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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 42.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

RIGHT ONWARD

FILLING THE JAILS

Patriots!

THE "PROTECTION" ACT!

BRENNA VS WORDS.

Mr. KETTLE ARRESTED.

OTHER TRUE MEN STEP to the FRONT

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

DUBLIN, May 24 .- At a meeting of the Land League to-day, the arrest of Mr. Brennan was denounced as an outrage on the Irish race. The speakers declared that a national protest should be made in the shape of a general strike against the payment of rents. A farmer named Murphy has been arrested at Milltown under the Coercion Act.

Mr. Sexton will direct the business of the Land League until Brennan's successor is ap-pointed by the Home Rule members of Par-

Act for intimidation.

ocrush out resistance in Ireland. vious to his arrest, were :-- "We see now the hadlords proving true to their past traditions as enemies of the people by the way in which throughout the country. I ask you if such proceedings ever took place in any other country, say England? If two hundred thousand people in England were threatened with extermination from their homes, what do you think would be the re-Mr sult? (A voice, "Revolution?" Mr. Breunan: "Yes; revolution." Cheers.) The very ground would be stained with blood, and the English people would hurl from power any Government that permitted it. (Cheers.) Let us have no more nibbling with this question, but let every man in Ireland who pays rent only pay rent when he is forced to do it at the bayonet's point. Let them bring their bailiffs, sheriffs, and soldiers-those hired mercenaries who are recruited from the slums of England and trought here to shoot down Irish people.

ejectment you should treat them just in the New York, May 25 .- A Dublin special Says:-At the Land League meeting in Dublin yesterday, several speakers stated that they were prepared to carry out the Land League principles to the end. At the grand review in Phonix Park yesterday, the Lord Lieutenant was coldly received, not a cheer being raised. Even the splendid marching of the Guards and brilliant manœuvres which followed failed to elicit the slightest enthusi-

(Groans.) Allow rent only to be collected

when they have put all their machinery in

force. You should do this with regard to all

writs for the recovery of rents, and as for the recovery of possession and notices of

LONDON, May 26 .- The condition of affairs in Ireland is causing alarm. It is reported that Parnell's party are preparing for fierce

opposition to the Land Bill. An affray arising from process-serving occurred near Carrick, during which several persons were wounded. Two are in a pre-

carious condition. The Opposition are calling upon their supporters to carefully watch the Land Bill in committee of the whole.

It is believed that it is contemplated to

prohibit holding of meeting in the disturbed districts of Ireland.

A special meeting of members of Parliament and members of the Land League of Great Britain, convened to consider the urgent state of affairs in Ireland and the immediate measures to be taken for obtaining an expression of English opinion on the subject, was presided over by Justin McCarthy. A resolu-tion was passed summoning the Irishmen of England and Scotland and English sympathizers to evoke public opinion on the evictions of tenant farmers, by a series of demon-Strations in Hyde Park, Oldham, Middlesborough and other places.

LONDON, May 26.—There is a well grounded furror to-night that Mr. Forster, who is come to Ireland in a very bad temper, has determined to suppress, for a time at least, all land meetings in Ireland. Five meetings of first class importance are announced for Sunday, and the attitude of the authorities is watched

with much anxiety.

Although protected by 600 troops and police, A process server at Glangostin, County processes on some of Lord Annesley's tenants, by the threatening attitude of the people. All is quiet in County Limerick. The authorities have not yet intimated when they will re-

new the attempt to carry out the evictions at New Pallas and Killmallock.

A rumor has reached Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, of a serious process-serving afray at Geevagh, ten miles distant but the details are indefinite. Two men are said to have been mortally wounded.

DUBLIN, May 27 .- During the evictions at Mitchelstown to-day an immense crowd stoned the agent of the estate. The police and soldiers charged the people. Many people and several soldiers were injured. The tolling of bells summoned people from a distance. Easton a Magistrate, was struck by a stone. Had it not been for the efforts of the local Clergy the results of the riot would have been

most disastrous.

Mr. White, the Secretary of the Tullamore
Land League, has been arrested for intimidating an Emergency Committee.

Steven Farmer, of King's Co., has been arrested under the Protection Act. Six baronies of Tipperary have been proclaimed under the Protection Act; also one in

Donegal. London, May 27 .- Meagre as are the accounts from Ireland telegraphed to the London papers, it is evident that the state of the country grows daily more and more alarming. Notwithstanding the strong forces placed at the disposal of the Sheriffs, the service of writs and the collection of rents have practically come to an end, owing to the determined and even violent resistance offered by

the people, and the question of suspending evictions is once more engaging earnest at-Speaking on this subject, the Pall Mull Gazette which has presistently advocated a policy of conciliation to Ireland says: "It becomes a law, and many months before the

may be some months before the Land Bill law gets into working order. How is Ireland to be dealt with in the interval. If we had not already had the Coercion Act there would have been a strong demand for that as a true remedy, but that famous trump card has been played with the result predicted by some that it has done no good at all, and however highly the practice of coercion may be traced up it will do no good. So long as we confine ourselves to this method we CORE, May 24.—Mr. Doherty, Secretary of shall inevitably drift, as we are drifting the Kiffinan Land League; Assistant more and more rapidly every day Secretary Remben, and a member named Altoward a state in which the troops will have len, have been arrested under the Coercion other work to do then merely to collect rents. The affair the other day of the band of pea-The Times advocates a strong military force sants ensconced with arms in the ruined castle, in County Limerick, means that we are DUBLIN, May 25.—The words used by in full sight of at least a sputter of insurrections in his speech at Killoscully, pre- tion, and if the Land Bill does not pass the tion, and if the Land Bill does not pass the confisgration. Why is it that things have got worse? It is because that very policy they are showering notices of ejectment has been pursued by some landlords against whom the disturbance bill of last year was expressly designed. The number of evictions is declared to be increasing, and it has been admitted by Mr. Forster to be deplorably large. Mr. Gladstone spoke of the considerable number of persons, who, though able to pay their rents, are under sinister suggestions which would fall powerless if the population were not prepared for them by the sight of injustice, admitted to be injustice by the English Government itself, perpretrated before their eyes on members of their own class. England is now witnessing a violent struggle between the two great conflicting classes. If the Land League were suppressed the struggle could not come to an end, because it breaks out locally under the provocation of local evictions. It is these evictions that ought to be suspended in the interest of public order. If that course were to be taken we should have

that course were to be taken we should have done the best that could be done to meet the very real danger of the moment."

Dublin, May 29.—It is rumored that Dillon will be liberated from Kilmainham Jail on the ground of ill-bealth.

During the evictions at Mitchellstown today, an immense crowd atoned the agent of the estate. The police and soldiers charged the people. Many people and several soldiers were injured. The tolling of bells summoned people from a distance. Easton, a magistrate, was struck by a stone—Had it not been for the efforts of the local clergy the results of the riots would have been most disastrous.

Accounts from Ireland indicate that, notwithstanding the strong forces at the disposal of the property of the people. The people of write and col.

Mr. Meaver Called Club.

The closing meeting for this season of the Catholic Club was held last evening in the Hall of St. Mary's College, the chair being occupied by Mr. C. J. Doher's.

The proceedings were opened with a reading by the Rev. Father Doherty, who had selected as his subject a neautiful poem by Miss Adelaide Proctor entitled "The Legend of Provence." The piece was rendered in a most effective manner, and was listened to with wrapt attention.

The Chairman read an essay from the pen of Mr. F. A. Quinn on "Aristocracles, Ancient and Modern." as the latter gentleman was unavoidably absent.

The debate of the evening was then commenced the subject being "Can a Minister of the Crown, consistently with his office and as the sent of the subject being "Can a Minister of the Crown, consistently with his office and as the sent of the subject being "Can a Minister of the Crown, consistently with his office and as the sent of the subject being "Can a Minister of the Crown, consistently with his office and as the sent of the subject being "Can a Minister of the Crown, consistently with his office and as the sent of the subject and the sent of the control of the subject and the sent of the control of the control of the control of the control of the c

Accounts from Ireland indicate that, not.

Miximall and A. Barnard appeared for the affirmative, and Mesers, J. D. Purcell and C. J.

Doherty for the negative

Mix. Mignallt, in opening the debtte, said that the subject was one which was actracting seme attention at the present ime, but that he desired to consider that the subject was one which was actracting fights when such member became a Minister of the Crown, if the salaries and to the minister would prove adequate to all the wants of his position and bring him a desirable competeucy. But such was not the case with our minister would prove adequate to all the wants of his position and bring him a desirable competeucy. But such was not the case with our minister who solid engled his private affairs were not only small, but their tenure was very uncertain. Under these circums one of great anxiety and alarm to the authorities of Ireland. The critical condition of affairs in County Limerick and the not less dangerous proceedings connected with the serving of writs and evictions in other parts of the County, notably Roscommon and Leitrim, are calculated to precipitate the collision which is considered inevitable. The present state of suspense cannot be longer endured. The people are resisting the process of law with a recklessness where the country, notably Roscommon and Leitrim, are calculated to precipitate the collision which is considered inevitable. The present state of suspense cannot be longer endured. The and which shows that the behests of the league leaders to throw the onus of the first aggressive step on the military and police are not without effect. The district in which the land war has reached its most dangerous phase is colebrated as the scene of many wild tumults. Kilmallock and New Pallas have long ago obtained an unenviable notoriety. The junction of Tipperary and Limerick is the cradle of faction fighting. It has been might not be working for the benefit of the benefit of the sphroaching day of our Replacopal consecration. The "Man of God," His countenance beaming with benevolence, and the latter strongly supporting the negative and the latter strongly supporting the negative side.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the ploringly to heaven, prayed in accents of deep faith and pathos, which thrilled the hearts of the benediction for the approaching day of our Replacopal consecration. The "Man of God," His countenance beaming with benevolence, and the latter strongly supporting the negative side.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the ploringly to heaven, prayed in accents of deep faith and pathos, which thrilled the hearts of the benediction for the approaching day of our Replacopal consecration. The "Man of God," His countenance beaming with benevolence, moved towards us, and laying both hands upon our head, and lifting up his eyes imploringly to heaven, prayed in accents of deep faith and pathos, which thrilled the hearts of the benediction for the approaching day of our Replacopal consecration. The "Man of God," His countenance beaming with benevolence, moved towards us, and laying both hands upon our head, and lifting up his eyes imploringly to heaven, prayed in accents of deep faith and pathos, which thrilled the hearts of the Divine Spirit to descend upon side of the College for their assistance during the past year, after which the meeting of the country.

The junction of Tipperary and Limerick is the creation of the debate, the question our head, and lifting up his eyes imploringly to

Leitrim, was foiled in the attempt to serve | the scene of fiercer conflicts between the law and the people than any that ever disgraced the most rabid Orange quarters of the north. When the Government sent Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the resident magistrate, who has obtained so much celebrity in his dealings with the League, to this district they recognized the difficulty of the task which he had to face, and after a fortnight of marching and countermarching, attacks and repulses, the representatives of law and order are basiled, if not defeated, by their opponents. The tenants of New Pallas were not driven from the castle, not a single head of stock was seized for rent, not a single eviction was effected. The bailiffs could not trust even in the protecting powers of a body of soldiers and police numbering half a thousand, and disappeared in the confusion. The situation cannot last and this fact fills the authorities with alarm. The police are rapidly becoming demoralized. No men can long endure a state of siege such as the forces of the disturbed districts are undergoing. Every man's hand is against them; no car-man will drive them; no publican will supply them with food; the people stone them at every opportunity; the women hoot and yell; the children throw mud at them.

Dunlin, May 29 .- A bailiff went to serve vrits on the property of Mr. Hutchins, near Mallow, County Cork, on Saturday. Some women gathered around and seized him, destroyed the write, and then stripped him naked and threw him into the river. They caught him as he came out and thrashed him with furze. The unfortunate man, more dead than alive was then tarred and feathered, and hunted through the country. A large party of police went out from Mallow to rescue him, but after scouring the country they were unable to find him. On Saturday morning the head of the dragoon's horse, which was killed in the fight at Mitchelstown on Friday, was cut off and fixed on top of a pole. The pole was decorated with green paper and crape, streamers were appended to the head, and in the mouth was placed a piece of paper bearing the following words:—"Here's your rent." It was then surrounded by a crowd of women and children who responded to the call of an old fellow for "Three cheers for an English head on an Irish stick." The head, with its appendages, was taken possession of by the police, and brought to the barracks.

Elaborate preparations are being made to renew the attempt to carry out the New Pallas evictions this week, but on what day it is not known, as the authorities keep all the dates of their movements strictly secret.

Mr. Egan, of has arrived in London. Despatches from Dublin say that very serious disturbances are anticipated at Clonmel to-morrow. The sherift will then believed to be resolved on preventing the sales by force.

It is reported that the Government is considering measures for the entire suppression of the Land League. It is said that they are able to do this by straining their power under the Coercion Act to the uttermost. The general condition of affairs in Ireland grows derker hour by hour.

Mr. Kettle, of the Land League Executive Committee, was arrested to-day, on his returning from a visit to Mr. Brennan, and conveyed to Naas Goal. He is charged with inciting the people to combine for the purpose of refusing to pay their lawful debts.

There was no meeting in Hyde Park yes terdsy to protest against the arrests in Ireland, Parnell having recommended a postponement until the Commons voted on Mc-Carthy's motion, censuring the Government.

# CATHOLIC CLUB.

# **EXTRACTS FROM**

THE

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE

BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

DEARLY BELOVED IN CHRIST .-- It is meet and just, it is good in the sight of God, and an honourable duty before men, that we should not permit your splendid demonstration of levalty and welcome to us, at our first appearance amongst you, to pass into speedy oblivion or share the chances of ephemeral journalism: but should accord it officially and in permament form, for preservation in the archives of the mother-diocese of the Torontine Province, as a notable Act, illustrative of your fervent religious spirit in these days of boasting unbelief, a testimony to other generations of your cheerful submission to ecclesiastical authority in presence of a self-willed, self-elated world, and a fresh evidence sure to impress all reasonable minds, of the supernatural strength of the bonds of Catholic unity, worthy of the ages of Faith. Wherefore let the exordium of our first Pastoral address to our beloved people be the iovial expression of our gratitude to God, first of all, Who breathed upon your souls the sweetness of His Spirit, filling you with kindly thought and generous feeling, with desire and eager expectation and heartfelt wishes of welcome towards us; and to you, dearly beloved in Christ, for your ready cooperation with the Divine Will and the arrangements of His Providence in your regard, shown forth in the unanimity and enthusiasm of your acclamations at the arrival of the Chief Pastor, whom in the mysterious ways of His Counsel, and out of His pure mercy, He hath chosen to bear to you the message of His peace, and to rule, in his name, His faithful people of the Diocese of Kingston.

A recital of the cirumstances attending our advent to you, and the steps by which we were conducted to the scene of our new and most responsible mission and prepared for the execution of the designs of the Most High cannot fail to be edifying and instructive to many, whilst in it you may perhaps discern a fitting counterpart of your own active faith and the thorough Catholicity of your principles and motives in organizing the magnificent reception you so kindly accorded

On the morning of Wednesday, the 10th of November, the privelege of a private audience of the Holy Father was graciously November, the privelege of a private sudience of the Holy Eather was graciously conceded to us, in company with the Illusticos of the Holy Eather was graciously conceded to us, in company with the Illusticos of the Holy Eather was graciously conceded to us, in company with the Illusticos of the Holy Holy Eather was a lessed their friendly regard for the Bitabop-elect of Kingston by desiring to have us united with them in laying our joint tribute of loyal Irish homage at the foot of the Throne of the Monarch of Christendom. Oh it was a blessed hour. The remembrance of it shall not pass from our mind for ever. The aged Pontify from his throae, saluted us at our entrance into the audience-chamber, and, after we had, with humble reverence on bended kness, kissed the cross upon his sandal, according to the ediquette of the Papal Court, invited us to scata sround and use him with the ease and freedom of a father among his own children. His Hollness convirsad with those venerable Irish Prelates upon the interests of the Irish race and their devotion to the See of Peter, and manifested an exact acquaintance with the bistory of their trials and piety of the Irish race and their devotion to the See of Peter, and manifested an exact acquaintance with the bistory of their trials and the enormous sacrifices cheerfully made by them in times past and present, for the define of our bely religion. The fire of his spirit seomed to kindle within him as he repeated these references with animation and help pride, and a light shone our through his lustrons also bleske yees, reflecting his patential problem, was simply avev-inspiring. His noble bearing in the problem of the problem of agas, immorral, lovisible, the only God, was simply avev-inspiring. His noble bearing in the mortification of Jesus, you not the cross on of the even his shoulders, the Representative before men of the King of agas, immorral, lovisi conceded to us, in company with the lilus-Keys, the Binding and Loosing of souls, the one (Ecumenical fold of his Pastorship, the confirmation of his nine hundred brothers in the Episcopate by virtue of Christ's charge and Christ's prayer for his unfailing faith, the burthen of the rock-founded Church, unchangeable and indefectible, ever ancient and ever new. In this faith, and looking upon the Holy Father in this supernatural char acter, we cast ourselves upon our knees, when it came to the turn of us, the youngest, to address His Holiness, and humbly terought His benediction for the approaching day of our

us on that day in the fulness of llis Apostolic grases of light and strength, for the fulfilment of our pastoral mission in holiness and abundant fruit of virtue for ourself, and our flock. In thanking the Holy Father for his Beuediction, we happened to remark that it was specially needed by us, because our mission was to a strange people, not one of whom we had ever seen; whereupon His Holiness, in a paternal and affectionate manner, stroked our cheek and spoke the encouraging word, which you cannot fail to prize as a high and honorable testimony to yourselves, and which sounded in our ears with the force of prophecy, "you will find there your own com-patriots, who will be faithful and loving." This word, thanks be to God, has been to us a most comforting assurance, and already we have witnessed the beginning of its fulfilment. Before dismissing us from his August Presence, the Sovereign Pontifikindly invited us to come to him again in the evening of the day of our Episcopal consecration, adding, that he had good words to speak to us in | ri-

vate, and presents to bestow. At length the day arrived—to us and you a most important day-for which we had been making proximate preparation, as it is canonically prescribed, by assiduous prayer and meditation in silent retreat for an octave of days; whilst you in every church of this Diocese, and our friends and in Ireland and in Rome, were praying in unison with us, that it might be for us truly "the day which the Lord hath made." The perfect doing of this day's predestined work was to be an exercise of Omnipotence in our regard—a new creation in the spiritual order; nothing less than the transformation of our being in to the likeness of the Apostolate by the sacramental agency of the same vivifying Spirit, whose first descent was in "tongues as it were of fire" upon the heads of the hierarchy, whom He sent forth from the "upper chamber" of Jerusalem, indued with the plenitude of his seven-fold grace

daed with the plenitude of his seven-fold grace and power to renew the face of the earth."

Not by our own choosing, but by the arrangement of the Most Eminent Prelate, Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, who, by a most special favor and condescension, for which we are deeply grateful, consented to confer the episcopal character upon us by imposition of his own hands, the Faust of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary was the day auspiciously named for our consecration. We love the Blessed Virgin Mary by every title given Her in the Church: but an Irish ecclesiastic, particularly one who for thirty years has had intimate official and friendly relations with the order of holy Nuns established in Ireland under this title of the Prescutation of our Blessed Lady for the education of the children of the poor, and who has learned from their example the lesson of tenderest devotion to the Mother of the Infant Saviour, and unbounded confidence in Her protection, could not regard the appointment of this Feast for the accomplishment of a great mystery of grace in him, as purely acoidental secret and a happy significance, a promise of good things to come. Ireland's great Apostle to watch over the Irish race from his high place in heaven, and to work out his wonderful mission among them through the hierarchy descending in unbroken line from him through the

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. LONDON, May 28 .- A special meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway proprietors is called for June 28th, to consider the agreement with the

### Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company. THE TRANSVAAL.

DUBBAN, May 30 .- The feeling among the loyalists throughout the Transvani is very disturbed. There are numerous reports of Boer outrages since peace was established. It His countenance beaming with benevolence, is reported that the Boers attacked a body of natives and murdered ten, because they were loyal to the Queen and working for the English. The Swazies, Zulus and Transvasi natives express their determination to fight the Boers, if they are left in complete posses-

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, May 24 -Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) made a bitter attack upon Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, saying that the arrest of Father Sheehey excited even a stronger feeling than if Archbishop Croke had been arrested. It was perhaps deemed safer to arrest a curate than an Archbishop, but though the act was cowardly, it was by no means safe. He attacked the Government for assisting to evict poverty-stricken people, and stigmatized the recent circular arging the police to greater vigilance as a direct encitement to fabrication of evidence. Mr. Forster said that Mr. O'Donnell's assertions were unfounded. He had hitherto refrained from entering upon the particulars of Mr. Dillon's arrest, because he feared it might endanger the safety and even the lives of particular individuals. He quoted from the incendiary speeches of Mr. Dillon and Father Sheehy, and admitted that Ithe Government allowed the Dublin authorities to arrest Mr. Dillon. They could not arrest people for boycotting where it only meant exclusive dealing, but when it put people in personal dauger they made arrests, and would do so again. If the Government saw a conspiracy to commit robbery by armed resistance, they would not allow that conspiracy to succeed, even though the persons to be robbed were landlords. They would arrest the instigators of outrages were they members of the Land League or clergymen. He looked forward with alarm at what was going on, but hoped, by sending an overwhelming force where resistance was expected to be able to maintain peace.

Mr. Gladstone charged the Irish members with not daring to face division on their resolution regarding the arrest of Mr. Dillon and Father Sheehy.

Mr. Parnell supported the motion for an adjournment of the debate and charged the Government with obtaining a Coercion Act by false pretences and gagging the Irish members, but would not succeed in silencing them again.

London, May 27 .- The first division in Committee on the Land Bill was an amendment by Mr. Fitzmaurice (Liberal) to postpone the other parts of the Bill until the constitution of the Land Court is settled. The division resulted in a success for the Government,—246 to 163. Sir Stafford Northcote favoured and Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment.

