose.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS. TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS AND FIREWORKS

In the Evenings, especially designed on a scale of surpassing magnificence, eclipsing anything heretofore witnessed in Canada. Also,

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION! HORSE-JUMPING!

Grand Athletic Tournaments!!!

FIREMEN'S COMPETITION, &c. A PROGRAMME OF ALL THE ATTRACTIONS WILL BE ISSUED AT A LATER DATE.

Increased Facilities will be provided for Reaching the Grounds,

Arrangements have been made with the Railway and Steamboat Companies to run Cheap Excursions and to issue Return Tickets at

REDUCED RATES!

Intending Exhibitors should send in their entries without delay. For Prize List, Entry Forms, or any other information, apply to the undersigned.

GEO. LECLERC, S. C. STEVENSON,

Sec. Industrial Dept., 181 ST. JAMES STREET. Montrial, 6th July, 1881.

Sec. Agr'l Dept., 68 ST. GABRIEL STREET. NEW ADVERTISE MENTS.

The Subscribers request the attention of the TRUSTEES of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Directors of Colleges, Convents, Catholie Institutions and Cathechism Classes, to their complete assortment of Catholic Books, suitable for Premiums, at prices rom TEN CENTS upwards.

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Beautifully Bound in Imitation Cloth, with Full Gilt Sides and Back,

The want of presentable books as School Premiums, at a moderate price, has been so lon felt that we have made up this line of Fancy Bound Books expressly for the PREMIUM SEASON, and we are now in a position to supply good and useful books at a reasonable

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS.

of Lourdes, etc.....

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MONTREAL.

WHERE TO PURCHASE Is a question that often puzzles the stranger, and more particularly those that desire to invest their hard earned money to the best advantage.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO'S.

Establishment, all difficulty would cease; they would then know that they keep the largest stock of CLOTHING

n this city, and are noted for giving exceptional

GOOD VALUE. Their stock has been purchased at the lowest possible figures, and their long experience at manufacturers enables them to produce gar-ments of all descriptions for

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.

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Had they known

ALL AND SEE KENNEDY'S BUSINESS SUITS. They are made from the newest materials and are warranted to wear well. The workmanship can be recommended Prices \$7.50 to \$10.50.

CALL AND SEE KENNEDY'S WALKING SUITS. They are of a superior quality, beautifully finished, and are guaranteed to give the most unbounded satisfaction. Prices

OALL AND SEE KENNEDY'S DRESS SUITS made from Superfine West of England Broad cloths. These suits fit with an east and elegance seldom tound in Custom Work Prices from \$15 to \$25.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS In endless variety of styles and materials. Out Boys' Clothing excel in newness of styles, dur ability of materials and lowness of price.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

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