LONDON, May 28 .- There seems to be some danger that the members of the House of Commons may fall into the pugnacious as well as the noisy habits of the French Deputies. There was a wordy encounter on Monday last between Lord Randolph Churchill and the Marquis of Hartington over the alleged cutting down of Sir Fred. Robert's reward for his services in Afghanistan from £20,000 to £12,000, which attracted much comment at the time. The affair did not end in the House. The Marquis of Hartington amid the vehement cheers of his followers denounced Lord Randolph Churchill for making dishonorable insinuations based on a paragraph published in a paper noted for calumnies and lying statements. The noble Marquis' manner while making his reply was as ballicose and insulting as his words. It was felt by all who witnessed the scene that the Marquis of Hartington had overstepped the limits of the privilege of debate. Lord Randolph Churchill took this view, and feeling outraged in his honor, resolved to demand satisfaction according to the code. It has now transpired that he sent his friends to the Marquis of Hartington with a demand that a written assurance should be given him that the words "caluminious and lying" were not directed at him. The alternative was i pistols and coffee." After some parley, the Marquis of Hartington agreed to write a letter in which he stated that the offensive words were not intended to apply to Lord Randolph Churchill. The incident is a decided scorefor the vivacious member for Woodstock.

London, May 30 .- Mr. Mitchell Henry Home Ruler) called attention to a serious reach of privilege in the letter of Mr. Egan. reflecting grossly upon the conduct and motive of certain members, relative to their votes on the Land Bill. Mr. Egan was in the habit of coming into the lobby, and onceshook his fist in the face of a member and: abused him for his action. He hoped the House would not make Mr. Egan a martyr by bringing him to the bar, but would prevent him being admitted to the House in the future.

The Clerk rend Mr. Egan's letter. Mr. Henry moved that the letter is a breach

of privilege. Mr. McCoan (Home Ruler), seconded the motion. Mr. Egan's attack was an insult

upon every member. Mr. Parnell said that when Irish members brought forward much more libellous matter. published by English newspapers, the House

had set aside the question of privilega. Mr. O'Connor Power (Home Ruler) accused Parnell of tacitly encouraging Egan. Mr. Gladstone deprecated action in the

matter, saying the letter was libelious, scurrilous and discreditable. Sir S. Northcote thought the House should not shut its eyes to the fact that the case was

an example of the existing system of terroism. Sir Vernon Harcourt said Mr. Parnell did not dare to say in the House that he approved of Egan's letter, nor out-of-doors that he dis-

approved of it. Mr. Henry's motion was carried.

Mr. Parnell moved an adjournment of the debate to obtain an opportunity of stating that Mr. Egan's letter was written without previous consultation with members of the Land League.

After some discussion the subject was dropped.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EDITOR'S OREED.

(Considerably) after Lowell. BY FANNY PARNELL.

- I by believe in its dom's cause
  Ex for away ex Turkey is;
  I love to see the base Bashaws
  An's ultans made to mind their biz;
  T'was wal enough when 'gin the king
  Riz up our vallant daddles,
  But libbaty's a kind of thing
  Thet don't agree with Paddles.
- I du believe thet people loves I du believe thet people loves
  Coercion Acts and rack-rents.
  I want to see them suckin'-doves,
  The landlords, git their back rents;
  Fer I hev loved old England sence
  Myeye-teeth cut their sockets,
  An' Johnny Bull I reverence,
  Partic'larly his pockets.
- I du believe it's wise and good
  To back up emigration;
  We want white slaves for raisin' food,
  And buildin' up our nation;
  We want chesp labor everywhere,
  We must hev lower wages,
  An'so we bless the Lord whene'er
  An Irish famine rages.
- I du believe in special ways
  O' benefitin' others,
  An' he's a lyin' cuss who says
  Them Irish is our brothers;
  Onrglorious Anglo-Saxon blood
  Blies over atsich gabble;
  I guess we're made o' finer mud.
  Than any Connaught rabble.
- I du believe with all my soul
  In our great Press's freedom
  To pint the masses to the goal.
  An' gently gull an' bleed'em;
  Palsied the arm thet forges yokes
  Fersacred speculation,
  And withered be the nose that pokes
  Intera corporation. Inter a corporation.
- I du believe thet Property
  Hez rights of all most holy,
  An' every man should bow the knee,
  An' do it homsge so ely;
  I du believe thet all o' me
  Bears Mammon's superscription.
  Brains, conscience, heart an' honesty,
  And things o' thet description.
- I don't believe in clamorous mobs,
  An' Communistic rantin';
  I du believe in rings an' jobs,
  An' most in learned Cantin';
  This lays oneasy thoughts to rest,
- While landlords raise and bless me, atricians hail mens a guest, And duchesses caress me.
- I don't believe in change an' storm. An' kickin' up a ruction;
  I du believe thet land reform
  Means chaos and destruction;
  I don't believe in any brand
  O' blarsted agitator;
  I think the nobles got the land
  Straight from the land's Creator!
- I du belleve the holdin' slaves
  With black skins is improper,
  An' so 'twas right them Southern knaves
  Should git a fearful cropper;
  We did not love so much the nigger,
  Eut hated bard his owner.
  An' if the South had grown much bigger,
  North would have been agoner.
- I du believe in rank an' caste.
  An' England's constituotion;
  I almost think George went too fast
  With that-air revolution;
  We can't do long without a court
  An' Galaxies patrician,
  Agin the mob to hold the fort
  An's new us from perdition. An'save us from perdition.
- So let us labor, brethren dear,
  To combat low-born error.
  An' strike each soshul mulineer
  An' demagogue with terror;
  The herd were made for us to thrash,
  An' take it all as kindness, it is still the meanest trash
- That keeps men best in blindn s. An' don't forgit thet Mammon rules,
  An' Humbug is his prophet;
  Thank Heaven fer a world o' fools,
  An' take your pickin's of it;
  So shelyou stray in pastures rich
  'Mid all the big bugs' praises,
  An' Rebs, an' iteus, an' itads, an sich,
  hel go to tarnal blazes!

# **CHARLIE STUART**

AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

CHAPTER 111.-CONTINUED.

"And suppose, he is christened Victor Dobb Catheron, what then? It is an honest English name, of which none of my family have ever had reason to feel ashamed. My husband's mother may have been the daughter of a marquis-my son's mother is the daughter of a tradesman—the name that has been good enough for me will be good enough for him. I have yet to learn there si any disgrace in honest trade.

Miss Catheron smiled once more, a smile more stinging than words.

learn, I am quite sure. Victor, tell your wife that however dulcet her voice may be, it would sound sweeter if not raised so very Ethel mechanically drank. Then the high. Of course, it is to be expected; I make every allowance, poor child, for the failings of her—class. The dreseing bell is ringing, dinner in an hour, until then-au revoir."

Still with that most insolent smile she bows low once more, and in her gold silk, her Spanish laces, her diamonds and splendor, Miss Catheron swept out of the room. And this was Ethel's welcome home.

Just two hours later, a young man came walking briskly up the long avenue leading to the great portico entrance of Catheron Royals. The night was dark, except for the chill white stars-here under the arching oaks and elms not even the starlight shone. But neither for the darkness or loneliness cared this young man. With his hands in his pockets he went along at a swinging pace, bigamy—there must be a mistake. You are whistling cheerily. You could make out no my wife, and as such I claim you." more in the darkness. "Ethel, you hear that," Sir Victor cried in

The great house loomed up before him, huge, black, grand, a row of lights all along the floor. The young man stopped his whistling, and looked up with a smile not pleaant to see.

"Four years ago," he said, between his teeth, "you flung me from your door like a dog, most noble baronet, and you swore to is a monstrous lie. Victor! O, Victor, send lodge me in Cheshalm jail if I ever presume him away! It isn't true—it isn't, it isn't it to come back. And I swore to pay you off if | isn't!" I ever had the chance. To-night the chance has come, thanks to the girl that jilted me. You're a young man of uncommonly high stomach, my baronet, proud as the deuce and jealous as the devil. I'll give your pride and your jealousy a chance to show themselves

He lifted the massive brass knocker, and | we went through the ceremony, and deny that brought it down with a clang that echoed I'm your husband, if you can." through the house. Then he began whistling again, watching those lighted, lace-draped

"And to think," he was saying inwardly "to think of our little Ethel being mistress here. On my word it's a lift in life for the soap-boiler's pretty danghter. I wonder what they're all about up there now, and how Inez takes it. I should think there must have even he winced. "Victor!" she cried, lifting been the dickens to pay when she heard it her clasped hands to her husband, "hear me first."

The heavy door swung back, and a dignified elderly gentleman in broadcloth and silk thought he was drowned. I wanted to tell stockings, stood gazing at the intruder. The you all—I did, indeed, but papa and mamma young man steped from the outer darkness into the lited vestibule, and the elderly gen. tleman fell back with a cry: "Master Juan!"

Mister Juan, Hooper, if you please-Mister | lover then, years ago, in Scotland." Juan. William, my old cockalorum, my last FOSE of summer, how goes it?"

He grasped the family butler's hand wi th a jolly laugh, and gave it a shake that brought truth," tears of torture to its owners eyes. In the "Sile blaze of the hall chandelier he stood revealed, a big fellow, with eyes and hair raven black, and a bold bronze face.

"What Villiam! friend of my childhood's days, ' none knew thee but to lr, ve thee, none named thee but to praise'-not a word of welcome! Stricken dumb at sight of the prodi-gal son! I say! where's, the rest? The haronet, you know, and may sister and the new love? The day I was to return home, we exwife and kid? In the Lining-room?"

just able to gasp, as, with horror pictured on his face he falls back. "All right, then. Don't fatigue your ven-

He Lounces up the stairs, this lively young man, and the next instant, hat in hand, stands in the large, handsome, brilliantly lit diningroom. They are still lingering over the des-

strikes a theatrical attitude. "Scene-dining-room of the reprobate Don Glovanni'—tremulo music, lights down uity about him that awed into silence even enter statue of virtuous Don Pedro." He the easy assurance of Juan Catheron. He breaks into a rollicking laugh and changes stooped and kissed the tear wet, passionate, his tone for that of every day life. "Didn't pleading face. expect me, did you?" he says, addressing everybody. "Joyfulsurprise, isn't it? Inez, how do? Baronet, your humble servant and sit down." Sorry to intrude, but I've been told my wife is He placed he here, and I've come after her, naturally. And here she is, Ethel, my darling, who'd have thought of seeing you at Catheron Royals, an honored guest? Give ut a kiss my angel. and say you're glad to see your scapegrace

husband back. He strides forward and has her in his arms before any one can speak. He stooped his black-bearded face to kiss her, just as with a gasping sob, her golden head falls on his shoulder and she faints dead away.

DIES THE CHAPTER IV. 1 TOTO SINCE "1'LL NOT BELIEVE BUT DESDEMONA'S HONEST."

With a cry that is like nothing human, Sir Victor Catheron leaps forward and tears his fainting wife out of the grasp of the blackbronzed, bearded, piratical-looking young

man. "You villain!" he shouts, hoarse with amaze and fury; "Stand back, or by the liv-ing Lord I'll bave your life! You scoundrel, how dare you lay hands on my wife !"

"Your wife! Yours! Come now, I like know. Don't call names, and do keep your temper—violent language is unbecoming a gentleman and a baronet. Increment the street of a thing is a marriage of twenty that the street of a thing is a marriage of the street of a thing is a marriage of the street of a thing is a marriage of the street of a thing is a marriage of the street of a thing is a marriage of the street of a thing is a marriage of the street of a thing is a marriage of the street of a thing is a marriage of the street of that! It's against the law of this narrowhe mean by calling Ethel his wife?" "She is his wife," Inez answers, her black

eyes glittering.
"Oh, but I'll be hanged if she is. mine-mine hard and fast, by jingo. There's some little misunderstanding here. Keep your temper, baronet, and let us clear it up. I married miss Ethel Dobb in Glasgow, on the thirteenth of May, two years ago. Now,

Sir Victor made no answer; his face, as he stood supporting his wife, was ghastly with rage and fear. Ethel lay like one dead; Juan Catheron still eminently good-humored and self-possessed, turned to his sister:

Sir Victor Catheron, when did you marry

"Look here, Inez, this is how it stands; Miss Dobb was only fifteen when I met her first. It was in Scotland. We fell in love with each other; it was the suddenest case of spoons you ever saw. We exchanged pictures, we vowed vows, we did the 'meet me by moonlight alone' business—you know the programme yourself. The time has come to part-Ethel to return to school, I to sail for the China Sea-and the day we left Scotland we went into church and were married. There! I don't deny we parted at the church door, and have never met since, but she's my wife; mine, baronet, by Jove! since the first marriage is the legal one. Come now! You don't mean to say that you've been and married another fellow's wife. 'Pon my word, you know I shouldn't have believed it of

Ethel." "She is reviving," Inez said. She spoke quietly, but her eyes were shin-

ing like black stars. She knew her brother for a liar of old, but what if this were true? what if her vengeance were here so soon? "No doubt. You have many things yet to She held a glass of iced champagne to the white lips.
"Drink!" she said authoritatively,

blue eyes opened, and she stood erect in Sir Victor's arms.

"Oh, what is it!" she said. "What has happened?"

Her eyes fell upon the dark intruder, and with a cry of fear, a shudder of repulsion, her hands flew up and covered her face. "Don't be afraid my darling," Sir Victor

said holding her close, and looking with flashing defiant eyes at his enemy; "this coward has told a monstrous falsehood. Deny it, my love. I ask no more, and my servants shall kick him out."

"Oh, shall they !" said Mr. Catheron, "well, we'll see. Now, Ethel, look here. I don't understand this business, you know. What does Sir Victor mean by calling you his wife? It isn't possible you've gone and committed

a voice of agony; for Heaven's sake speak! the sight of this fellow—the sound of his voice is driving me mad. Speak and deny this horrible charge."

"She can't," said Juan Catheron! "I can! I do!" exclaimed Ethel, starting up with flushing face and kindling eyes; "it

"Hold on, Sir Victor," Mr. Catheron interposed, "let me ask this young lady a question or two. Ethel, do you remember May, two years ago, in Scotland? Look at this picture, t's yours, isn't it? Look at this ring on my little finger; you gave it to me, didn't you? Think of the little Glasgow presbytery where

But her blood was up—gentle, yielding, ti-midshe had yet a spirit of her own, and her share of British "pluck.

She faced her accuser like a small fair faced lioness, her eyes flashing blue fire. "I do deny it! You wretch, how dare you come here with such a lie?" She turned her back upon him with a scorn under which and forgive me if you can. I have done wrong-wrong-but 1-I was afraid, and I were afraid—afraid of losing you, Victor, I told you a falsehood about the photographbe, that wretch, did give it to me, and-" her face dropped with a bitter sob-i he was my

truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the

"Silence, sir?" Lady Catheron cried, "and don't dare call me Ethel. I was only fifteen, Victor—think of it a child of fifteen, spending my holidays in Glasgow when I met him. And he darad to make love to me. It amused him for the time—representing himself to me as a sort of banished prince, a robleman in changed pictures and rings, and he took me "In the dining-room," Mr. Hooper is but out for a last welk. He led me into a solitary chapel, and made me join hands, and pledge myself to be his wife. There was not a soul in the place but ourselves. As we left erable shanks preceding me. I know the it we met papa. We shook hands and partway. Bless you, William, bless you, and be ed, and until this hour I have never since set eyes on his face. Victor, don't blame me too much-think what a child I was-remember I was afraid of him. The instant he was out of my sight I disliked him. He wrote to me
—I never answered his letters, except once, sert, and with a simultaneous cry, and as if and then it was to return his, and tell him to by one impulse, the three start to their feet trouble me no more. That is all. O Victor! don't look like that I I am sorry-I am sorry. and stand confounded. The young man Forgive me or I shall die."

He was ashen white, but there was a dig-

"I believe you," he said; "your only fault was in not telling me long ago. Don't cry,

He placed her in a chair, walked over, and

confronted his cousin. "Juan Catheron," he said, " you are a slanderer and a scoundrel, as you always were. Leave this house, and never, whilst I live, set your foot across its threshold. Five years ago you committed a forgery of my name for three thousand pounds. I turned you cut of Catheron Royals and let you go. I hold that forged check yet. Enter this house again, repeat your infamous lie, and you shall rot in Chesholm jail! I spared you then for your sister's sake-for the name you bear and disgrace—but come here again and defame my wife, and I'll transport you though you were my brother. Now go, and never come back."

He walked to the door and flung it wide. Juan Catheron stood and looked at bim, his admirable good humor unruffled, something

like genuine admiration in his face." " By Jupiter!" he exclaimed, "who'd have thought it! Such a milk-sop as he used to be! Well, baronet, I don't deny you got the upper hand of me in that unpleasant little affair of the forgery, and Portland Island with a chain on my leg and hard labour for twenty tural she should prefer the owner of Catheron Royals and twenty thousand per annum, to a poor devil of a sailor like me; but all the same, it's hard lines. Good-bye, Inez-be sisterly, can't you, and come and see a fellow. I'm stopping at the 'Ring o' Bells,' in Chesholm. Good-bye Ethel thou hast learned to love another, thou hast broken every vow, but thou might shake hands for the sake of old times. You won't—well, then, good-bye without. The next time I maray I'll make sure of my wife."

He swaggered out of the room, giving Sir Victor a friendly and forgiving nod, flung his wide-awake on his black curls, clattered down the stairs and out of the house.

"By-by, William," he said to the butler. "I'm off again, you see. Most inhospitable lot I ever saw-never so much as offered me a glass of wine. Good night my daisy. Oh

river! as they say in French. Oh river!" The door closed upon him. He looked back at the lighted windows and laughed.

"I've given them a rare fright if nothing else. She went off, stiff at sight of me, and he-egad! the little fair-faced baronet's plucky after all-such a mollycoddie used to be. Of course her being my wife's all bosh, but the scare was good fun. And it won't end here-my word for it. He's as jealous as the Grand Turk. I hope Inez will come to see me and give me some money. If she doesn't, I must go and see her, that's all. He was gone-and for a moment silence

reigned. Lights bnrned, flowers bloomed, crystal and silver shone, rare wines and rich fruits glowed. But a skeleton sat at the Juan Catheron had done many evil feast. deeds in his lifetime, but never a more dastardly deed than to-night.

There was a flash of intolerable triumph in the dark eyes of lnez. She detested her brother, but she could have kissed him now. She had lost all, wealth, position, and the man she loved—this girl with the tangled yellow hair and pink and white face had taken all from her, but even her path was not to be altogether a path of roses.

Ashen pale and with eyes averted, Sir Victor walked back and resumed his seat at the table. Ashen pale, trembling and frightened, Ethel sat where he had placed her. And no one spoke-what was there to be said?

It was a fortunate thing that just at this juncture baby should see fit to wake and set up a dismal cry, so shrill as to penetrate even to the distant dinner-room. Lady Ca-theron rose to her feet, uttered a hasty and incoherent apology, and ran from the room.

She did not return. Peace reigned, the infant heir of the Catherons was soothed, but his mamma went downstairs no more that night. She lingered in the nursery for over an hour. Somehow, by her baby's side she felt a sense of peace and safety. She dreaded to meet her husband. What must he think of her? She had stooped to concealment, to falsehood-would he ever love her or trust her again?

She went at last to her room. On the the window and looked out at the starlit sky, at the darkly-waving trees of the park. "to find in my husband's house my rival and enemy, whose first look, whose first words are insults. She is mistress here, not I. And go one step too far." that fatal folly of my ohildhood come back. That horrible man!" satalone. "Ah, why did I not tell, why did mamma beg me to hide it from him? was so afraid he would have gone-so afraid her daughter would miss a baronet, and I—I was weak and a coward. No, it is all over- | good morning." he will never care for me, never trust me

again." He came in as she sat there, mournful and alone. In the dusk of the chamber, the little half-hidden white figure caught his eye, the golden hair glimmering through the dusk

"Ethel," he said, "is that window open? Come away immediately-you will take cold ia the draught." He spoke gently but very coldly, as he had never spoken to her before. She turned to you may depend."

him with a great sob. "Oh, Victor, forgive me," she said. He was silent for a moment. He loved her with a great and passionate love; to see her weep was torture; to see her suffer, misery. She had never been dearer than in this hour. "Ah!" quoted Mr. Catheron, "truth is Still he stood aloof, torn by doubt, racked by mighty and will prevail! Tell it Ethel; the jealousy.

"Ethel," he cried out, "why did you deceive me? I thought I could have sworn you were all truth and innocence, stainless as a lily, white as an angel. And to think that another man-and of all men Juan Catheron. No. I can't even think of it—it is enough to

drive me mad !" She fell down on her knees before him and

held up her clasped hands. "I was only a child, Victor. I knew nothing of him, nothing of love. I have done wrong, shamefully, sinfully wrong, in con-cealing the truth, but you were so exacting, so jealous, and I was so afraid of losing you. I loved you so—I loved you so. O, Victor, forgive me or I shall die!"

He looked down at her, the hatred that is twin sister to love in his eyes.

"And I was a baronet. Had that anything to do with your fear of losing me; or was the deception, the talsehood, caused wholly by love ?"

It was the first cruel thing he had ever said to her, repented of as soon as said. She arose to her feet and turned away.

"I have deserved it," she answered. told you a falsehood once-why should you believe me now? I have no more to say. The woman who had ever known Juan Catheron could be no wife of yours-that was your sentence—was I likely to confess after hearing it? I hid the truth for fear of losing you-attribute the motive to what you please. I am yours to dispose of as you see | wife at the Royals, took sides with his nefit. Send me away if you like. It will be phew. no more than I deserve."

She stood with her back toward him looking out into the night. He was standing also quite still, listening and watching her. Send her away. She knew him well; knew that it was utterly impossible he could let her go, could live without her, as that she could reach up and remove one of those shining stars.

"Send you away," he repeated; "send you away, Ethel! my love, my wife!"

She was in his arms, held to him in strained embrace. She trembled, she shrank in his grasp. That fierce impetuosity of his love frightened her at times.

"Then you do forgive me?" she whispered. "Oh, Victor, I am, I am sorry. Indeed, indeed, my darling, it was because I loved you I dared not tell. You forgive me, I know, but let me hear you say it."

"Forgive you! Ethel, is there anything in the world I would not forgive? I have heard of men who went mad and died for women. laughed at them once-I can understand t now. I should die or go mad if I lost you. I forgive you, but—if you had only told me before."

There was a little sob, and her head lay on

his shoulder. "I tried to once or twice-1 did indeed, but you know what a coward I am. And mamma forbade my telling-that is the truth. She said I had been a little fool-that was all over and done with-no need to be a great | Don't be too hard on her, my dear-it isn't her were married, and I saw you jealous of every | more than I. But not that that blue-eyed man I looked at-you know you were, sir!-I was more scared than ever. I thought Juan Catheron was dead. I never wrote to him. I had returned all his letters. I knew that I had done so very wrong in knowing him at all, until that day in Russell Square. But \ictor—husband—only forgive

cret from you again as long as I live." She was little better than a child still—this pretty youthful matron and mother. And the sweet, pleading, the big blue eyes swimming with tears, the quivering lips, the pathetic voice, he did what you, sir, would have done in his place-kissed and forgave her.

me this once, and I'll never, never have a se-

CHAPTER V.

IN THE TWILIGHT.

"No words can be strong enough to reprehend your conduct, Victor. You have acted disgracefully: you are listening sir---dis gracefully, I say, to your cousin Inez. And you are the first of your line who has blurred the family escutcheon. Dukes' daughters have entered Catheron Royals as brides. It was left for you to wed a scap-boiler's daugh-

Thus spoke Lady Helena Powyss, of Powyss Place, to her nephew, Sir Victor Catheron, just one fortnight after that memorable night of his wife and heir's coming home. The young man stood listening in sullen anger, the red blood mounting to his very temples. His cousin Inez had managed during the past two weeks to make his existence as thoroughly uncomfortable as a thoroughly jealous and piteful woman can. He had flown at last to his aunt for comfort, and this is how he got

"Lady Helena," he burst forth, "this is too much! Not even from you will I bear it. A soap-boiler's daughter my wife may be -it is the only charge that can be brought against her. I have married to please myself, and it does please me enormously. Inez, confound her, badgers me enough. I didn't expect. Aunt Helena, to be badgered by you. "I have no wish to badger you. I bring no charge against your wife. I have seen her but once, and personally like her excessively. I believe her to be as good as she is pretty. But against your conduct I do and will protest. You have cruelly, shamefully wronged your cousin—hamiliated her beyond all telling. I can only wonder—yes, Victor, wonder -that with her fiery nature she takes it as

quietly as she does.' "As quietly as she does! Good Heavens!" burst forth that "badgered" baronet. "You should live in the same house with her to find out how quietly she takes it. Women understand how to torture—they should have been grand inquisitors of a Spanish inquisition, if such a thing ever existed. I am dressing-table wax lights burned, but the afraid to face her. She stabs my wife in fifty bedroom was unlit. She seated herself by different ways fifty times a day, and I—my different ways fifty times a day, and I-my guilty conscience won't let me silence her. Ethel has not known a happy hour since she And this is my welcome home," she thought, entered Catheron Royals, and all through her infernal serpent tongue. Let her take careif she were ten times my consin, even she may

"Does that mean, Victor, you will turn her She shuddered as she from Catheron Boyals?" "It means that if you like. Inez is my

cousin, Ethel is my wife. You are her friend, Aunt, Helena; you will be doing a friendly action if you drop her a hint. I wish you He took his hat and turned to go, his hand-

some blonde face sullen and set. "Very well," Lady Helena answered; "I

will. You are to blame-not that poor fairhaired child. I will speak to Inez; and, Victor, I will try to forgive you for your mother's sake. Though you broke her heartshe would have forgiven you. I will try to do as she would have done—and I like the little thing, You will not fail me on Thursday next? If I take up your wife all the neighborhood will,

"We are not likely to fail. The invitation must. is like your kindness, Aunt Helena. Thanks very much ?"

His short-lived anger died away; he gave his hand frankly to his aunt. She was his wife's friend—the only one who had taken the slightest notice of her since her arrival, couldn't really couldn't call on the soapboiler's daughter.

Sir Victor Catheron had shocked and scandalized his order as it had not been shooked and scandalized for half a century. A bank- all? er's daughter, a brewer's daughter, they were prepared to accept—banking and browing are ner good-humoredly, it isn't worth that despendent of things: But a soapboiler?—

Spairing face. Just put on one of your pret. genteel soit of the secret |—and a baby born in and married in secret |—and a baby born in lodgings?—and Miss Catheron jilted in cold your pearls. Be your own simple, natural, dear little self, and there will not be a lady at No, they could not call upon the new Lady Catheron-well, at least until they saw whether the Lady Helena Powyss meant to take

her up. Lady Helena was the only sister of the young baronet's late mother, with no children of her own, and very strongly attached to both Sir Victor and Inez. His mother's dying desire had been that he should marry his her veins, but no young peeress, born to the cousin. He had promised, and Lady Helena's strongest hopes in life had been to see that promise fulfilled. The news of his low marriage felll upon her like a thunderbolt. She was the proudest of dowagers—when had a Catheron made a messalliance before? No; she could not forgive him-could never receive his wife.

But when he came to her, pale, sad, appealing for pardon she relented. It was a very tender and womanly heart, despite its pride of birth, that beat in Lady Helena's bosom; and jolly Squire Powyss who had seen the little

"It's done, and can't be undone, my dear," the squire said, philosophically; " and its always wise to make the best of a bad bargain; and 'pon my life, my love, its the sweetest little face the sun ever shone upon! Gad I'd have done it myself. Forgive him, my dear-boys will be boys-and go and see his wife."

Lady Helena yielded-love for her boy was stronger than pride or anger. She went; and there came to one of the dusk drawingrooms of the Royals, a little white vision, with fair, floating hair, and pathetic blue eyes—a little creature, so like a child, that the tender, motherly heart of the great lady went out to her at once.

"You pretty little thing!" she said, taking her in her arms and kissing her as though she had been eight rather than eighteen. "You are nothing but a baby yourself, and you have got a baby they tell me. Take me to see

him, my dear." They were friends from that hour. Ethel. with grateful tears in her eyes, led her up to the dainty berceaunette where the heir of Catheron Royals slept; and as she kissed his velvet cheek and looked pityingly from baby to mother, the last remains of anger died out of her heart. Lady Helena Powyss would "take Lady Catheron up."

"She's pretty, and gentle, and good, and a lady if ever I saw one," she said to Inez Catheron; "and she doesn't look too happy. fool, telling my own folly. And after we fault. Victor is to blame. No one feels that child-try to forgive her, Inez my love. A little kindness will go a long way there.

Inez Catheron, sitting in the sunlit window of her own luxurious room, turned her face thought I had destroyed his picture; I never | from the rosy sunset sky full upon her aunt. "I know what I owe my cousin Victor and

his wife," she answered steadily, "and one day I shall pay my debt."

The large, lustrous Spanish eyes turned once more to the crimson light in the western sky. Some of that lurid splendor lit her There is music. A certain Lord Verriker, the

dark, colorless face with a vivid glow. Lady Helena looked at her uneasily—there was a clal status, monopolizes Lady Catheron. He depth here she could not fathom. Was Inez "taking it quietly," after all?
"I-1 don't ask you to forgive him, my dear," she said, nervously—"at least, just yet, I don't think I could do it myself. And of course you can't be expected to feel very kind-

is master here, and his wife must be mistress, and naturally he doesn't like it. You might go too far, and then-" He might turn me out of Catheron Royals

-is that what you are trying to say, Aunt Helena!" "Well, my dear-" "Victor was to see you yesterday. Did he tell you this? No need to distress yourself -I see he did. And so I am to be turned from Catheron Royais for the soap-boiler's daughter, if I don't stand aside and let her reign. It is well to be warned-I shall not

Lady Helena was at a loss. What could she say! What could she do? Something in the set, intense face of the girl frightened her.

She rose hurriedly to go. "Will you come to Powyss Place on Thursday next?" she asked. "I hardly like to press you, Inez, under the circumstances. For poor Victor's sake I wan't to make the best of it. I give a dinner party, as you know; invite all our friends, and the present Lady Catheron. There is no help for it. If I take her up, all the country will; but if you had rather not appear, Inez-"

There was a sharp, quick, warning flash

from the black eyes. "Why should I not appear? Victor may be a coward—I am not. I will go. I will face our whole visiting list, and defy them to pity me. Take up the soap-boiler's heiress by all means, but, powerful as you are, I doubt if even you will be able to keep her affoat. Try the experiment—give the dinner party

—I will be there." "It's a very fine thing for a tradesman's daughter to marry a rich baronet, no doubt," commented Lady Helena, as she was driven home; "but, Inez for my rival, I shouldn't care to risk it. I only hope, for my sake at least, she will let the poor thing alone next

Thursday," The "poor thing" indeed! If Sir Victor's life had been badgered during the past fortnight, his wife's had been rendered nearly unendurable. Inez knew so well how to stab, and she never spared a thrust. It was wonderful, the bitterest, stinging things she could say over and over again in her slow, legato tones. She never spared. Her tongue was a two-edged sword, and the black deriding eyes looked pitilessly on her victim's writhes and quivers. And Ethel bore it. She loved her husband—he feared his cousin—for his sake she endured. Only once after some trebly cruel stab, she had cried aloud in her passionate pain:

"I can't endure it, Victor-I cannot! She will kill me. Take me back to London, to Russell square, anywhere away from your

dreadful cousin!" He had soothed her as best he might, and riding over to Powyss-place, had given his

aunt that warning.
"It will seem a horribly cruel and inhuman thing to turn her from the home whore she is absent still. He rings the bell angrily and had reigned mistress so long," he said to himself. "I will never be able to hold up my head in the country after-but she must let Ethel alone. By fair means or foul she

The day of Helena Powyss' party came-a terrible ordeal for Ethel. She had grown miserably nervous under the life she had led for the past two weeks-the ceaseless mockery of Miss Catheron's soft, scornful tones, the silent | Inez Catheron again—never again break contempt and derision of her hard black eyes. bread at the same board with her pitiless for the resident gentry had decided that they! What should she wear? how should she act?! enemy. She cried herself quietly to sleep-

What if she made some absurd blunder, be traying her plebeian birth and breeding? What if she mortified her thin-skinned husband? Oh! why was it necessary to go at

My dear child," her husband said, kissing Aunt Helena's able to shine you down." And when, an hour after, she descended, in

a sweeping robe of silvery blue, white lilies in her yellow hair, and pale pearls clasping her slim throat, she looked fair as a dream. Inez's black eyes flashed angrily as they fell upon her. Soap-boiler's daughter she might be, with the blood of many Dobbs in

purple, ever looked more graceful, more re-For Miss Catheron herself, she was quite bewildering in a dress of dead white silk, soft laces, and dashes of crimson about her as usual, and rubies flashing here and there-She swept on to the carriage with head held haughtily erect, a contemptuous smile on her lips, like anything on earth but a jilted

maiden. Lady Helena's rooms were filled when they entered; not one invitation had been declined. Society had mustered in full force to see Sir Victor Catheron's low-born wife, to see how Miss Catheron bore her humiliation. How would the one bear their scruting, the other their pity? But Miss Catheron, handsome, smiling, brilliant, came in among them with eyes that said: "Pity me if you dare!" And upon Sir Victor's arm there followed the small, graceful figure, the sweet, fair face of a girl who did not look one day more than sixteen-by all odds the prettiest girl in the rooms.

Lady Helena who, when she did that sort of thing, did do it-took the little wife under her wing at once. People by the score, it seemed to the bewildered Ethel, were presented, and the stereotyped compliments of society were poured into her ear. Sir Victor was congratulated, sincerely by the men, with an under-current of pity and mockery by the women. Then they were all at dinner-the bride in the place of honor-running the gauntlet of all those eyes on the alert for any solecism of good manners.

She went through it all, her cheeks flushing, her eyes kindling with excitement, growing prettier every moment. Her spicits rose she would let these people and Inez Catheron see she was their equal in all things save birth. She talked, she laughed, she took captive half the male hearts; and when the ladies at length sailed away by the drawing-room, Lady Helena stooped and kissed her, almost with motherly pride.

"My dear," she whispered, " let me congratulate you. Nothing could be a greater success. All the men are in love with you—all the women jealous. A most excellent beginning indeed!"

She laughed pleasantly, this kindly dowager; and passed on. It was an unspeakable relief to her to see her nephew's low-born wife face society so bravely and well. And better still. Inez had not launched one single poisoned dart. But the evening was not ended yet. Inez's time was to come. Enter the gentlemen presently, and flirtations are resumed, tete-a-tetes in quiet corners recommenced, conversation becomes general, youngest man present, and the greatest in soleads ber to the plano, and she sings. She is on trial still, and does her best, and her best is very good-a sweet Scotch ballad. There is quite a murmur of applause as she rises, and through it there breaks Miss Catheron's soft, sarcastic laugh. The flush deepens in ly to her who has usurped your place. But Ethel's cheek—the laugh is at her perfor1 would let her alone if I were you. Victor mance, she feels.

And now the hour of Inez's vengeance comes. Young Captain Varden is leaning over her chair; he is in love with Miss Catheron, and hovers about her unceasingly. He talks a great deal, though not very brilliantly. He is telling her in an audible undertone how Jack Singleton of "Ours" has lately made an object of himself before gods and men, and irretrievably ruined himself for life, by marrying the youngest Miss Potter, of

Potter's Park.
"Indeed!" Miss Catheron, responds, with her light laugh, and her low, clear voice per fectly distinct to all; "the youngest Miss Potter. Ah, yes! I've heard of them. The paternal Potter kept a shop in Chester, didn't he—a grocer, or something of that sort, and having made money enough behind the counter, has retired. And poor Lieutenant Single ton has married the youngest Miss Potter! Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." A very charming girl no doubt, as sweet as the paternal treacle and as melting as her father's butter. It's an old custom in some families-my own, for instance-to quarter the arms of the bride on the family shield. Now, what do you suppose the arms of the Potter family may be-a white apron and a pair of scales?"

And then, all though the room, there is a horrible suppressed laugh. The blood rushes in a flery tide to the face of Sir Victor, and Lady Helena outglows her crimson velves gown. Ethel, with the youthful Lord Verriker still hovering around her, has but one wild instinct, that of flight. Oh! to be away from these merciless people from that bitter dagger-tongued Inez Catheron! She looks wildly at her husband. Must she bear this? But his back is to her-he is wilfully blind and deaf. The courage to take up the gauntlet of his wife, to make a scene, to silence his cousin, is a courage he does not posess.

Under the midnight stars Lady Helens's guests drive home. In the carriage of Sir Victor Catheron there is dead silence. Ethel. shrinking from her husband almost as much as from his cousin, lies back in a corner, pale and mute, Inez Catherons dauntless black oyes look up at the white, countless stars as she softly hums a tune. Sir Victor sits with his eyes shut, but he is not asleep. He is in a rage with himself, he hates his cousin, he is afraid to look at his wife. One way or other, he feels there must be an immediate end of this.

The first estrangement that has parted him

and Ethel has come. He hardly knows her to-night-her cold, brief words, her averted face, her palpable shrinking as he approaches. She despises him, and with reason—a man who has not the

courage to protect his wife from insult. Next day Lady Catheron declines to appear at either breakfast or luncheon, and when five minutes before dinner, Sir Victor and Miss Catheron meet in the dining-room, she demands where she is.

"My lady has gone out," the footman answers. "She went half an hour ago. She had a book with her, and she went in the direction of the laurel walk." "I will go in search of her," Sir Victor says,

taking his hat; " let dinner wait until our return. Ethel has gone, because she cannot meet

ast night; her head aches with a dull, sickast nigne, and a constant a dult, sick-ning pain today. To be home once more-no be back in the cosy, common-place Russello be pace in the body, sommon prace Kussell-quare lodgings! If it were not for baby, she edla as though she would like to run away, from Sir Victor and all, anywhere that Inez from bit black eyes and derisive smile

could never come. ould never count.

The September twilight, sparkling with The copy stars, is settling down over the frosty-lound great house looms, big, sombre, trees. s home to be proud of, yet Ethel stately, as she looks at it. The only misershudgers of her life have been spent beneath able as); she will hate it before long. Her its room; she her husband seems to die out in very love to: as she thinks of last night, when he stood by and heard his cousin's meeting insult. The gloaming is chilly, she daws her shawl closer around her, and walks glowly up and down. Slow, miserable tears trickle down her cheeks as she walks. She fiels so utterly alone, so utterly forlorn, so uttelly at the mercy of this merciless woman.

"Oh!" she says, with a passionate sob, and naconsciously aloud, "why did I ever marry nim: "If you mean Sir Victor Catheron," answer-

ed a voice. "I think I can tell you. You mardel Sir Victor Catheron because he was Sir Victor Catheron . But it isn't a marriage, my dear-you know that. A young lady can't dear—you husbands, and I'm your legal lawful vedded spouse."

She utters a cry—she recoils with a face of terror, for there in the twilight before her, tall, black, sinister, stands Juan Catheron. You!" she gasps.

"I my dear-I, in the flesh. Did you think I had gone? My dear Ethel, so I rould have gone, if Inez had come down in the sisterly way she should. But she hasn't, give you my word of honor her conduct has give so that the extreme. A few hun-heds—I asked no more—and she wouldn't. What was a miserly fifty pound note to a man like me, with expensive tastes, and who has not set foot on British soil for two years. Not a jewel would she part with—all Sir Victor's presents, forsooth! And she's in love Sir Victor, you know. Perhaps you don't know, though. 'Pon my life, she is, Ethel, and means to have him yet, too. That's what she says, and she is a girl to do s she says, is Inez. That's why I'm here tonight, my dear. I can't go to Sir Victor, you inderstand—motives of delicacy, and all that -so I waited my chance, and 1 have come to you. You may be fickle, but I don't think you're stingy. And something is due to my ntraged icelings, blighted affections, and all that. Give me five hundred pounds, Ethel,

He came nearer, his big, brown hand outstretched. She shrank away, hatred and reulsior in her face..

and let us call it square."

"Stand back!" she said. "Don't come near me, Juan Catheron! How dare you intrude here? How dare you speak to me?" "How dare I?" Oh, come now, I say, I don't like that. If a man may not speak to

his own wife, to whom may he speak? If it comes to that, how dare you throw me over, and commit bigamy, and marry Sir Victor Catheron? It's of no use your riding the high horse with me, Ethel; you had better give me the five hundred-I'm sure I'm moderate enough-and let me go." "I will not give you a farthing; and if you

do not leave this place instantly, I will call my husband. "Oh!" she burst forth, frantically, " between you and your sister you will drive me mad!" " Will you give me the money?" asked

Juan Catheron, folding his arms, and turning sullen.

"I have not got it. What money have I? -and if I had, I say I would not give you a farthing. Begone! or-"

"You have diamonds." He pointed to her hands. "They will do—easily convertible in London. Hand them here, or, by all the gods, I'll blow the story of your bigamy all

"You will not!" she cried, her eyes flashing in the twilight—" you coward I you dare not! Sir Victor has you in his power, and he will keep his threat. Speak one word of that vile lie, and your tongue will be silenced in Chesholm jail. Leave me, I say!"-she stamped her foot passionately—"I am not afraid of you, Juan Catheron!"

" And you will not give me the jewels?" " Not one-not to keep you from spreading your slander from end to end of England! Do your worst i-you cannot make me more wretched than I am. And go, or I will call for help, and see whether my husband has not courage to keep his word."

"You will not give me the rings?" "Not to save your life! Hark, some one is coming! Now you will see which of us is

airsid of the other!" He stood looking at her, a dangerous gleam in his black eyes.

"Very well!" he said; "so be it! Bon't trouble yourself to call your hero of a husband-I'm going. You're a plucky little thing, after all, Ethel. I don't know but that I rather admire your spirit. Adieu, my dear, until we meet again." He swung round and vanished among the

trees. He was actually singing as he went: "To day for me,

To morrow for thee-But will that to morrow ever be?"

The lastrustle of the laurels died away; all was still; the twilight was closing in darkness, and, with a shudder, Ethel turned to go. "But will that to morrow ever be?"—The

refrain of the doggrel rung in her ears. "Am I never to be free from this brother and sister?" she cried to herself, desperately, as she advanced to the house. "Am I never

to be free from this bondage?' As the last flutter of her white dress disappeared, Sir Victor Catheron emerged from the shadow of the trees, and the face, on which the rising moon shone, was white as the face of death.

CHAPTER VI.

IN THE MOONLIGHT.

He had not overheard a word, he had not tried to overhear, but he had seen them together—that was enough. He had reached the spot only a moment before their parting, and had stood confounded at sight of his wire alone here in the dusk with Juan Catheron.

He saw them part—saw him dash through the woodland, singing as he went-saw her turn away, and walk rapidly to the house. she had come here to meet him, then, her former lover. He had not left Ohesholm; he was lurking in the neighbourhood of the Royals, and she knew it. She knew it. How many times had they met before—his wife and the man he abhorred—the man who claimed her to be his wife. What if she were his wife? What if that blight pledge in the Scotch kirk were binding? She had loved Juan Catheron then. What if she loved him still? She had hidden it from him, until it could be hidden no longer—she had deceived him in the past, she was deceiving him in the present. So fair and so false; so innocent to all outward seeming, yet so lost to all truth and

He turned sick and girdy; he leaned against a tree, feeling as though he could ne- I relieve the most exquisite pain.

ver look upon her false face again. Yet the next moment he started passionately up.
"I will go to her," he thought; "I will

hear what she has to say. If she voluntarily tells me, I must, I will believe her. If she is silent, I will take it as a proof of her guilt." He strode away to the house. As he enter- and if the testimony of a large number of our ed, his man Edwards met him and presented him a note.

"Brought by a groom from Powyss-place, Sir Victor," he said. "Squire Powyss has had a stroke."

The baronet tore it open -it was an impe tuous summons from Lady Helena. "The squire has had an attack of apoplexy

For Heaven's sake come at once."

Be crushed it in his hand, and went into the dining-room. His wife was not there; he advance in years and root themselves all the turned to the nursery; he was prety sure of always finding her there. She was there bending over her baby, look-

ing fair and sweet as the babe itself. Fair and sweet surely. Yet why, if innocent, that nervous start at sight of him-that frightened | True Witness has survived a generation of look in the blue eyes? The nurse stood at a men all but two years, and it is now what we distance, but he did not heed her. "A summons from Powyss-place," he said

the poor old squire has had a fit of apoplexy. This is the second within the year, and may prove fatal, I must go at once. It is not likely I shall return to-night."

She looked at him startled by his deadly paleness; but then, perhaps the summons accounted for that. She murmured her regrets, then bent again over her baby. "You have nothing to say to me, Ethel, be

fore I go?" he said, looking at her steadily. She half lifted her head, the words half rose to her lips. She glanced at the distant nurse, who was still busy in the room, glanced at her husbands pale set face, and they died away again. Why detain him old subscribers to retain it but new ones to now in his haste and trouble? Why rouse his rage against Juan Catheron at this inopportune time!? No, she would wait until to- one way they gained in another, and they morrow-nothing could be done now; then assisted the introduction into Catholic she would reveal that intrusion in the grounds.

"I have nothing to say, except good-bye. I hope poor Mr. Powyss may not be so ill as you fear."

He turned away a tumult of jealous rage within him. A deliberate lie he thought it; there could be no doubt of her guilt now. And yet, insanely inconsistent as it seems, he had never loved her more passionately than in that hour.

He turned to go without a word. He had reached the door. All at once he turned back, caught her in his arms almost fiercely, and kissed her again and agrin.

"Good-bye," he said, "my wife, my lovegood-bye."

His vehemence frightend her. She released herself and looked at him, her heart fluttering one year. A second time he walked to the door-a second time he paused. Something seemed to stay his feet on the threshold.

"You will think me foolish, Ethel," he said with a forced laugh; but I seem afraid to leave you to-night. Nervous folly I suppose; but take care of yourself, my darling, until I return. I shall be back at the earliest possible moment."

Then he was gone. She crossed over to the low French window standing wide open, and looked after him plication. wistfull**v** .

"Dear Victor," she thought, "how fond he is of me after all." The moon was shining brightly now, though the day still lingered. She steed and materially to their income without interferwatched him out of sight. Once, as he rode ing with their legitimate business. away, he turned back-she kissed and waved

"Poor Victor!" she thought again, "he loves me so dearly that I ought to forgive him everything. How happy we might be here together, if were not for that horrible brother but can work up their quota from different and sister. I wish-I wish he would send her

her hand to him with a smile.

the brilliancy of the rising September moon. smounts until the club is completed. We gages of lands in Ireland, is as large as the As she stood there, the nursery door opened, have observed that our paper is, if possible, whole rental of my property in Limerick, and Miss Catheron entered.

The property is as large as the paper is, if possible, whole rental of my property in Limerick, more popular with the ladies than with the land if you can persuade the Trustees of Mayand Miss Catheron entered.

"You here," she said coolly; I don't know it. I wanted Victor. I thought I heard his voice. And how is the neir of Catheron Royals ?"

She bent, with her usual slight smile, over the crib of that young gentleman, and regarded take subscriptions from themselves and their him in his sleep. The nurse, listening in the

dusk, she did not perceive. "By-the-by, I wonder if he is the heir o Catheron Royals though? I am reading up the Scottish Law of marriage, and really I have my doubts. If you are Juan's wife, you

can't be Sir Victor's, consequently the legitimacy of his son may yet be-She never finished the sentence. It was the last drop in the brimming cup-the straw that broke the camel's back-the one insult of all others not to be borne. With eyes afire in the dusk, Sir Victor's wife confronted

You have uttered your last affront. Inez Catheron," she exclaimed. "You will never utter another beneath this roof. To-morrow you leave it! I am Sir Victor Catheron's wife the mistress of Catheron Royals, and this is the last night it shall ever shelter you. Go!" She threw open the nursery door. "When my husband returns, either you or I leave this

ver!" The nurse was absolutely forgotten. For a secone even Inez Catheron quailed before the storm she had raised; then black eyes met

blue, with defiant scorn. "Not all the soap-boilers' daughters in London or England shall send me from Catheron Royals! Not all the Miss Dubbs that ever bore the distinguished appelation shall drive me forth. You may go tomorrow if you will.

I shall not." She swept from the room, with eyes that blazed, and voices that rang. And Jane Pool, the nurse, softly opened an opposite door and

stole out. "Good Lor' !" she thought, "here be a pretty flare up ! Ain't Miss Inez just got a temper though. I wouldn't stand in my Lady's shoes, and her a-hating me so: no; not for all her money. I'll go down and get my supper, and call for Master Baby.

Mrs Pool descended to the servants hall, to narrate, of course in confidence, to her most particular friends, the scene she had just overneard. There was Welsh rabbit for suppernurse was particularly fond of Welsh rabbitand in discussing it and Miss Inez's awful temper half an hour slipped away. Then she

rose again to see after her charge. (To be Continued.)

The Liver is the grand puri'ving organ of the system; when inactive or obstructed bad blood and ill health are certain results. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all diseases arising from disordered Liver, Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys, purifying, restoring and strengthening. It regulates the Bowels, cleanses and enriches the blood, and imparts tone to every organ of the body. Trial bottles 10 cents.

EASE by day and repose by night are enjoyed by those who are wise enough to apply and bronchitis for over eight years, and who DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL to their aching is now perfectly cured. Hundreds of similar muscles and joints. A quantity easily held authentic testimonials can be seen at Dr. M. in the palm of the hand is often enough to Souvielle's office, 13 Philips square. Instru-

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, 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 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 enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The 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 enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost 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 flequin enlarged and improved during the coming year.

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

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 ap-

We want active intelligent agents through out Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergy. man, 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. towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all She lingered by the window, fascinated by the conditions by forwarding the names and 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 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.

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A BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH. Thousands of people cured of chest disease and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Souvielle's spirometer, which is used in the leading hospitals in Europe; instructions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address: physicians and sufferers invited to try the instrument at the Doctor's office, Montreal, without charge. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, exaide 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. Read the following and see the wonderful

cures effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease:— MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881.

DEAR DOCTOR,-I have great pleasure in making public my experience of the beneficial 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.

Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal. DEAR SIR,-I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours, respectfully. S. HILTON.

Mr. Benj. A Drake, 162 St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, 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 ments expressed to any address.

### FASHION NOTES.

Flower bonnets are fashionable. Corsages are made pointed at the side. Roman bayadere stripes will be worn.

All poke bonnets have short broad strings. Jet catterpillars are considered ornamental. Tissue d'Orient is a fashionable new fabric. The smaller the bonnet the bigger the flow

Fine French hosiery comes in cluster stripes. Champagne color combines well with

crimson. Lustrous gros] grain silk is to be again ashionable.

Gold and jet passementerie are used in ombination. Quaint Egyptian designs are shown in orna ments.

Black satin and satin brocade are used for street suits. Straw pendants are a fashionable garniture

in millinery. Rich crochet passementeries in floral deigns are very elegant.

Jet finished lace edgings are among the new dress trimmings. Some of the Grecian house robes have very

handsome borders. The tiny capote is still the dress bonnet of

Parisian women. Gold comb-shaped ornaments are a novelty for the back of bonnets.

Satin de Lyon, satin surab, and brocades are the silks used for wraps. The new silk and liste-thread are very long

and of fine quality. The new steel and jet passementeric is the

favorite novelty of the season. Muslin embroidered with one color makes the prettiest of summer dresses.

A new fringe is a combination of sewingsilk, crimped silk and seaweed. Small checks overlaid with a faint plaid

appear among the new goods. Much shirring is used on the neck, should ers, sleeves, and backs of mantels.

The pretty old fashion of edging the brim of shade hats with lace is revived. Satin muffs are now as much a part of

redding outfit as bonnets and fans. The new steel lace is made of wire, with out any substructure of thread or silk. On the wrists of black gloves are now work

ed jet bands, which simulate bracelets. Trains are no longer allowed to flow freely, but are slightly gathered up in the back. A timely and novel way of wearing a watch is to fasten it on the shoulder by a dia-

mond arrow. IF you are suffering with a cold do not fail to try HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM; it is daily relieving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable.

> LORD CLONCURRY AND HIS TENANTRY. (Cork Herald May 7th.)

Rev. Canon Wall, V.F., P.P., has re ceived the following from Lord Cloncurry:-Lyons, Hazlehatch, 15th April, 1881

Sir.-I have to acknowledge the reciept of your letter of 12th, asking for an abatement of 30 per cent, upon the half year's rents now due to me, by tenants in the County Limerick. I would be glad to give this abatement, if a similar abatement was made in the charges which I am obliged to meet. The annual sum which I pay to the Trustees of Maynooth R.C. College as interest upon mortnooth College to give me an abatement of 20 per cent in the half year's interest now accruing due to them, I will have pleasure in giving a similar abatement to my tenants in Limerick; but if I am obliged to pay interest and taxes in full, I must ask my tenants to meet their liabilities in full. The half year's rent to which you refer became due last November, and I have already allowed ample time, and Mr. Rynd will attend as usual, and he will accept the rents due up to last November, if paid in full, but in every case in which the November rent is not paid before the May rent becomes due, my solicitor will take the necessary steps to recover the whole years rent immediately. As you are authorized by a meeting of my tenants to write on their behalf, I will take this opportunity of telling them through you that I am willing to sell my property in Limerick to the tenants, or to a trustee on their behalf, and either to sell the fre-simple or to sell subject to a fee-farm rent. The conduct of people in the South of Ireland during the last year has been disgraceful, and all feelings of honesty have been so openly repudiated, that I shall be glad to sever my connection with the county Limerick, and I will be glad to facilitate the purchase of their holdings by the tenants, and I will sell to them at twentyfour years purchase, or I will give fee farm grants at half the present rents, on payment of twelve years purchase, for example-a tenant paying £20 present rent could obtain a lease for ever at £10 without restrictions, on payment of £240. I do not include the present lesseholders, or the lands adjoining Gienstal, in this proposal, but you may be in a position to consider this matter on the part of the yearly tenants. My property is affected by deeds, and settlements, but I am advised that the courts have power to enable me to carry out this proposal. I will be glad to hear from you again, and there are, of course, many details into which I need not now enter, but I cannot alter this answer as to the overdue rents .- Your obedient servant, CLONCURRY.

Rev. W. Wall, P. P.

The most miserable man in the world is the dyspeptic, and dyspepsia is one of the most troublesome difficulties to remove, but Burdock Blood Bitters always conquer it. It stimulates the secretions, regulates the Bowels, acts upon the Liver, aids digestion, and tones up the entire system. Trial bottles 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N. F., writes: I have been watching the progress of Da. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis, and soreness of nose; while not a few of my 'rheumatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but it you wish me to act as such, I shall only be too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child."

# CHARLES STEWART.

(The Celtic Monthly).

COMMODORE STEWART—the grandfather of Mr. Parnell, is one of those honoured names in the naval history of the United States around which a hollow nimbus circles, for with it are associated some of the most brilliant victories won for the flag of the young Republic on the trackless wastes of the deep. More than a half century has rolled by since the gallant subject of our sketch won distinction and renown, but centuries will yet roll over before the fame of his brilliant achievements will pale or fade from the memery of the nation upon which he shed such lustre and served with such unselfish Charles Stewart was born in Philadelphia

July 28, 1778, two years after the Declaration of Independence. In March, 1789, he entered as lieutenant on the frigate United States, then employed in the West Indian waters against French privateers. The young officer by his bravery and uniform courtesy rose high in the estimation of his superiors. In 1813 he got himself transferred to the frigate Constitution, in which he set sail from Boston, for the West Indies. In a short time he met and destroyed several British ships. including the Picton, of 16 guns, a privateer of 10 guns, a schooner, and a brig. The Constitution had put so hurriedly to sea that after a few months she had to return to get new sails instead of the worn-out ones she carried. On her way she was chased by two of the enemy's frigates, and Captain Stewart, not satisfied that his craft was just then in proper fighting trim, skilfully gave them the slip, and ran her almost under the guns of the fort of Marblehend, about 16 miles north-east of Boston, where she was in safety. In a few days she was able to make Boston to refit.

It had happened many years previously that in an idle moment Charles Stewart had submitted to the imposition of one of that class of frauds known as "fortune-tellers," by whom he had been informed that it was his fate to marry the "belle of Boston. By one of those singular coincidences which sometimes happen, the prediction was literally verified. While waiting for his ship to be got ready he fell in love with and espoused Miss Delia Tudor, the brilliant daughter of Judge Tudor, who was pre-eminently "the belle" of the city. Short time was allowed afterwards for nuptial bliss. The Constitution was ready for another cruise, and the bridegroom could no longer tarry with his bride. As he parted from her he asked her what present she would like him to bring her on his return. "Bring me a British friggate," was her patriotic answer. "You shall have two," he replied, his eyes kindling with love and pride;" and I shall wear my weding uniform in battle."

It was in December 1814 that he again put to sea, as little regardful of the winter's wild storms as of the enemy's countless ships, Two of the latter were soon in his hands. One he destroyed; the other, which had on board a valuable cargo, he sent to New York.

By February, 1815, he was off the coast of Spain. There was some repining among the subordinate officers of the Constitution at the ill luck of the vessel in not having had a brush with the enemy on the European coast. Charles Stewart overheard them grumble. Perhaps he had a presentiment of what was about to come; perhaps—and this is more likely-he was actually in search, from information he had picked up, of certain British war-ships in his neighborhood. Whatever his inspiration, it is certain that he bade the officers to keep up their spirits, for the chance of distinguishing themselves for which thy sighed was close at hand. "I assure you, genthe enemy, and it will not be with a single ship." This was said on the morning of February 19.

descried by the lookout on the most head of the Constitution. Chase was given until four o'clock, by which time the distance between the vessels was lessened by one-half, when, unfortunately, under the power of a freshening breeze, the main-royal mast of the Constitution was carried away. Nothing could well be more vexations to men "spoiling for a fight," as were those on board, since the accident in the short February ovening gave the chase an excellent chance of slipping away. However, the gallant captain wasted no time in fretting over the mishap; but got to work at once in renairing the damage, and with such colorify that in half an hour a now spar had been put up, the royal sails again set, and the Constitution was forging ahead at her utmost speed. Just at that time another ship of war was reported by the lookout, and evidently exchanging signals with the chase. Captain Stewart understood the signals, and from them divined that the vessels were British men-of-war and consorts. What followed is so well described in the Life of Stewart, that we shall make use of the de-

scription here :--"One of the vessels being painted with double vellow streaks and false ports in the waist, had at a distance the appearance of a double-decked ship, and Lieutenant Ballard told Captain Stewart that she must be at least a fifty gun ship. He replied that she looked too small to be a ship of that class, but might be an old forty-four on two decks. 'However,' he added, 'be this as it may, you know I promised you a fight before the setting of to-morrow's sun, and if we do not take it now that it is offered, we can scarcely have another chance. We must flog them when we catch them, whether she has one gun-deck or two i' "At five o'clock the leeward ship bore up

before the wind, under easy sail, to enable the chased ship to join her. The Constitution having gained considerably on the chase, with a hope of crippling her, or bringing her to action before she could join her consort, fired a shot at her which fell short. The chase continued until the two ships joined, and a little before seven o'clock, the moon shining brightly, the British ships hauled to the wind in a line shead of each other, about two hundred yards apart. Reducing to fighting sail, and heaving to with the maintop sails to the masts, they awaited the American's coming up. The Constitu-tion was on the starboard quarter of the sternmost vessel, about one mile distant. Furling in all except the topsails, itb. and top gallant sails, reduced to fighting trim, she gradually lufted to starboard, and ranged along the windward side of the sternmost ship until she reached the desired position, which was at the apex of the equilateral triangle, the British ships forming the base line. Stewart heaving the Constitution to. with the mainsails to the mast, and the jib in brails, he fired a shot, not at either, but between both, with a view to invite the action and deaw their fire. His motive for this was to make the British commit the first act of hostility, he having boarded a Russian ship three days before, direct from London, and received from her captain a copy of the London Times, containing the heads of the treaty healthy action... It purifies the blood and of Ghent, as signed by the Ministers of the cures all Humors, even the worst forms of United States and Great Britain, and said to | Scrofula, and tones up the Nervous and Dehave been ratified by the Prince Regent. bilitated.

Supposing the British ships might have later information than himself, he wished to give them a chance to decline battle if peace had been restored between the two communes.

"The Cyane (Captain Goudon F tree) and the Levant (Captain Hon. George Daglas) answered with broadsides and non- city, and the Constitution opened with a division on the gun deck and another on the forecastle on the Levant, and two divisions on the gun deck and another on the quarter-deck on the Cyane. The Constitution maintained the same position throughout the fight, as a nearer approach would have thrown one of the ships out of the line, of her fire, and exposed her to being raked. Thus the battle was continued for about forty minutes, when the Levant wore off before the wind and retired from the fight. Her consort, the Cyane, immediately after wore short round, and hauling close to the wind, poured in her broadside with her colors struck and hanging over the taffrail, as the Constitution was in the act of wearing around after her. Not the slightest injury was done by this fire. Stewart, though feeling incensed, did not return it, determining to hold the officer in command responsible. The matter was afterwards explained, as occurring in mistake. The Cyane was immediately taken possession of, and her officers sent on board the Constitution, which filled away to leeward after the Levant, followed by the prize with the American ensign flying. The Levant, finding it impossible to escape, wore ship, and ranged under larboard tack along the starboard battery of the Constitution in close and gallant style, and delivered her fire. The Constitution poured into hera broadside, and wearing short around, plunged into her stern three chase shots, which arrested her escape and brought down her colors. She was immediately boarded and her officers sent to

Stowart's ship. "The principal injury received by the Constitution was in her rigging; that of the enemy's ships, in their hulls. The Americans had three killed and twelve wounded, three of the latter mortally. The Cyane lost twelve killed and twenty-six wounded; the Levant twenty-three killed and sixteen wounded-total British casualties, seventy-seven. The Constitution mounted fifty-one guns, twenty-four of which were thirty-two poundors; and the Levant twenty-one guns, eighteen of which were thirty-two pounders, The odds against the Constitution is most clearly shown in the calibre of the guns, the British carrying more than sixteen thirtytwo pounders."

In his history of the American Navy, J. Fenimore Cooper, commenting on this splen-

did naval victory, says:—
"The manuer in which Captain Stewart handled his ship on this occasion excited much admiration among nautical men, it being unusual for a single vessel to engage two enemies and escape being raked. So far from this occurring to the Constitution, however, she actually raked both her opponents: and the manner in which she backed and filled in the smoke, forcing her two antagonists down to leeward when they were endeavoring to cross her stern or forefoot, is surely the most brilliant manouvring in naval annals."

The two British captains were foolish enough to dispute in Stewart's presence concerning the conduct of the battle, and to blame each other for not having done this, that, or the other, which must infallibly have brought about a different result to the action. Such paltry endeavors to shift blame from each to the other were eminently distasteful to a truly brave man, as Stewart was; and at length he felt bound to interfere. "Gentlemen," said he, "there is no use in getting warm about it; it would have been all the tlemen," he concluded, "that before another same whatever you might have done. If sun sets you will be engaged in battle with you doubt that, I will put you all on board again and you can try it over." Englishmen would say that the remark was only a specimen of "Yankee bumptiousness;" impartial About half-past one o'clock on the same critics may see in it merely the confidence of a man who knew why a won, and who felt himself able to do again what he had already done. At all events the British captains did not jump at his offer,

but preferred to remain snug and sate as prisoners of war on board the Constitution. We regret that space will not permit us to follow in detail the career of this illustrious man, or recount the many honors heaped upon him by his admiring country. In Boston he and his officers were honored by a triumphal procession. In New York the Council voted him the freedom of the city, gave him a gold snuff-box, and him and his officers a public dinner. Pennsylvania voted him the thanks of the commonwealth and a gold-hilted sword. Congress passed a vote of thanks to him and his brave officers, and caused a gold medal to be struck in his

honor. In 1857 he was placed on the retired list, but resumed service in 1859 under a new commission as senior flag officer. On July 16, 1862, he was created rear-admiral. He died at Bordentown, N. J., November 7, 1869. where his daughter, Mrs. Parnell, the gifted mother of the young high leader, still re-

Reader have you tried every known remedy for Chronic disease, Lague Blood, disordered Liver or Kidneys, Nervous and General Debility, Constinution of the Bowels, with the manifold sufferings pertaining thereto? Have you given up in despair? Try Burdock Blood Bitters; it will not fail you. A Trial Bottle only costs 10 Cents, Regular size \$1. Any dealer in medicine can supply you.

Garibaldi, in contracteting a report that: one of his sons had joined the Kroumirs, writes to a Savoy admirer:—"As to the war between France and Italy eagerly dreamed of by our common enemies, I think our corpses will have to be trampled on before that monstrosity is realized. An Italian a French citizen in France, a Frenchman an Italian citizen in Italy, such is the goal we should reach. No more barriers, no more frontiers, complete equality -a fraternity which may serve as a basis for human fraternity. To Savoy and its gallant children a hearty greeting."

# WOMAN'S WISDOM.

"She insists that it is of more importance that her family shall be kept in full health than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She, therefore, sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of illhealth, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."-New Haven Palladium.

Do not drug the system with nauseous purgatives that only debilitate. Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's own Cathartic, it acts at once upon the Bowels, the Skin, the Liver and the Kidneys, arousing all the secretions to a:

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Subscribers to the Capital Stock of THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COM-PANY are particularly requested to pay the amount due on the Calls made on them, as per account rendered. Mr. Patterson, our authorized Collector, will call on those who are yet in arrears. It is necessary that these Calls be paid immediately. JNO. P. WHELAN.

Managing Director.

MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

# CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For June, 1881. THURSDAY, 2.—Octave of the Ascension. SS. Marcellinus and Companions, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Healy, Portland, 1875. .

FRIDAY, 3 .- St. George, Martyr, (April 23). SATURDAY, 4 .- Vigil of Pentecost. Fast. SUNDAY, 5 .- Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday Less. Acts ii. 1-11; Gosp. John xvi. 23-31.

MONDAY, 6. - Whit-Monday. TUESDAY, 7 .- Whit-Tuesday. WEDNESDAY, 8 .- Of the Octave. Ember Day.

And now the Boers are to be given the Transvaal on their own terms. Somebody has said that God would help those who helped themselves.

A DESPATCH announces that Mr. Forster has gone to Ireland in a very bad humor, and that it is expected he will vent his spleen upon the Irish people. It was not enough that the liberty of individuals should be at the mercy of evil-disposed neighbors, but now the arch oppressor has visited the country with the express purpose of still further exasperating the people.

chuckled with glee over the fact that "the tively, would be ready to abandon the names Celts had gone with a vengeance" from Ire- their fathers gave them. A man distinguishland in 1847-8, is now advocating the em- ed in politics, in art, in science, or in ployment of a strong military force to crush out resistance in that unfortunate country. The little joke of the Times on the first occasion turned out to be very ghastly humor indeed, and that journal, in common with others, was subsequently compelled to laugh | which he had gained his celebrity. In fact on the other side of its mouth. If the advice Mr. So-and-So, of whom the people had been at present offered by the Times was followed, the spirit of resistance might be found augmented instead of crushed by "the strong military force" opposed to it.

Han Gracious Majesty the Queen has recently peformed an act which will thrill with gratitude the peoples of the three kingdoms over which she has been called to ceives a medal for good conduct, reign. A despatch announces that after s long and elaborate discussion with her son, Prince Leopold, she has invested him with the titles of Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, and Baron Arklow. Each of these titles, it is said, has a special significance, and the statement indicates that it was intended thus to pay a compliment to Scotland, England and Ireland, What a debt of gratitude has thus been forced upon the happy subjects of a too generous Sovereign.

In connection with the mongrels who, in their laughable efforts to relieve the landlords in Ireland from the position in which they have helped to place themselves, have been frightened by the Secretary of the Tullamore Land League, who, by the way, must be a terrible fellow, it may not be out of place to relate how their loyalty and courage evaporated upon the only occasion when it was put to test as apart from the unfortunate country which gave them birth only to be disowned by them. During the Crimean war it occurred to the Government that it might take advantage of the "well-known" loyalty of the Orangemen of Ulater, and it attempted to raise two or three battalions for foreign service. Not sufficient to form a corporol's guard responded.

The terrorism which exists at the present time in Ireland has received tresh evidence in the arrest of Mr. White, Secretary of the in the act of frightening one of the Committhe good work of buying up pigs, etc. This when the sad fact was made known. There year the rentals amounted to £474,141.

crime of the little boys who were arrested for whistling at the Magistrate a short time ago.

Mr. RICHARD WHITE has written a very funny letter in answer to Mr. James Stewart. The writer, perhaps, did not intend to be comical but a perusal of his second reply to the charges brought against him must necessarily make the reader smile. He first states that he was not present at the meeting at which the Committee was struck who had charge of the celebration under discussion, but was present at the previous meeting and did move the appointment of a committee who were merely to wait on the Messrs. Allan, and if they accepted the proposed honor, to make the necessary arrangements. These are his exact words although the italics are our own. They form a very poor evasion of the real question at issue, for smart as Mr. R. White may be the difficulty was too great for him to surmount. He shows admirable discretion, however, by announcing that he will now retire from the controversy.

THE announcement that the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is not to return to Canada this summer causes some comment in Canadian newspapers. Some of them go so far as to insult the lady by saying that she was never asked to come, while others aver that it she is a representative of the Imperial theme her presence in the democratic soil of Canada is a mistake. The fact of the matter is, that the Princess is the wife of the Governor-General, and naturally accompanied her husbang to this country and for no other purpose. She was very nearly killed some time ago by an accident near the viceregal residence, and has never fully recovered from the effects of the injuries she then sustained. The Princess has also given unpardonable offence to the snobs and helots of Ottawa, because she does not see fit to patronize and fete them at Rideau Hall, as Lord Dufferin very foolishly did. Hence all the feeling against a lady who, we presume, as a sensible woman, would prefer to be allowed to arrange her own private affairs.

BE-KNIGHTED CANADIANS. No doubt the advice would be gladly adopted by very many of our public men if the opportunity to do so was afforded them, but, on the other hand, it is to be hoped that there are some who think that the word "Mr." is quite as honorable a handle to a name as any other in use. There have been proportionately more scamps and less honor among individuals bearing titles than among the "lower" classes of human beings, and why these distinguishing prefixes should be so highly valued by certain people is a problem for which no sensible man would be Knighthood does not push aside a man's patronymic, but it is painful to think that for the privilege of being styled "My Lord" or THE mild and humane London Times, which "Your Grace" so many individuals, comparaliterature, does not become more mous or more honored by the adophimself of the good name by which he was known to the world, and while possessing reading for many years past, and who was esteemed by them as a brilliant statesman or a profound jurist, becomes partially lost to them, and in a measure obscure, in "Lord Something Else." There are comparatively few people at this day who can recognize in Lord Ardilaun, the manufacturer of Guinness' stout. The common soldier who reis a more fitting subject for congratulations than his comrade, who receives a like recompense for bravery in battle, for while one is a certificate of character, and an invaluable aid in civil life, the other is not. Thus one is an empty honor, while the other is of some value to the recepient. Of the former class belongs the titles bestowed upon deserving men. They cost nothing, and

# HOLIDAY EXCURSION TRIPS.

are worth just as muck.

The many jests which have from time to time been made by the papers of rival cities at the expense of London, Ont., in reterence to the River Thames and the navigation the will certainly be justified. thereon, were answered yesterday with an emphasis which will wither the smile on the jester's lips, and turn a fruitful subject for jokes into as prolific a source for the commentaries of the moralist, It was humorously said of the river question that excursion boats were frequently stranded on oyster cans or sardine boxes, when it became necessary for some of the male passengers to chivalrously volunteer to wade in the water and shove the steamer from its fixed position; that when an animal entered to drink all the boats in the river touched bottom; that steamers had frequently to be be propelled by boat hooks. These and similar jests were frequently made, and the exaggeration was not so great as people unacquainted with the place might Tullemore branch of the Land League, for readily imagine. But the River Thames intimidating an Emergency Committee. The has now shown that little as it self-sacrificing spirit which prompts the may have to boast of as a navigable stream, members of these Emergency Committees to it yet had the power to plunge a whole city deeds of daring in the interest of the poor, into mourning by the loss of those who were oppressed landlords can now be better ap- drowned in its waters, and secure a baleful preciated when we learn that a member prominence as the scene of the most heartof the Land League had been detected rendering disaster which has shocked the world for years past. One hundred and ernment valuation being £294,145. In tees, and so upsetting the nerves of these he | seventy five lives lost. What a wail of angulah roes that they have been unable to continue must have arisen from that stricken city drawn from the county in 1800, while last

the steamboat was over-crowded to a disgraceful extent, and that the manager, when expostulated with, replied that he knew his own business, or words to that effect. He will now be required to make fuller explanations. That there was criminal carelessness exhibited cannot for a moment be doubted. and that the criminal will be allowed to escape justice is not at all probable. In fact it would be better for himself that he consolation, however, for the public at amounted to £1,440,072. Government valualarge to consider. A lesson has been tion, £1,152,058. In Armagh the rentals taught—at a terrible cost certainly,— charged in 1800 amounted to £119,434, to steamboat companies in particular but in 1880 they had reached the and the pleasure-seekers in general, which sum of £503,788. Government valuation, will for many years to come tend to prevent £419,823. The Lords of the County even the possibility of a similar accident from similar causes. The steamer Victoria, the vessel on which the disaster occurred, is flat-bottomed, and, on that account, more likely to collapse from over-crowding.

### THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

The clouds hanging over poor Erin are

gradually darkening and expanding, and so

dark are they at present that it seems they

cannot be dispersed before a storm has burst

upon the deveted inhabitants. The New Pallas affair, in which the people were successful, has a deeper significance than a superficial observer would be ready to attach to it. It was a united opposition in defiance to England's soldiers and to the representatives of her law as well as to the representatives of her rule in Ireland, to the cruel privileges exercised by the landlords. Although similar affairs have been of almost daily occurrence throughout the country, the affray at the Castle of the Massey's assumed greater proportions than usual, because it was a prearranged, determined and in the end successful attempt to fight the question out with such British troops as the T authorities were able to send against them. The success of the peasantry in this instance cannot fail but encourage them in other distressed districts to adopt a similar plan if the circumstances are as favorable, and a number of these conflicts in different parts of the country at one and the same time cannot be otherwise termed than as insurrection. There can be no doubt but that the English Government of the present day, like that in power immediately previous to the rising in 1798, are eagerly awaiting the first pretext for terming the resistance to landlord rule a rebellion against the authority of the British Queen, and treating the people as rebels. There can bo no doubt, also, that the existing able to offer a solution. To be sure, mere Government, like its predecessor referred to, is intent upon driving the s a difficult question to answer, but the Irish there are 10,000 British troops, composed in view of the eventualities which were so the Alms Act has had little effect towards a document prepared by Gladstone & Co. will disarmament of the people, and will it be de- be so amended by Ireland's representatives building with scythes and pitchforks are when it passes its third reading. And will in the humor to use rifles if they are supplied | the Lords dare to reject it? Without prewhat would be the effect upon the millions of their countrymen living in exile? Peers to teach them in what direc-England expresses a very favorable opinion of the Irish people by keeping the best portion of her army in their country unarmed and all as she believes them to be, and if the worst should come her opinion of their quali-

IRELAND. causes which led thereto. We will, therefore, Government valuation of the lands for last year. We are assured that the figures will thinking and cause a revulsion of feeling to the landlords, therefore, beware. A people those who have been prejudiced against the have ere now been driven to effect a revoluefforts of the Land League through want of tion by physical force, and it was the lords knowledge on the subject. We will first | who suffered most in the struggle. take the countles in the Province of Ulster. In Donegal the rentals charged in 1800 amounted to £47,260; while last year they reached a rental of £367,681, the Gov-Londonderry £69,164 was all the money

despatch announcing the calamity stated that Tyrone were £196,747. Last year they amounted to £544,980 while the Government, valuation was only £435,985. Fermanagh's rentals in 1800 reached £94,-603, but last year they amounted to £294,396. the Government valuation being £235,517. In Cayan for 1800 the rents charged amounted to £92,745, while in 1880 they reached the sum of £615,632. The Government valuation reduced the figure to £492,504. From the County Down the landlords of 1800 drew only was at once placed under lock and key, for £221,154, but in 1880 the rentals had the maddened relatives of the unfortunate reached the enormous figure of £1,009,710. victims may not stop to reason that the ex- | If the Government valuation was accepted, cursionists were themselves to blame, to a the rentals would only have reached £807, certain extent, before attempting to take the 768. County Antrim paid in 1800 only law into their own hands. There is one £124,481, while last year the rentals Monaghan drew in 1800 the sum of £93,549, but those of 1880 demanded £331,211, while the Government valuation called for \$264,966. Thus the total amount of rent drawn from the Province of Ulster in 1800 was £969,137. while in 1880 the rentals charged amounted to £5,581,671, the Government valuation for the same year being £4,562,079. For the sake of simplicity we will put the rest of the

figures in tabular form :—				
	Rentals	Gov. val.	Rentals	
	in	in	in	
	1800.	1880.	1880.	
Louth	116,739	230,449	288,061	
Meath	315,524	545,793	682,241	
Dublin	294,959	1,392,436	1,740,544	
Wicklow	189,307	273,245	341,556	
Wexford,.	236,547	375,780	469,725	
Carlow	87,675	164,987	200,234	
Kildare	165,727	339,217	424,021	
Queen's Co	154,968	260,141	325,176	
King's Co	164,161	243,930	304,912	
Westmeath	87,480	315,874	394,855	
Longford	67,350	153,219	191,399	
Kilkenny	230,119	361,086	451,357	
Waterford	76,622	316,889	396,111	
ork	256,010	2,026,321	2,532,091	
Cerry	90,226	287,788	359,735	
imerick	315,893	531,238	664,147	
lare	107,046	787,556	984,445	
ipperary	494,587	681,173	851,466	
	313,140	416,818	596,022	
Iayo	289,856	572,682	715,852	
ligo	144,930	123,027	153,784	
.oitrim	24,990	136,536	170,670	
oscommon	170,294	295,574	369,467	
The total	rentals,	therefore, c	harged in	

1800 throughout the country amounted to only £5,263,587, while in 1880 they had reached the figure of £19,196,192. The Government valuation was £15,373,749. What do our "friends" say to the above statements?

VICTORY! Cablegrams from London announce that the service of writs and collection of rents in Ireland are practically ended, owing to the determined resistance of the people, and this in the presence of the numerically strong people to despair and consequent and highly-trained army of soldiers and rebellion. This is a bold statement to make, police which the Government has placed at will not. But in reviewing the position but the facts are too plainly evident to allow the disposal of the sheriffs. In the counties which Ireland holds at the present time possibility of misconstruction of the of Limerick, Cork, Tipperary and Kerry manœuvres directed from London. How long slone, where the spirit of resistance has been says that "a desperate disease requires the people will be able to restrain themselves | the most strongly and extensively manifested | a desperate remedy." Landlordism is a canwere never patient under oppression, and even | thirteen infantry regiments, five cavalry regition of a title. He is merely depriving the cool reasoning and good advice of their ments, three brigades of royal artillery, and a trusted leaders may not much longer suffice force of marines. In addition there is the to keep them in line. Now England may be ever present constabulary. We feel assured mistaken in her estimate of the time and that in view of the grand and noble stand trouble it would take her to completely crush | taken by the Irish people, will those just and an insurrection, and in the end she profound legislators in Westminster be able might find that the game was not to see their way to a more comprehensive exactly worth the candle. The Feniars, land bill, and to complete land reform. The active and energetic in the quietest and calm- Irish nation will, with a not gentle self, which is at once simple and radical. est of periods, must have been especially so hand, wipe away the dust of national prejudice and contempt, gathering for ages, from plainly apparent and so full of importance. | the spectacles through which their English It is undoubted that arms have been readers have been poring over the hell. extensively imported and distributed devised statutes which had robbed it of land throughout the country, that the passage of and liberty, so that the present perplexing nied that a people who defended a besieged as to possess little of its original appearance to them. and if they could only suming to give them credit for more common keep the field for a few weeks, sense than they possess, we think that there is sufficient intelligence in the House of tion their self-interest lies. By one bold step is Ireland resuming her ancient preregative as tutor to the world. As in centuries past she was the source from which civilization spread through Europe, now she is teacher to the nations of the great truth that to the people belongs the land. As in HOW RENTS WERE INCREASED IN ancient days her Saints suffered in the cause of Christianity, now are her people sufferers There are very few people who are aware of in the cause of humanity. Can it be dethe extent to which rents have been increased nied that an agitation with so great and in Ireland as compared with the rentals noble an object in view will not charged some seven or eight decades ago; be confined to Ireland. Already in and it will enlighten those who continue to the Scottish Highlands are the clansmen wonder why the Irish are always dissatisfied | considering the question as to whether or not and impoverished to learn at least one of the | their country is sufficiently depopulated, and are rapidly coming to the belief that loyalty give a statement of the rentals charged to self is the paramount consideration. The in the several Irish counties in the year phlegmatic Englishman, also, has on more 1800, and compare them with the rentals than one occasion shown that he is an apt charged in 1880, giving at the same time the | pupil with an inclination to become tutor in turn. It would not be the first time he accepted a lesson from Irish hands, and turned furnish food for reflection to the most un- it to account against his oppressors. Let

> It is amusing to read the editorial comments on the land question, disguised in the form of Eoropean correspondence, in one of our morning contemporaries. Contemptible sneers at the efforts of the Land Leaguers are curiously intermixed with admissions of their success and of the necessity of land reform in

ber will not be missing this morning. The ginning of the century the rentals charged in adopt that passive policy in reference to Irish The sports opened with a baseball man affairs which accomplished just as much as it ever did in the English the Irish representatives. But the idea that showed their superior skill in ball playing and on this as on former occasions to Ireland's grievances would be eradicated through the simple efforts of her representatives in Parliament, that the most strongly worded and convincing arguments from Irlsh tongues would influence English hearts to justice, has long been exploded. It was the teachings and advice of Parnell and his followers to his countrymen, and not his or their pleadings to an alien Parliament, that forced the legislators to put their heads together for the purpose of devising another evasion to an ever-present question ; and it will be the result of that teaching and advice which will compel them to present a satisfactory solution to the problem. Not that it was necessary to teach the Irish people the misery of their condition or to point out to them the wrongs under which they suffered Experience had taught them all, and with them, God knows, experience had been found a stern tutor. But it was necessary that some man er men should spring up to point out a road to them by which they might pursue justice. And now that they have recognized the path to which they were directed as the proper one, who shall say that they have not followed it persistently, with determination, and in unity, until now justice is sighted. and almost within reach.

### A CONFUSED EDITOR. YESTERDAY'S Herald contained an editorial

in reference to the strike against payment of

rents in Ireland, which was as perplexing and incomprehensible as the latest puzzle presented by Gladstone in the shape of a land bill. It appeared as if the editor had not the slightest idea of what he was writing about, and was determined that not one of his readers should be more privileged in that respect than himself. Any person who perused the article in question must have concluded it profoundly impressed with the belief that Irish affairs were indeed in a very mixed condition. As far as we could gather from the points which it appeared the editor attempted to make, he reasoned that if the landlords in Ireland were entirely dispossessed of their property by the tenants, those of the latter class who were holding five hundred acres at the time of the strike would be doing a great injustice to their fellow-countrymen who were only in possession of—say fifty acres. he also argued that if a redistribution of property was to take place, and the small farmers to profit thereby, the inhabitants of the cities would become possessed of a grievance inas much as they did not share in the benefits arising from the reconfiscation of the land. Perhaps the editor referred to did not understand the question he undertook to discuss. or, perhaps, he is one of those who cannot comprehend a certain matter because they he should remember the axion which cer which has been eating into the heart of Ireland for centuries past, gradually destroying its life notwithstanding the many grave consultations held by learned and distinguised gentlemen in Westminster. Failing to obtain any relief from a disease which was threatening her entire destruction, and she had waited many years in the hone which maketh the heart sick, Ireland has at length determined to try a remedy prepared by her-She has decided to try and effect her own cure, and the effort to do so promises so far to terminate successfully. Now, all the time that she has been suffering from this terrible disease she knew that the learned and distinguished gentlemen, who from time to time assembled in Westminster to discuss this extraordinary case, were political quacks to a certain extent, for although they held and recognized the only true remedy, they refused to apply it because of the expense attending it, and which they were afraid they would have to pay because their patient was so impoverished on account of her long illness. This neglect was the more heartless since they themselves had planted the germ of the disease, and had carefully fostered its growth. At last Ireland discovered a simple and effectual remedy, although of a much more expensive kind than that which the nature of the disease at first demanded, and much more expensive than that which has been selfishly withheld from her; but, in the despair which ever animates the hopeless, she grasps it eagerly and cries out to those wilful quacks who have been pottering about her case for so many years past, " Here you have your choice; refuse me again the remedy in your hands, and I will take that which I hold in my own!"

# CORRESPONDENCE.

# GRAND PIC-NIC.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHESS: On Puesday, May 24th, the pupils of the Brothers' schools of Ogdensburg held their annual pic-nic in Butternut Grove, one mile and a half distant from the city of Ogdensburg. No sooner had the sunny morning displayed her beauties in the east, and gilded with her radiant beams the mountain top, than hundreds of boys, both little and great, might be seen, with well filled baskets, slowly wending their way to the place of rendezvous. At eight c'olock the signal of this there need be no fear; our Rev. Superindeparture was given and, after a pleasant walk through fields covered with the green mantle of spring, the grove came into view, and was hailed from afar with many a joyous shout. A few minutes later this sylvan grove rang come one of the best of its kind in the prowith the silvery notes and metry laughter of vince. But a very important matter in conhundreds of happy youths. As the day ad nection with the Church in Cardinal, a vanced the turmoil and bustle increased, till mission attached to this parish, has claimed Ireland. The old Irish members, who under half-past ten, when the sound of the bugle and his attention. There, also, a pressing piece of rascality outdoes in heinousness the will be scarcely a family from which a mem. Government valuation, £379,313. At the best the leadership of Isaac Butt, continued to nounced that the games were about to begin debt had to be met. Father Murphy

played between the Shamrocks and You Americans. The game, from the beginning showed a decided advantage in favor of the House of Parliament, are represented as Young Americans, but at the 7th innings the scales were turned, and the brave Shamroe and on this, as on former occasions, boreaws the palm of victory, the score being sixteen to eight. Next came the match between the eight. Next came and the "Maple Leaf" "Young Snamrocks and the maple resist which was easily won by the former by a score of fifteen to three. The bugle sound now announced the midday repast, and the shout of mirth gradually gave way to the more son. orous sounds of the pots and kettles of the orous sounds of the pole and actives of the culinary department. Well filled backets, groaning under the weight of the richest groaning under the immediate requisition, then all sat down to a sumptuous repast, at which the most jovial gaiety presided. After a short respite, the valley began once more to resound with the merry ripple of javenile voices, which was kept up without intermission till half-past one, when all in. terest became concentrated in the issue of the athletic games, which were as follows:—Back race, won by J Sabourin; Wheelbarow at the same of the sam J O'Hagan ; Three-legged race, J. McDonald: JOHagan; Inter-legged race, J. McDonald; Hop, Step and Jump, E Burns; Running Jump, J Sabourin; Three Hundred Yards race, J Sabourin; Throwing Hammer, J Sabourin ; Football, Clippers.

It being now five o'clock, the bugle sound announced the end of the plays. A few minutes later the hill-side was ablaze with little fires, on which was prepared the for the evening collation. After having pertaken largely of the delicacies Provided, the rest of the evening was spent racing, jumping, boat-riding and fishing till eix, when the return signal was given, and three hunder and fifty-four bright youths fell into rank to return in procession to the city. Having returned to the Cathedral school, they see. arated, and each one, after having spent a very pleasant day, returned to his own happy fireside, which was reached before night with her sable clouds, had overspread the day's delightful countenance.

E. P. McDonald. Cathedral School, Ogdensburg, May 26, 1881

### "THE \$100,000."

To the Editor of The Post and True WITNESS, Sir,-Under the above heading, the Star of the 27th instant writes on the disposition made of the sum of \$100,000 generously voted by the Parliament of Canada for the relief of the people of Ireland in the recent famine.

Your contemporary finds it good that a large portion of that money (some £11,000) was spent "in repairing fishermen's piers."

Is it fair to ask: When the Canadian Parliament voted that sum, was it the intention of the Canadian people that their money should be spent in making public works that should have been made by the Imperial Government, seeing that that Government has usurped the functions of Government in Ireland?

The Star further says :-" The money could not have been spent in a better way. So long as there were no deaths by starvation the best means of disposing of the giit was in a way that would be of permanent benefit to the people, and this has been successfully accomplished." But there were deaths from starvation, and

there were persons on the point of death from starvation, and the Nun of Kenmare shows us that there are little children starving in heland, and therefore the logic of your contenporary is singularly at fault.

In any case it is in order for those who are elected to the Capadian Parliament to represent the Irish element therein-it is in order for them, I say, to rise and explain whether they voted that money towards the immediate furnishing of food to those who had it not, or for the purpose of presenting the Imperial Government with a portion of the taxes of the provements in Irish harbors, the cost of which, it has yet to be shown, should be borne, in any degree, by the people of this country.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully, JAMES JOSEPH GAHAN. Quebec, 28th May, 1881.

BAZAAR IN PRESCOTT. To the Editor of TER POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR,-A brief notice of the progress of Catholic affairs in this, the eastern section of the Province, may not be without interest to many of your readers. The quiet little town of Prescott has a large and influential congregation, and can boast of a separate school building equal to the best in any town in the Dominion. Shortly after the advent of the late Father O'Donnell as parish priest, about five years ago, a suitable site was purchased and operations commenced, resulting in the erection of a beautiful brick structure consisting of four spacious and well-ventilated rooms, capable of socommodating three hundred pupils. This subscantial building, which is an ornament amongst our public institutions, cost something in the neighborhood of twelve thousand dollars, and, considering the time, it is not surprising that at the death of the Rev. gentleman, which took place in December last, a very considerable balance remained unpaid. It remained for the Rev. Father Murphy, who took charge of the parish, to put forth an effort to liquidate this debt, and well may he feel proud, both of the effort and the success attending it. Generously assisted by the ladies of the congregation, prominent amongst whom were Mrs. Moran, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. McPartland, Mrs. Kingstone and Mrs. Kavanagh, he organized the most successful bazaar ever held in this vicinity, all things considered. The ladles' tables were amply supplied with costly articles at once ornamental and useful, and for six nights the crowds which thronged the hall furnished tangible proof of Catholic ami for their institutions. Each evening band of music was in attendance; no less than four having volunteered their services, viz: the Prescott Band, Odd Fellows Band, Ogdensburg City Band, and the Sarafield Band, also of Ogdensburg. together a most enjoyable time was spent not a single incident occurring to mar the harmony of the proceedings. The thanks of the management are due to the members of the several bands as well as to the proprietors of the ferry boats. On Monday evening the 5th of May the raffling was completed leaving the prize winners satisfied, and those not so fortunate not the less satisfied that

school. It is to be hoped that the progress of the children will be commensurate with afl that has been done in their behalf; however for tendant having had long experience thoroughly understands school discipline and management, so that with the co-operation of parents and teachers the school must be

about \$2,600 were realized on behalf of their

was that they exterminated their oppressors.

Was the solution of the Land question in

Ireland to be attended with similar horrors,

or would the rulers be wise in their genera-

tion and concede the just demands of the

people before their exasperation reached a

climaxs. It was to be earnestly hoped that

justice would prevail, and that those rights

which belonged to the people by laws divine

would be granted cheerfully by human legis

lators. Mr. Whelan then thanked the audience for the attention they had

given, and hoped that the ladies would

persevere in their efforts to aid the

Land League towards the attainment of the

ebject it had in view. He sat down amidst

At the conclusion of business a recitation

CONFIRMATION AT ST. GABRIEL'S.

St. Gabriel's received their First Communion

the church of the parish, and at seven o'clock

including, of course, the parents, other rela-

tives, and friends of the children. The last mentioned event, as it made ne-

cessary the presence at the church of

attracted an unusually large congregation

even for St. Gabriel's, and the sacred edifice

was filled to the doors. The children, who were under the charge of Miss Rutledge, Miss

Stephens, and Prof. Townley, were arranged in seats immediately in front of the altar.

The boys looked particularly neat in their

black suits with white badges, while the girls,

who would of course, look nice under any

circumstances, were quite dazzling in their

snows veils and dresses. The decorating of

the altar had been confided to the skill and

taste of Miss Dwyer and Miss Phelan.

and it is scarcely necessary to say

that both qualities were largely displayed.

A few minutes after seven o'clock Bishop

Fabre, accompanied by Rev. Father Salmon

and several of the clergy, entered the church,

and the blended kindliness and dignity ever

expressed in his features were apparently in-

tensified in anticipation of the pleasing duty

he was about to perform. Rev. Father Sal-

mon acted as sponsor for the boys, and Mrs.

James McMensmin appeared in the same

capacity for the girls. His Lordship before

administering the Sacrament of Confirmation

gave, in a brief address, a lesson to the chil-

dren on the duties of their after-life,

and explained to them the mysteries of the

compenionship to which they had and were

about to be admitted. He addressed both in

French and English. In the ceremony which

followed the Bishop was assisted by Canon

Plamondon, and Rev. Fathers Forget

and Ducharme, of St. Gabriel's. Rev. Father

Beaubien directed the choir At the con-

clusion the following address was read and

presented to His Lordship by Master Alex.

My Lord,-On this happy and auspicious

We had, this morning, the happiness of

being united with our Divine Lord in the

evening of receiving the Holv Ghost in the

sacrament of Confirmation administered by

spirit of piety in thinking of the graces we

have received, and, although conscious of our

own unworthiness, nevertheless encouraged

by the words of our Lord in favor of the chil-

to come unto me for of such is the kingdom

of heaven," we have approached with humility

enjoyed:--

Seventy children of the congregation of

general and loud applause.

the course of the evening.

never mentioning the subject from the pulpit set out on a vigorous house to-house ply and succeeded in satisfying all This speaks volumes for the generons liberality of our people, as well as the constrainty and business capacity of the paspopular of the performing the duties heretotore alloted to two priests, has collected within the short space of nine months about within thousand five hundred dollars for church four thousand . Our affairs are therefore in good and school. and some condition, and the best results may be looked T.J.M.

# City and Suburban News.

St. Gaeriel's Young Irishmen's Literary AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION intend holding their annual excursion on Monday, 20th fune. On this occasion the trip will be made to Sorel and Berthier.

MENORIAL services have been offered in the who was a brother to Mr. Glackmeyer, City Clerk of Montreal, was very popular both on account of his lovable character and his varied abilities. As a preacher he was eloquent and convincing.

At ave o'clock last evening, after we went to press, the official returns were sent to the City Hall by the various deputy returning officers, showing that Mr. D. Tansey had been elected by a majority of 302. The roting in the different localities was as fol-

,,,,,	Tansey.	Wylie
oll 1-College street	93	30
" 2-Wellington street	70	69
" 3-Young street	155	31
" 4_Gny street	53	31
" 5 Centre street		26
" 6_Forfar street	11	36
•		
	<b>52</b> 5	223
Majority for Tansey	<i></i> .	.302
	•	

### THE INTERNATIONAL HANDBALL MATCH. THE MONTREAL MAN WINS

Last Thu slay afternoon the International Handball match came off in the court of the Montreal Handball Club on St. Antoine street. A large number had gathered to witness the match, standing room being scarcely available. At the appointed hour the contestants, Messrs. Feron, of Chicago, and Ryan, of Montreal, entered the alley as the probable victor.

The Montreal man was fortunate enough to win the first hand. Having chosen a ball of the Montreal make, he proceeded to toss. At the start he appeared a little nervous, and his hand was declared out without an ace, as he had served three consecutive short balls. Mr. Feron then took the ball, and from the beginning displayed that cunning and judgment which were the qualities that his admirers had hoped would win him the match. His opponent, however, kept cool, and, watching his opportunity, got a powerful overhand stroke at the flying sphere and brought it to the last nail on the front wall, thus leaving the score on the first innings 0 to 4 in favor to the right, which told well on his score. His opponent picked up several of them in admirable style, but Ryan was ever on the that Feron would be beaten. This, however, was the result, notwithstanding his cool efforts to gain the ascendancy. Ryan kept at his swift and hard tossing, and ran the second game out in three inninge, thus winning the victory and the praise of his ad-

# LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

The weekly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National Land League was held on Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. P. Carroll, President, in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the pre-

vious meeting, which were adopted. The letter which was received by the Ladies' Land League from Miss Parnell relative to her intended visit to this city, was then communicated to the meeting.

A resolution having been moved condemning the British Government for the arrest of

Mr. Lans said that though in harmony with and respecting the spirit of the resolution, he considered that it would be an injustice to the other members of the Land League who also had been arrested and cast into prison, to single out any individual member. Some, of course, occupied more humble positions than others, but they all had done their duty nobly towards their country, and the British Government deserved to be consured for their arrest as well as for that of Brennan. It would, therefore, be better to pass a general vote of censure, without singling out individuals, as all had our sympathy. Mr. M. Donovan followed and said that he

fully endorsed the action of the former speaker. He was also of opinion that it would be unfair to direct special attention to any particular arrest of the British Government and to sympathize in an exclusive manner with any individual member of the Land League. Brennan was certainly among the most intelligent of the leaders of the people, but happily for the cause and the success of the national movement the ranks of the Land Lengue were well stocked with patriotism combined with intelligence. One leader was no sooner made to step into prison than another was ready to fill his position, and to give wise and patriotic counsel. The speaker

dwelt at length and with force upon this question, and concluded by saying that Ireland would always find her sons coming to the front when their services were required and her welfare demanded it. It was then resolved that the Montreal

branch attend the Ladies' Land League meeting on Friday night next and pass a joint yote of condemnation on the action of the British Government in arresting members of the Land League, who were guilty of nothing but the exercise of their duty towards their

The meeting then adjourned.

# LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The weekly meeting of the Thomas Davis what similar to what the Irish people did to-Branch of the Ladies Irish National Land day. Poverty existed to a terrible extent, League was held Friday evening in the St. Patrick's Hall. Mrs. Patterson, President, excessive, the treasury was exhausted, and the Patrick's Hall. Mrs. Patterson, President, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of ladies, and a good sprinkling of gentlemen. The proceedings were opened refusal, until finally, the people, driven by

which proved highly enjoyable, and reflected great credit upon the efforts of the fair friends of Ireland. The first item on the programme was a plano solo by Miss McDonnell, which was executed with taste and in good style, and was rewarded by applause.

Miss E. Hayes then favored the audience with a song, which was roundly encored. An interesting and pleasing feature of the entertainment was the tableaux of Hiawatha, produced by Mrs. Patterson, assisted by Miss Hayes.

The meeting was now called to order by the President for the transaction of business. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary then announced to he meeting that a letter had been received from Miss Fanny Parnell, informing the Ladies' Land League that she would be in a position to visit Montreal either in the latter part of June, the beginning of July, or during the month of September.

It was resolved to submit the correspondchurches at St. Gabriel and Cote St. Paul for ence to the Committee for further considerthe late well-known Jesuit Father, Rev. ation, and to leave in their hands the carry-Hector Glackmeyer, who died in Philadelphia ing out of all arrangements to make an enon the 7th inst. Rev. Father Glackmeyer, gagement with Miss Parnell. The election of new members then took place, when from 30 to 40 new names were added to the roll.

In response to a call from the ladies pre-

Mr. John P. Whelan arose to address the assumblage. He regretted exceedingly the absence of Mr. F. A. Quinn, but if England expected every man to do his duty it could be said with truth that Irishmen always did it, and their country had no need to call upon them loudly at any important crisis. It was this sentiment or feeling which impelled him to address them then, although he would have to be necessarily brief on account of the late hour. It afforded him much pleasure to see so many ladies present, as it evinced the deep interest they were taking in the great national movement. It had been asked what interest the agitation possessed for the Irish people resident in this country? but that question was very easily answered. Our social, political, and material interests in America were so closely connected with those of the people at home that one could not be promoted without a correspondingly beneicial effect being experienced by the other. Last year's statistics had shown that the emigration to America had amounted to about 100,000 people, whose ages ranged from 15 to 35 years, representing the most valuable and energetic portion of Ireland's population. It was an established fact that millions of pounds sterling were annually sent home to their relatives by those young emigrants, which amount was princiamid the applause of the assemblage. Both pally used to pay the rents. If the land men looked confident and determined to problem was solved to the satisfaction

come out victorious. The Chicago player of the Irish people, this drain on seemed to be the favorite, being looked upon residents of America would be obviated, and the money could be devoted to other purposes advancing our material interests in this country. The Land bill which was before the English House of Commons in Committee, and to which he saw about a thousand amendments proposed, would not be passed until the summer was over, if it was they passed. The hostility towards the measure, as given vent to through Salisbury, leader of the Conservative party. lead him to believe that the bill would be finally rejected. In the meantime, while this proposed "reform" was passing slowly Edward Fabre, D. D., Bishop of Montreal, this proposed "reform" was passing slowly through the various stages thought necessary, notices of eviction were being served in thousands, and the people were thoroughly exasof the Chicago player. Ryan now settled perated, and on the brink of insurrection. down to work, and tossed some severe balls Great diversity of opinion existed as perated, and on the brink of insurrection. to the benefits to be derived from this our young hearts. Land bill, but he might state without hesitation that unless it was amended in committee the measure, when it became alert for the second and third play, and in committee the measure, when it became scarcely ever failed to bring the ball low law, would place the Irish people, for a time, enough to put an end to the struggle. At the in a worse position than they were prior to end of the sixth innings the first game was its adoption. There were five serious objeccompleted in favor of the Montreal man. The tions to the bill, without taking into account sacraments, we have been duly prepared by the complicated nature of the various clauses the time, and few were yet ready to believe and the restrictions qualifying all the principles conceded, and thereby rendering them practically inoperative. The first difficulty was the submission or the question between landlord and tenant to the Court as to what should be considered a fair rent. This was unscientific and unsound in principle, as hitherto all attemps in that direction had proved abortive.

tion was a remedy for the evils complained

of, Ireland ought to be the most prosperous

country in the world, for in propor-

exodus

to her population the

from that country was unparalleled. To dis-

cuss this subject minutely would occupy a

much longer time than was at their disposal

that evening. The great question of the day

was that raised by the relative positions of

capital and labor, of which land monopolies

formed an important portion. In the early

ages, when Europe was sunk in barparism,

Ireland was the centre from which civiliza-

tion spread over the whole known world. The

title applied to it then was very appro-

priate, when it was called "Insula sanc-

torum et doctorum," and to-day on this

great question of humanity she formed the

the so-called Liberal Government in the un-

constitutional, contemptible and cowardly

arrest of Dillon, Brennan, Davitt, Father

Sheeny and others, for merely constitutionally

agitating for a reform which the existence of

the Land Bill admitted as necessary for the

welfare of the Irish people in particular and

for the Empire in general. It seemed that

the Government had placed itself in

the hands of the landlords, who were

the natural enemies of the people and

had lived upon them for centuries in

luxury and ease. He also regretted to state

that Buckshot and priest-hunting Forster

had gone over to Ireland in a very bad temper,

as the despatches stated, to "proclaim" more

counties and destroy the last vestige of

liberty remaining to the people by suppress-

ing the public meetings for the following

Sunday. It appeared to be a settled purpose

on the part of the Government, now that

Coercion had proved a failure and the people

generally had struck against the payment of

rent, to so exasperate the people as to force

them into a premature insurrection, so that they

might destroy by physical force the agitation

in which they were now engaged, and which

it was found impossible to suppress by any

other means. About a hundred years ago the

nobility were corrupt and tyrannical. All

appeals for reforms were met with decided

people of France occupied a position some-

the divine banquet. To you as chief pastor of the diocese, we The take advantage of the present opportunity to next great serious defect was that all existing leases were exempt from the benefits of the Act. The third defect express our attachment to our church, to our esteemed pastor, and particularly to your consisted of the fact that no provisions had Lordship of whom we hear so often, and whom we have been taught to respect and love. We been made for those who were hopelessly in arrears, and the result would be that under humbly request your Lordship to accept the accompanying offering as a contribution from the Act 360,000 small farmers, whose rental the First Communion children of St. Gabriel's was under £8 per annum, would be thrown Parish toward the diocesan fund, and respectshelterless on the world, and forced to emigrate, go to the poor-house, or die of starvafully ask you to grant us to-morrow as a conge in memory of this happy day. tion. To the emigration clauses in the bill there were serious objections, for if emigra-

We shall endeavor to persevere in the path of virtue, and will always hold sacredly in our memories the great events which have just taken place in our lives. We shall in common with our parents and friends fervently pray that your Lordship, through whose ministery we have received such spiritual favors, may long be spared to rule over the diocese of Montreal.

Master Ferdinand Paré then presented the Bishop with a purse of money, made up by contributions from the children, and Miss Ellen Callen had the happiness of handing his Lordship a beautiful bouquet.

The reverend recipient of these evidences of devotion replied in an effecting manner, thanking the children for their presents, and closing with some excellent advice as to the manner in which they should conduct themadvanced guard. He regretted the action of selves in order to make their future life happy,

# FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The Rev. Abbe Regourd, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, celebrated on Sunday the fiftleth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood. The Church of Notre Dame was thronged to witness the ceremonies of the occasion. At 10 o'clock His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, preceded by a large number of clergy, entered the sanctuary, and Grand Mass was begun immediately. The Rev. Abbe Regourd himself efficiated, and was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Graugeon and Toupin, two of the oldest Sulpicians. The choir was under the able direction of Rev. J. Derochers. Millard's Mass was rendered with grand and beautiful effect. At the Offertory Mr. Hudon sang the hymn Iuam Dilecta Tabernacula in admirable style. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Collin, the Superior of the Society. He spoke in the most touching and passionate terms of the apostolate, the privileges and the responsibility of the priest. The sermon was really, from every point of view, a masterpiece of eloquence, which seemed to electrify the immense congregation. At the end of the sermon Mgr. Fabre yave the benediction, and when the Mass was concluded the magnificent hymn the Te Deum was sung by the full choir and the numerous voices in the Sanctuary.

Lady Florence Dixie remains among the Boers, although her career as a war by a musical and literary entertainment, despair, arose in their might, and the result correspondent was cut short by the peace. Continued from First Page.

# Extracts from Pastoral Address

OF THE

BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

the right hand of the Most High." "O Lord, our Lord, how admirable is Thy name in the whole earth! What is man, that Thou art mindful of him? Or the son of man, that Thou visitest him? Thou hast made him a little less than the Angels: Thou hast crowned him with glory and honor, and hast set him over the works of Thy hands." "I will give praise to Thee, O Lord, with my whole heart: I will relate all Thy wonders. I will be glad and rejoice in Thee: I will sing to Thy name, O Thou Most High."

Laden with the riches of Rome, we returned

was given with fine effect by Mrs. Patterson, who was followed by Mr. T. J. Lane with a comic song. Prof. J. Wilson presided at the Laden with the riches of Rome, we returned to Dungarvan, the home of our unchangeable love, where we were received with demonstra-tions of affection, public and private, which will piano, and played some beautiful solos during tions of allection, public and private, which while remain indelibly engraven upon our memory, for a living record of the goodness of a warmhearted people and our obligation of gratitude and corresponding affection for them till death. May God reward them, and may His blessing be upon them for all time! Having settled our affairs with as much expedition as possible, we bade our late parishioners farewell with prayer and tears, and proceeded in company with a deputation of twelve of their number, men of at nine o'clock Mass on Sunday morning at in the evening they were admitted to the and tears, and proceeded in company with a deputation of twelve of their number, men of worth and influence, representative of the good old town, to the port of embarkation for America. The great Archbishop of Cashel and the saintly Bishop of Cloyne paid us, in union with the people of Dungarvan, the distinguished honor of conducting us to our ship, and delivering us, as it were, into the hands of the Bishops and clorgy and people across the Atlantic. For Kingston, represented officially by the dignified ecclesiastic, who, since the death of our lamented predecassor, filled, with honor to himself and benefit to religion, the critical post of Diocesan Administrator amongst you, awaited onnianding in New York and greeted us with a genuine gladsome welcome; and the moment Sacrament of Confirmation. Both ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of people, the well-beloved, His Lordship Bishop Fabre, genuine gladsome welcome; and the moment we touched Canadian territory at Niagara, we found ourself unexpectedly in the the presence of our Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Motonto, who, regardless of the intensely cold weather and the length of the intensely cold weather and the length of the journey, had come to meet us at Suspension Bridge and extend to us the "right hand of fellowship" on the borders of his Province. Conducting us to hiscity, the Archbishop introduced us to all the venerable Bishops of this Province of Toronto, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, the Most Rev. Dr. Crinnon, Ishop of Hamilton, the Most Rev. Dr. Jamot. Bishop of Morthern Canada, and Most Rev. Dr. O'Mahony, Auxiliary'of Toronto—who had assembled from their various Sees with generous alacrity, to mark their cordial concurrence in the act of the Sovereign Pontiff constituting us their brother in the Episcopate, and to surround us at our assumption of the arduous duties of our office with the prestige of our exalted name, and the encouraging influence of their approbation. The amity subsisting between the ecclesiast cal Provinces of the Dominion was also significantly displayed, to our inexpressible delight and the edification of all the falthful, by the gracious presence of their Lordships, the Most Rev. Monseigneur Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, and the Most Rev. Monseigneur Buhamel, Bishop of Ottnara, who, with their Vicars, had come to Kingston, at great personal inconvenience, to offer us, on behalf of the ancient Province of Quebec, their warm salutations and assurance of their on the bond of peace." Truly has Benjamin good reason to feel happy, and to overflow with gratitude, for thourmerited love of his elder brothers—Patriarchs of the Promise. genuine gladsome welcome; and the momen we touched Canadian territory at Niagara, w People of God, whose inheritance is the Land o

Promise.

But whereto, dearly beloved in Christ, does this detailed recital of our preliminary movements, and their attendant circumstances, lead your thoughts? It is that they were the beginning and the middle; you are the end. They were a course of preparation; in you is the accomplishment. With the eyes of faith you may read in them a heavenly design, "reaching from end to end mightly, and ordering all things sweetly," God would have His way in us, and in you also. He it is who disposed us by manifold grace for you; and by the gentle whispering of His Spirit moulded your minds and hearts into hartsony with ours. A great Catholic principle underlies the whole series of acts by which an Irish Priest—no option being given him—was chosen, called, commissioned, blessed, and consecrated for the distant See of Kingston, in Canada; his steps were directed by atrong internal impulse to the See of Peter, the tombs of the Apostles, the Shrine of Our Lady of Good Course), the foot of the Throne of Christ's Vicar; the episcopal character was imparted to him by the Ministry of the Most Eminent Cardinal who directs the world-wide missions of the Catholic Church; the Chapel of Marlen, on behalf of his associates in the great privilege which they had on that day occasion, when our souls are filled with holy joy and peace, it affords us great happiness to tender your Lordship the kindly greetings of sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, and this parted to him by the Ministry of the Most Eminent Cardinal who directs the world-wide missions of the Catholic Church; the Chapel of the Propaganda was the place, the Presentation of Our Blessed Lary was the day, the circle of Irish Bishops, with numerous other digaltaries, were the assistants and witnesses of the solemn act. Irish Prelates conducted him to the shore of the old-world, and the Hierarchs of two Provinces of the Canadian Church assembled to creat the act, and was a second was your Lordship. For the reception of both our devoted pastor, we have been filled with of the old world, and the Hierarchs of two Frovinces of the Canadian Church assembled to greet him at his advent to you. By whom was all this old ained? For whom were these blessings and honors intended? Neither the Providence of God, which directed all, nor the high personages who contributed each in his own sphere, to work out the Divine purpose, had in view the personal exaitation of the lowly priest; but they honoured our office in us, and us for the sole sake of our office, the hierarchichal principle represented in us, and the gracts of which we are the bearer to you. For the perfecting of the salats, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ. Search now your sonls, dearly beloved, examine the motives that induced you to employ your time and thought and cultivated taste in devising so many symbols of reverence, admiration and heartfelt welcome for us, and elicited the enthusiastic manifestations of your filial love and devotion, which met our looks on every side, in the thoroughfares of your city and within the Church, on the day that we arrived to take possession of this our Mee: and say, were not, the principle dren of Jerusalem : "Suffer little children outhfares eryonr city and within the Church, on the day that we arrived to take possession of this our Nee; and say, were not the principle and the motive operating in the minds of the Clerry and people of Kingston precisely those to which we have referred? Are they not, as we stated in the beginning, the counterpart of our preparation for you? Are they not the expression of your lively faith and fervent piety? our preparation for you? Are they not the expression of your lively faith and fervent piety? We venture to characterize the sublimity of your spirit and the depth of your religieus feeling in the language of the Abostie, St. Paul to the Galatians, you received me as an angel of God, even as Jesus Christ." We thank Our Good God for it, and have already communicated to the Holy Father and the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda our special cause of thankfulness, that not only did the Most Illustrious and Most Rev. Prelates of this and the adjacent Province gather around us with greeting at our Installation, but we were cheered and encouraged by admirable addresses presented to us by our Revarend Clercy, the Religious Communities and our faithful laity, expressing in the fullest and most unreserved manner their desire to make us happy in our ministry amongst them, and to co-operate with us in every work that we shall deem fit to undertake for the promotion of religion and education, piety and charity in our Diocess.

For this "I will bless the Lord at all times:

motion of religion and education, piety and charity in our Diocesa.

For this "I will bless the Lord at all times: His praise shall be ever in my mouth:" "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and let all that is within me bless His holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and never forget all he hath done for thee." To you also, dearly beloved in Christ, we owe praise and thanksgiving, for your correspondence with God's mercles. We shall always remember it; and our prayer shall be, that this plous disposition may abide in you, and be strengthened, and transmitted to the next generation. We bless you with our whole heart, for you have made us happy in our coming to you. We pray "the Father of mercles and God of all comfort, who comforteth us in our tribulation, that we may also be able to comfort them who are in all distress." We bless our Clergy, that they may grow in hollness of sacerdotal virtue, and succeed in their mission to God's people. We bless our religious Communities, that they may grow in hollness of sacerdotal virtue, and succeed in their mission to God's people. We bless our religious Communities, that they may grow in hollness of sacerdotal virtue, and succeed in their mission to God's people. We bless our religious Communities, that they may grow in hollness of sacerdotal virtue, and succeed in their mission to the higher perfection of the Evangelical Counsels, and may insure great giory to God. not only in their own lives, but in the sanctification of those committed to their charge, of the children especially, who are the hope of the future. We bless our faithful laity, that God may preserve in them the strength of faith, the courage of hope, the warmth of charity, and zeal for our holy religion, which is their glory before angels and men, and to us a pledge of good and usern! works, We should be ungrateful were we to forget our duty to the many respectable and influential Protestant gentlemen, representing every learned profession and the superior ecclessatical, ovil, military and social grades, who have

"The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen,"

tion.

Given at Kingston, under our hand and seal, in more imposing finis thirteenth day of May, in the year of our the British Empire."

Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-+ JAMES VINCENT CLEARY.

Signed, by order of His Lerdsbip,
THOMAS KELLY, Secretary.
May 18, 1881.

# JAMES REDPATH.

At the speech made by James Redpath mmediately previous to his departure for Ireland, he gave the following advice to his audience :-

"Boycott Belfast linen, for it is Orange linen, until the Orangemen join the Land League. Never drink anything made in England, never wear or buy any goods woven or spun in England, and never eat or, in fact, never use in any shape anything coming from England until justice is done to Ireland. (Applause.) Go to the people who advertise in the Herald and tell them that not an Irishman will cross their doors if they continue to advertise. (Cheers.) The Jews of this city are not near as numerous as the Irish, yet the Jews brought the Herald grovelling to their feet. This rag attacked them and they made the Herald retract all it said. Yet this very paper is supported by advertisements of Irish girls and Irlahmen. Boycott the Herald in every way possible, for it is the enemy of the whole Irish race, and the libertine that owns it wants to marry Beatrice, one of Queen Victoria's daughters." (Cheers.)

### A HIT.

The cable has been so industrious during the past week in the transmission of wellconcocted falsehoods, that we are tempted to try our hand at forecasting the probable drift in import of next week's special correspondence. May 14th It is reliably stated that Parnell will shandon all opposition to the Land Bill,

and will shortly elope to the Continent with Gladstone's daughter. His frequent absence from the House thus stands explained. May 15th. A horrible plot has just been discovered to blow up the Isle of Wight with

gun-cotton, of which a pound and a half have already been seized. May 16th. Archbishop Croke and Arch-

bishop McCabe fought it out this morning at early hour, in the court-yard of Dublin Castle. Archbishop McHale was referee. The Government champion was victorious in three rounds, and punished his opponent severely.

May 17th. The Pope has formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the extreme Nihilist party at Geneva, and will shortly visit England to direct in person their movements there.

May 18th. Gladstone's hat blew off to-day on the Strand, and was only captured after a sharp run. Several Fenian emissaries were noticed in Surrey, only five miles distant, and are supposed to be at the bottom of this affair, which was promptly reported to the police.

May 19. A boy, with a Krupp gun, took deliberate aim at Gladstone this morning, fired, and blew a hole an inch square in his new 20 shilling hat. It will be remembered that the hat blown off on the Strand day before yesterday is now in the hands of the police as circumstantial evidence.

Later .- Gladstone is not fatally killed .-Toronto Tribune.

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

A large meeting of Catholics was held Sunday afternoon to make arrangements to welcome Archbishop Hannon on his return to

It is worthy of note that two of the principal English Scientific journals-the Zoologist and the Journal of Botany-are edited by Catholics, the former by Mr. J. E. Harting, and the latter by Mr. James Britten.

The Princess Massimo has remitted to the Holy Father the sum of \$2,000, which the Count de Chambord subscribes every year towards Peter Pence. The devotion of this scion of a kingly house to the faith of his fathers and to the Holy See is a grand ex-

ample at the present day. At Dallas, Texas, the other day, a poor widow who had been sick for some time, feeling that death was near at hand, sent for a Protestant minister to come and administer spiritual consolation to her in her expiring moments. The divine gentleman did not feel called upon to answer the summons of a person so very obscure, and did not go. Thereupon the distressed widow sent one of her little children for a Catholic priest, who came. He remained with her until she had crossed over the river, administering spiritual consolation according to the desire of her heart. Here is, indeed, a very marked contrast in the practical benevolence of Catholicism and Protestantism. Ours is a Protestant country, but we need more of the practical religion and benevolence of the "Mother Church." But the contrast did not end with the death of the poor widow. Some disposition must be made for her children and as she was a Protestant of course they (the Protestent), thought they ought to be left with them. Therefore, when they learned that the Catholics were arranging to take and raise the little orphans, they became very wroth, and swore this should not be. Whereupon the police were called upon to prevent the priest from taking the children. But the police would have nothing to do with it, and so the Catholics, who had the best right to them, will train the tender minds of the deceased widow's children. What a sad commentary is this upon the genuineness of the religion of the church that refused the widow consolation. It is truly all vanity and vexation of the spirit and hollow mockery .- Texas Eagle.

### THE PERILS OF THE DEEP. A WARNING TO NAVIGATORS.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfid., May 28 .- The iron steamship Rauzane, laden with copper ore, during a fog, collided with an ice floe off Gull Island, and the bow stove in. The vessel was in a critical condition, but owing to the water-tight compartments and the exertions of the crew she got safely into port. The ice pack, now travelling southward, is one of the most extensive which ever passed the shores of Newfoundland. It must within a few days intercept the track of all ocean steamers between Great Britain and the United States. Wending their way southward, over the great Banks of Newfoundland, are also countless icebergs of huge and un-

The President on Friday appointed O. Kaylo, of Indiana, Consul-General of the United States at Berlin, Prussia.

wonted size.

The Pacific Railway Syndicate have bought the line of steamers plying from Victoria to Paget Sound, B.C., for \$200,000.

Commander Evans, of the ill-fated steamer Doterel, says that he is convinced that it was the forward magazine which exploded.

At a recent public dinner at Loughborough, General Burnaby was not satisfied with proposing the health of "The Queen and Em-This Pastoral shall be read in each church of the diocese on the first Sunday after its receptive to the toast-list, but insisted on describing her the toast-list, but insisted on describing her in more imposing fashion as "Empress of

### ROUND THE WORLD.

Prince Milan is to be crowned King of Serbla.

Francisco Sans, director of the museum at Madrid, is dead.

A Russian newspaper has been established at Sofia, Bulgaria.

A woollen mill with a capital of \$50,000 is to be established at Yarmouth, N.S. Bishop Sweeney of St. John, N.B., left Eng-

land for St. John via Rimouski on the 27th

of May.

It is reported that Childers, Secretary of War, will shortly become Chancellor of the

Exchequer. Lord Westminster, Ambassador at Madrid will probably succeed Sir E. Thornton at

Washington. than head pomp and circumstance through-

out the States Monday. The death from apoplexy is announced of Signor Melegari, the Italian Minister Pleni-

potentiary to Switzerland. A schooner flying the English flag has been searched near Stax, on suspicion of carrying arme, by a French man-of-war.

Mr. Claude N. Chipman, aged 22, son o Mr. E. W. Chipman, of the Canadian Pacific Bailway, was drowned at Fort Benton on the Dr. Kingden, Coadjutor Bishop-elect of St.

John, N.B., is on his way to this country. He intends to proceed to Quebec on a visit to His Lordship. A large bell, destined for the church in the

new colony of the Notre Dame des Anges, de Montauban, was blessed at the Basilica Quebec, yesterday. The Mayor of London, Ont., has received a despacth from Queen Victoris, expressing her

sorrow and deep sympathy with the bereaved families of that city. The St. Petersburg press is greatly exercised over the changes in the Bulgarian con-

stitution which are being inaugurated by Prince Alexander. Lord Ampthill (Lord Odo Russel) will shortly leave Berlin for Carlsbad, whence he intends to come to London to take his seat in

the House of Lords. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monklands Iron & Coal Co., held in Glasgow yesterday, it was decided to wind up the affairs of the company.

The amalgamated iron workers union of Cincinnati has ordered a strike, to commence at midnight to-night, which will throw 2,000 men out of employment.

The Bey of Tunis has disregarded the pro-

tests of England, Italy and Turkey, and will go to Goletta to take part in the formal transfer of the French protectorate. Ayoob Khan is reported to be endeavoring to collect troops at Herat, and has is-ued a

proclamation calling upon the people to regard him as the champion of Islam. The Arabs in Tunis are endeavoring to stir up the people against France and create trouble, by the report that their country has

been sold to France for 100,000 francs. A band of outlaws rode into the town of Mountain Home, Ark., on Wednesday night, plundered some stores, robbed a safe of \$40,-000 and blew up the building with powder.

The look-out party at St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., captured five deserters on Saturday. Three of them belonged to the 101st Regiment, and the other two to the 19th Regiment.

The Ku-Klux gang recently shot down two men in their doors at night in Duke county, Ohio, and notified two men, near l'alestine, O., to leave on penulty of death.

The General Assembly of the Scotch Free

Church, by 440 to 218, has approved the suspension of Smith as a teacher in Aberde University, in consequence of his heretical writing. The City Council, of Winnipeg, have re-

commended the granting of a bonus of \$200,000 to: the Westbourne & Northwestern Railway, provided the Company make the terminus and headquarters there. The preliminary examination of Midhat

Pasha, accused of complicity in the murder of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, has been commenced. The French Consul at Smyrna is blamed for sheltering him, and will probably not return to his post.

Mother St. Catherine (Time); Mother St. George (Vanfelson) and Mother St. Marie (Cimon) of the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, left yesterday accompanied by Bishop Racine, for St. Jean, to establish a branch of the institution in that place. A deputation from the Counties of Renfrew.

Pontiac and Ottawa are en route for Quebec to ask the Government either to extend the Q., M., O. & O. Railway from Aylmer to near Portage du Fort, or grant a subsidy of \$7,000 per mile to a company.

Secretary Blaine has informed a representaive of the American Hebrew congregations that instructions regarding the persecution of the Jews in Russia, as far as American subjects are concerned, are being prepared for transmission to the United States Minister at St. Petersburg.

A cable dated London, May 23rd, says :---Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, annonness that the name of the Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment (100th) will be changed to that of "The Leinster Regiment," being associated with the 109th, under the new system of territorial regiments. The Whitechapel District Board of Public

Works is taking measures to check the overcrowding of emigrants there en route to America from the continent. They are consigned by hundreds to agents in London, and sleep crowded together in low lodging-houses without regard to health or decency.

Says the London World :- I suppose primroses will now become the emblem of Lord Beaconsfield and Conservatism, as are violets identified with Napoleon III. and the Empire. Strange that these simple and beautiful flowers should be associated with what is neither simple nor beautiful-Imperialism!

The following explains itself :-- Boston May 26.—To Paddy Ryan, Albany, N.Y.— Wili you fight Sullivan with gloves for \$2,000? Reply. (Signed,) P. E. Campbell." " Albany, May 26 .- P. E. Campbell, Boston. Mass.—I will fight Sullivan, it challenged, for nothing less than \$5,000, with bare knuckles in the open air. (Signed) Paddy Ryan."

The mysterious correspondent of the Intransigeant in St. Petersburg writes that the Empress recently discovered between the leaves of her prayer-book a sheet of paper with a pen-and-ink drawing on each side... Both sketches represented a gibbet, on one of which Hessy Helimann was seen hanging, and on the other her Majesty. Beneath were written the words, "An eye for an eye. Your child will meet the same fate as mine." Empress is said to have fainted on reading this lugubrious threat.

# FRARFUL DISASTER.

Collapse of an Excursion Steamer -Dreadful Loss of Life.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

LIST OF DEAD.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

London, Ont., May 24 -A frightful calamto occurred on the river this evening at 6 o'clock. The steamer Victoria, with over deck when the Victoria capsized. He gives 600 excursionists on board, was returning the following account of the dread disaster :-from Spring Bank, and when near the Cove Railway bridge, about one mile below the city, the boat suddenly collapsed, like an egg shell, and became a total wreck, level with the water's edge. All the passengers were instantly plunged into the stream, more than half of them being underneath the debris. The first news which reached the city was brought by survivors who straggled through the streets wet and weary. The news fell like a thunderbolt, and a stampede took place for the spot. Arriving here a horrible sight met the view. Some 50 or 60 bodies had already been recovered, and were lying on the green sward, some distance up the bank. Those arriving from the city from every direction crowded around, anxious to see if any of their relatives were on board. About 1,000 families were represented on the excursion. The wail of anguish that srose at the sight of the victims was heartrending. Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters rushed about panic-stricken, endeavoring to identify their friends. By seven o'clock about 80 bodies were recovered from and under the wreck, where the water is some two feet in depth. Almost every minute some poor victim was brought to the surface and conveyed in strong and willing arms to the bank. The steamer Princess Louise was early brought to the scene and the victims placed on the upper deck. Fires were lit on the bank overlooking the river and petroleum torches were brought and the search continued into the | sank to the bottom of the river, but, touching night. Up to the present hour, 11 o'clock. about 150 corpses have been secured. Among the dead are Mr James Robertson, Manager of the Bank of British North America; Mr J E Meredith, Clerk of the Division Court; Wm | pulled me frequently underneath. I got clear McBride, City Assessor and Secretary of the of these, and once more attempted to reach Western Fair Association; Mrs William Ash. | the shore, but became unconscious, and would bury, William Millman, Montreal, commercial agent, and his two sons, and J. Rogers, some kind hand pulled me ashore. After I plumber. All is confusion at the present moment. The landing at the foot of Dundas street is now crowded with people, all waitin breathless expectation for the arrival of the steamer Princess with the bodies. The total loss will aggregate 175. Among the bodies recovered are: John There have tosts and axes sent down, "I will stay shoemaker; Miss Cox. Neilie, Johnny and here and see what I can do to save life." An Willie Morrison, three children of Jus. Morrison son, merchant, of London East: Lillan Sirinner, Hobbs, a plumber, and three children: A. Westman, Lizzie Baskerville, datzatet of a workman at Carling's Brewery: John Darch, Fou want to see real danger, go on the lakes, sen., Miss Connell, whom they tried for two hours to resuscitate, but ineffectually: Willie The words were hardly out of his lips before

and Albert Trimble. The full list cannot yet be obtained. All is in the deepest confusion. The newspaper staffs, like all else, are sadly demoralized, all having friends involved in the calamity. The whole city seems almost demented to-

Mathews, night editor of the Advertiser, lost

wife, two children, and sister-in-law, Jennie

Coughlin. Mr. J. siddons, of the Customs.

lost one boy; Dr. Oronhyatekha lost a boy,

aged 10. Miss Bayley is among the missing;

also Alice Deadmen, of New Brighton, a

daughter of Mrs. Griffiths, of Brock street,

The accident was certainly due to gross carelessness. The beat was overcrewded to a disgraceful extent. The Manager, Mr. Geo. Parish, was expostulated with by several at Spring Bank, and urged not to let the boat go out in that overcrowded condition; but he is reported to have replied: "All right. I know my business," or something of that sort. Mr. Samuel Stewart, stove merchant, one of those who protested, left the boat at Spring Bank with his family. Several hundred more remained there, unable to get passage. They had to walk home, a distance of four miles, to-night, no conveyance of any kind being available. The telephone was in constant use between the Water-works and the city by friendly inquirers. This disaster will put an end to pleasure steamer business, as hereafter people will not venture. The river, which has been the subject of many jokes and puns on account of its supposed shallowness, is in reality in many places 20 or 30 feet deep.

LONDON, May 25 .- (The two gentlemen mentioned as Montrealers, who are victims of the catastrophe, were Messrs. W. H. McK. Millan and S. V. Venning. The former, though not a resident of Montreal, was wellknown to the trade here, being traveller with S. Creenshields, Son & Co., of this city, and had may friend here. Mr. S. V. Venning was the representative in Canada of Venning. Brothers & Co., manufacturers' agents, of Chicago, who have a branch office in Mon-Both gentlemen were members of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Associa-

tion.) Hundreds of householders are plunged in grief at the loss of friends and acquaintances, and the merry crowd who struggled for place as the boat left the dock at the foot of Dundas street were next seen as corpses stretched side by side on the green bank they had no doubt admired as they sailed down. The catastrophe is one that can scarcely be appreciated in all its magnitude, but if the roofs of all the houses in London could be raised to-day the scenes of woe would make the strongest man weep. The city is in sack-cloth and ashes. Few but have lost relatives and connections, and none but have been bereft of friends.

It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the ill-fated Victoria reached Spring Bank on her last trip. Both the upper and lower decks were crowded, and a large number of the pleasure seekers remained on board to return on the same boat. Everyone was anxious to secure a place, and in a few moments every portion of standing or sitting The Inspector seems to think that the maroom was fully occupied. The number on jority of those on the lower deck must have board is variously estimated at from 600 to been drowned. 800, probably neares the initer, a number al-

Mr. B. Dolbear, wife and two children, were on the upper deck of the ill-fated steamer at the time of the accident. He states that at Spring Bank, before leaving, he heard of an order being given by the Captain to allow no more passengers on the boat, otherwise he would not be responsible for her safety. A few minutes after they started, and owing to the swaying of the crowd, she lurched heavily until her arrival at the "point of death," when running well in towards shore the movements of the passenfor all hands to keep steady, otherwise they would be capsized. This appeared to be a warning to take the other side of the boat, which was done and the effect on the upper deck was a general giving way of the supports, dropping the whole party into the river. Mr. Dolbeer, with the baby, got over the wire in the hull. His wife and little CAPT. RANKIN'S STATEMENT daughter jumped after the latter, falling into the water, but caught a gentleman's coat and was lifted beside her parents, after which they were rescued all right.

"About half-past five we were coming very slow by Griffith's Dam, and I went up to Captain Rankin and remarked, "You have a big crowd to-day, Captain." "Yes, I couldn't keep the people off. They would crowd on. although I told them there were two more boats coming atter." I left him then, and hardly turned away when I noticed the water rushing in down below over the bottom deck. As I looked down the staircase, I noticed the water ankledeep down below. The crowd seemed excited, and kept rushing from one side to the other. Captain Rankin told them repeatedly to stand still and not crowd so much to the side. The boat now commenced rocking, and the people all rushed to the north side, when the boat went over on her side. and a terrific crash followed, the whole of the upper deck coming crashing around us. 1 was instantly hurled into the water, and my companion with me, a struggling mass. never lost my presence of mind, but grasped something, and, by a desperate effort, pulled myself up to the roof, where I found I had a small breathing space of a few inches between the river and the roof. I was comparatively safe in this position, notwithstanding that an aged man and others, who were struggling in a heap, were pulling and hanging to me. The steam and hot water now noured along the roof of the deck, scorching my face and taking my breath away. I became unconscious and let go my hold, and the solid bottom, it seemed to give me fresh energy, and I struggled through a lot of bodies, and, what was almost worse, a lot of wires, which got tangled in my feet, and have perished in the struggling mass had not lay there exhausted for a few minutes, I saw Captain Rankin coming and said to him: "How did you escape, Captain?" "I never left the pilot house," replied the Captain. He asked me to run up to town as fast as I could and give the news at the dock to elderly man who was standing near me before the accident said it amused him to see people alarmed at sailing along a river like the Thames, and in such boats as these. "If Glass and Miss Fanny Cooper, daughter of he was hurled to the bottom of the river be John Cooper, his affianced (these two were | neath a struggling mass of people, from which sitting together when the machinery was he never came up till drawn out by the poles

observed to fall over upon them). Mr. and hooks of the rivermen. The scenes are described as heartrending. his wife and two children. Harry Smart, of A mother might be heard exclaiming: "It the Free Press composing room, lost his is my girl; it is my girl. That's her dress. Give her to me, my darling Katie." Or the father could be heard, in broken accents of grief, "It is my boy, my little Harry. This will kill his mother. This is a woeful day for me. Cruel, cruel river!"

The case of Mr. John Mustell, a blacksmith, of London South, was witnessed, and the scene was one which will never be effaced from memory. The constable endea-voured to keep Mr. Mustell from going on the Princess Louise in search of his daughter. "I'm going"—"There is no power on earth that can stop me "—" You can't keep me from my child," cried the stalwart man. his way through all barriers, the distracted father rushed over the deck, up and down and between the ghostly aisles, searching, with throbbing temple and burst-ing heart, for his darling—"his fair Precilla." At last he discovered the well-known dress, and close alongside of an aged man lay, in the embrace of death, the darling of his household, his fair Precilla, a beautiful girl of eight or ten years of age. To snatch her in his arms was the work of an instant, but the stern officer of the law was there as well. "You are not allowed to take away any person, sir. If you wait, the steamer will take your child up with the rest.' "The steamer will never take my Precilla. I'll take her myself," said the heart-broken father as he passed on towards the gangway. Mr. Thomas Stevens, who lost his entire

family by the sad affair, would not give up hopes of one little boy until a couple of hours had elapsed. He kept rubbing away, saying, "I know he will survive it. Keep at it for God's sake." At last be gave up in despair, and said, "I guess I'll jump over too." was led away from the sad scene, or it is probable he would have met the same fate as his loved ones.

A mother, whose child had been torn from her by the rush, saw the little thing's clothing appear above the water. With a cry of "there's my darling," she rushed waist-deep into the water and clasped her dead child in her arms. A couple of men dragged the mother and child ashore with considerable difficulty. This was no sooner done than the mother pressed her babe to her bosom, and with a cry rushed up the shore and was soon lost to view. It was quite evident that the poor woman's reason was temporarily dethroned by the catastrophe.

Nicholas Wilson, the Dundas street clothler. who was on the ill-fated boat with his wife, had a very hard and desperate struggle for life. Mr. Wilson was thrown completely under the water, and almost suffocated. On coming to the surface, he saw his wife struggling in the water, and went to her assistance. With the aid of some on-lookers, the couple managed to reach the shore, thoroughly exhausted.

Dr. Wilson, in conversation with Inspector Gurd, that gentleman remarked that when the boat began to rock the boiler left its place on the lower deck, tearing away some of the posts which supported the upper deck, and thus causing the upsetting of the Victoria.

William Sirer, living on Clarence street.

together out of proportion to the capacity of the boat.

Mr. B. Dolbear, wife and two children, was hurled into the water with 500 others;

Mr. B. Dolbear, wife and two children, was hurled into the water with 500 others;

Rye's boys; John Vickers, of Komoks, have also my daughter Lizzie, who was standing near me at the time. I sank to the bottom, but managed to climb on the people, but in turn was climbed upon by others. I then exerted myself for a final struggle, and got on the top again and reached shore. I then went to work and assisted in saving fifteen others from the struggling, seething mass. My little girl was rescued by a Frenchman by the name of Forget. The screams which arose from the drowning gers became too great, and an order was given mass was terrific. Mr. Soper showed our reporter his arms, which were fearfully scratched and burned, caused by the drowning Every kind of coffin is in use, and the dead people climbing over him.

"There's another," was an oft-repeated expression heard from the crowd which lined the bank as the gang of men working on the wreck and in the river brought to the surface another body. Miss Lillie Skinner, daughter of ex-Ald. Skinner, was lost under especially painful circumstances. Her brother Will swam with her until within a few feet of shore when she was grasped by some drowning person and taken out of his reach. Mr. Skinner was so exhausted that he had not strength enough to reach out his hand to save his sister. Thus a brother had to see his sister drown before his very eyes and not able to save her.

There are already 28 persons known to be dead from the Catholic communion. They are being prepared at once for burial. More are expected to come in, mostly women and children. A solemn service will be held on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, at which all the priests will assist, and the Bishop will preach a sermon. Almost all business is at a standstill. Crowds line the streets discussing the calamity. The burial of the victims is at this hour (2.30) proceeding. A solemn stillness pervades the city. Flags are at halfmast, and the bells are tolling a knell.

The following is a complete list of the dead :--

Ashbury, William; Amesburg, Minnie Abbott, Hudson: Anderson, H. Bond, R Chas; Burns, James; Burns, Ida Baskerville, Lizzle; Baskerville, John Bailey, Rosa; Breeze, —; Box, Emma Butins, Maud; Butins, Ida; Beeban, Mr; Beaton, Lillie; Beaton, Harry; Batchelor, Ida; Boon, John; Bebban, Mrs; Bebban (child)

Boone, Jno. Clark, John; Connell, Maria; Coughlin, Jennie; Cline, Miss W; Cornish, Miss; (2) Cole, Albert; Conroy, H; Cooper, Fanny; Craddock, May; Curran, Mrs John; Caldwell, Samuel; Cameron, Mrs. Jno; Chaley, Willie;

Collins, Lizzie; Craddock, Mr.

Dubeau, Mrs; Dyer, Mm; Darcy, John;

Darcy, James; Deacon, W S; Diver, Mr;

Diver, Mrs and two children; Dennis, Hannah; Deadman, Alice; Davidson, Thos; Dogan, William; Dogan (child).

Edmunds, Mr, and two children; Evans, Mrs and two children; Elliot, Jessie; Ed-

wards, Master; Edwards, Master. Fcx, Misses [2]; Fitzgibbons, Rich; Ferguson, Miss; Fryer, Mr, sr; Fryer, Mr, jr; Fryer, Mrs and niece; Ferrogoods, Master; Ferrogoods, Master.

Graham, Joseph; Gibson, Miss; Gibson, Miss; Glass, Willie; Goss, Miss; Gain, Joseph; Gilling, Walter; Griffith, Julia; Gorman, Chas; Graydon, Master; Galvin,

M; Galvin (child); Grafton, Polly, Hobbs, Mr; Heron, Mrs; Hall, Benj; Hall, Mrs; Harris, Jas; Hogan, Minnie; Hearn, James; Heeman, Mrs and child; Hockin, Mrs; Hay, William.

Irons, Mrs; Jones, -; Jones, Mrs; Jones, Annie; Johneon, Jas.

Kelly, Mrs; Kell, J; Kilburn, Mrs; Kil-

burn, J W; Kendrick, Miss.
Laskie, Mrs W; Laskie (child); Latham, Dolly; Lamour, Willie; Lamour, George; Lawson, Miss; Leclair, Johnny; Loughrey, Eddy; Lester, Thomas; Loney, Miss M T. Meredith, JC; Millman, WH; Matthews.

Mrs Chas; McPherson, Mary; McPherson, Kittle; McIntosh, Ada; Maddiver, W; Mc-Allister, Annie; Mustili, Priscilla; Meckay, Mrs; Martin, Chas; Moore, John; McDonald, Miss; McGillivray, Mrs M G; Mooney, H C Millman, (child); Millman, —; Maddiner W; Mahoney, Miss; Morris (child); Markham, R; Maston, Nellie; Murray, Mr Scott McBride, Wm; Morrison, Nellie; Morrison, John; Morrison, Bertle; McMorgan, Mrs W McLennan, Mr; Magee, Marvey; Middleton, Miss; Moore, Mr John; McKay, Miss Mooney, Fred; Mathews, (child); McCragan Mrs; McLennan, Mrs; McConnell, Miss; Morris; J; Morris, Mrs J; Matson, Nellie.

Oronhytekha, Master; Owens, Master; O'Rourke, Lawrence; O'Connell, Maria. Pike, Wm; Prescott, Emma; Prescott Nellie; Pendegrast, James; Phillips, Joseph and two children; Parish, H; Pile, Samuel Powell, Master; Powell, Master; Pehls, S; Perkins, J.

Quinn, Margaret. Rogers, J; Robertson, Mr.

Siddons, W J; Stevely, Willie; Stuart, Lizzie; Stewart, E; Smith, Edwin; Smith Arville; Smith, O; Smith, Mis; Smith, Minnie : Smith William ; Street, George ; Shore, Alfred; Short, James; Short, William; Stonehouse, Mrs; Stevens, Mrs Thomas and three children; Smallman, Mr and two children Shipley, Master; Shipley Master; Smart, Mrs H; Smart (child); Skinner, Lillie; Scott Mrs W; Shores; Stephens, Thomas; Stevens Frank; Stevens, Mrs F and four children Shag, Henry; Share, F; Swanville, Miss Scott, Mrs W; Siddons, Charley.

Thayer, Mr; Talhan, Dollie; Thorough good, Geo, and two children; Taylor, Mrs; Tremer, Willie; Tremer, George; Tremer, Mrs George ; Terney, Mrs M. Vick, Richard.

Weatherhead, Jas; Wall, Mrs; Wall, John Walsh, George; Walsh, Patrick; Wallace Thomas; Wiseman, Mrs W; Wiseman, Glenrith; Westman, Willie; Wastle, Alfred; Welch, Joseph; Wannacot, Wm.

Young, Joseph. LONDON, May 26, evening.—This has been day of interments. From early dawn till dark the streets were filled with funeral processions, which met at all corners, seven of them joining at one spot on the route. The scenes in the streets were indescribable. Prayers were uttered as the processions moved, while sobbing and wailing were heard on every side. At the graves the incidents of the agonizing occasion cannot be imparted by means of cold type. The air was full of the most doleful and heart-piercing cries, while women fainted and the strong men wept. To tell of all the deeds of generosity and self-sacrifice would fill a column. Offers of pecuniary assistance have come in very liberally, but so far the city has not felt it necessary to accept the kind offers. The body of Wm. Hey, a school teacher of Wilson Grove, was found this evening. There are yet four missing. The bell on the City Hall tolled from sunrise to sunset, and the city generally was wrapped in the trappings of wee. Every description of vehicle was pressed into service as a means of conveying the bodies or moving friends to the ceme teries, hackmen, draymen and livery keepers reaping a rich harvest, and the instances of extortion were numerous.

The bodies of Emma Jane Box, aged 22;

been recovered.

There are many strangers on the streets from the country parts and neighboring towns. The feeling abroad is one of utter desolation. In several cases entire families. with one or two exceptions, have been wiped out. For instance, that of Mr. James Coughlin, whose children and granschildren, numbering five, are lying dead in the house. He is thus left alore. His daughter Jennie was married to a young man named Swazze the day before; the couple were both drowned. The family of Mr. Hall loses five in one house. are being conveyed to the burying-ground by every class of vehicle. The remains of Mr. William McBride were carried in a light waggon, followed by a procession a mile long. Men can hardly speak to each other without breaking down. Friends pass each other merely with a silent nod of recognition. The whole affair is most heartbreaking to the community. The scenes in the afflicted households are terrible, and trying to the strongest nerves. The clergymen, who have worked nobly all through, are tired out, and cannot reach the graves fast enough. In many cases the members of different families are put in one grave. The different societies are on hand, and doing their utmost to facilitate the burial.

The man who remained yesterday at the Drill Shed unidentified, proves to be James Pilkey, of Hamilton. His remains were taken care of by his wife this forencon.

Mr. Thos. Smith, of London West, who had charge of the refreshment stand, saw the approach of the disaster. He immediately caught hold of his little brother-in-law. Johnny McDonald, saying, "Ill save you, Johnny, if I die myself!" at the same time telling him to jump on his back. While thus making his way for the shore, a man caught hold of Smith's leg, and the two were landed in safety. Smith then turned to and rushed to the side of the boat to see them. rendered noble service in taking the lifeless bodies out of the water, nor did he cease until he almost dropped from sheer exhaustion. He is of the opinion that the accident was caused from the boat being overcrowded.

Mr. Morrison, of London South, who was on board with his family, was thrown into the water, while his wife and children clung to the railing, and were rescued without getting even wet. He states that an order was given to run the boat ashore, but that the boat would not answer to the wheel, and the crowd rushing from side to side caused the framework to separate and the upper deck to go down on the unsuspecting passengers on the lower deck, nearly all of whom were drowned.

The saddest scene on board the boat was for a time, he was about to turn away, when he discovered the corpse of his golden-haired water and the deck, which would little girl. He gathered her in his arms and have saved many had not the others sank down broken-hearted with grief. Beside the body lay that of another little child, whom Mr. Evans did not think belonged to him. An hour later, however, he took his handkerchief, and on wiping off before it went down, and I did all I could to the little face he exclaimed, "My God! here's another little one of mine!" Sitting, nursing and weeping over the inanimate forms of his two dead children, he and in this way were saved. In a few remained for another hour. Near by lay the minutes all who were thus imprisoned were form of a woman, well dressed and comely. Searchers came along one by one, peering wistfully into the upturned faces, and finally someone suggested that the watch of this lady be examined for initials. As the chain was being drawn out, Mr. Evans said: "I know that trinket. Merciful God, it's my wife! Then my two children are still in the water."

Mr. James Robertson, the Manager of the Bank of British North America, was sitting I left the wheel. The stanchions from the so longingly to go that he finally consented on the lower deck smoking and when the main deck are the main supports of the upper to take them, and leaving the dinner-table on the lower deck smoking, and when the main deck are the main supports of the upper upper deck gave way he was crushed below deck. She was well stanchioned; there were the boards and prevented from rising to the no braces. We had life-saving apparatus for surface His body was not recovered for over two hours.

Mr. John Siddons was sitting on the lower deck with several members of his family, and

when the capsize occurred he became wedged in by the falling timbers. As the water reached his neck, however, he managed to free himself and clung to the floating portion of the wreck until rescued. One bright little son was drowned.

An incident that some may regard as prophetic is related by a young man who went down with his cousin. They had spent the day very pleasantly and were in high glee, laughing and chatting with all the freshness of youth. Suddenly the young girl grew grave, and looking at her companion she said: "Oh, Jim, would it be a judgment on us if we should be drowned, as I ran away from home this morning?" Her companion made a light response, and the echo of their laughter had scarcely died away on the evening air when the crash came. The girl was crushed to her death in the water, and the young man, who is a printer of the city, was pressed against the machinery and rendered almost insensible by the escaping steam. By a desperate effort he succeeded in gaining the what we said. They were a pretty hard water, and more dead than alive reached the

William D. Eckert, of London East, says: I was on the upper deek during the passage, and shortly after leaving the dock at Spring Bank, a good many passengers began keeping time with the listing of the steamer, and went as far as they could from side to side each time the vessel surged. Many people made fun of it at first, and a good deal of hallooing was done, such as "Get out your life-boats! Come to have a teeter!" etc., etc. While this was proceeding upstairs, the passengers on the lower deck were running to and fro, endeavoring to keep their feet from getting wet; and fully fifteen inches of water ran from gangway to gangway across that portion of the boat when she surged. The passengers below yelled and screamed in a terrific manner as the vessel continued to lurch, and not a single effort was made to stop the surging by the captain or his brother officers, if there were any on board. Those who could swim were prevented from doing so, first, by the crash of the deck upon their heads, and secondly, in consequence of the crowd of people who were huddled together underneath the lumber. One gentleman, whose name I do not know, swam to and from the wreck a dozen times or more, and saved fourteen or fifteen people who had freed themselves from the floating timbers.

The steamer Victoria was licensed to carry four hundred. It is computed that she had almost double that number on board. The vessel, which is registered at Port Stanley, was laid up on the bank during winter, and it is said her seams opened. She has not been inspected this season. A partial record of names is kept by the

police authorities, but relations take away many dead friends, so that the full extent of the disaster will probably never be known. In numb r of cases, the torn clothing of the young ladies told how desperate the struggle had been for escape from the water or be-

neath the fatal deck, and scarred faces, abrased

We were on the last trip for the day, having made three trips previously. We had never a heavy load going down as there was plenty of room on board, but when we got to the wharf at Springbank there was a large crowd waiting, and before I could get the passengers off the boat, the others rushed on the after part, jumping and climbing in every direction. I ordered them down off the top deck and the main deck, and threatened that I would not leave the wharf till midnight if some of them did not get off. One gentleman, Mr. Powell, of London East, said to me, "You are not going to put me off, are you?" and I said "you had better get off." He did so, and is now alive. Very few paid any attention to my orders, and only about Swayzie, 18; Edward Coughlin, 9; Margaret fifteen or twenty went off the boat. Dyer; B Dyer, 5; Eliza Lawson, 21; W H After we started, a number of people on the Millman, 39; Octavio Millman, 8; Turville Millman, 6; Elizabeth Evans, 35; Fanny ing around. Presently I noticed a slight-ly different action on the boat, and Evans, 9; Saml Evans, 6; Geo Wm Evans, 2; Albert Ernest Evans, 6; Geo Wm being unable to leave my post at the wheel, I sent a boy down to the engineer to ascertain if there was any danger. She was listing some to the starboard, and as I was getting more anxious I sent the boy down again and he returned with word from the engineer that unless we could straighten the boat there was danger. I was looking iorward to a sandbar about 200 yards ahead on which I late the sandbar about 200 yards about 200 yards about 200 yards abou intended to beach the boat. This was my determination because I was begining to get anxious. Just then a couple of row boats came alongside, the occupants of which were racing, and the crowd The engineer then sent up word that I should try and get the crowd to go aft, because the water was coming in. Just then the crowd made a rush to the port side, and as they did so the vessel just took a lurch and went apart, bow down; then the boiler shifted from its position and went through the side. I believe the vessel would have recovered herself only for the boiler going over, and as it went it carried away the main deck stanchions, and that let down the top deck with the crowd that was above. There were not one hundred people on the lower deck, because the space below is largely taken up with the boiler and machinery. The ait part of the boat went down, but the forward part came to the surface, and the boat was spread that in the case of George Evans, of Mait- about six feet apart. The result was that many land street. He came on board, where the of the presengers were imprisoned between bodies were lying, fearful that his family the water and the top deck, which came might be among the lost. After searching down above them, but they had a breathing

> persisted in climbing on the floating deck, thus crushing it down, and smothering those underneath. I rescued one man, who had been under this deck for four minutes prevent the people climbing on it. A great number had the presence of mind to swim out from under the deck at the side or end, drowned, and I then swam to the shore, and sent to the city with all speed for held. The tonnage of the boat was about 190 tons. She was a flat-bottomed scow-shaped at both ends and not think we had more than 450 on board, because there is not standing room on the boat for that number at eight inches space to no braces. We had life-saving apparatus for 400 persons. The boat was going up slowly. and the siphon and pony pump were both working. I attributed the disaster to the fact that the vessel leaked, because when I sent the boy down, the engineer said there was half an arms length of water in the hold. I was praying earnestly that we might reach the sand bank where I intended to beach her until we would get help. I spoke to the people on the upper deck to keep quiet, and they were tolerably agreeable. On the lower deck the purser, a son of manager Parish, had the greatest difficulty. He came up and told me that there was a lot of young fellows below whom it was impossible to keep quiet. I would have run her on the shore only the bank was too steep, and I knew it was no use because she would have turned outwards on striking the bank. The boat was managed by myself an engineer, fireman, two deck-hands and the purser. She now lies in the river with her top works all broken up. I never was asked to run the boat ashore, as was stated by Mr. Parish. The people standing forward of

> > LIST OF INTERMENTS.

the pilot-house were obedient to my orders,

but those on the lower deck would not mind

London, Ont., May 27.—The following were

the interments up to midnight at

crowd.'

MOUNT PLRASANT CEMETERY: Harry M Anderson, city, 8; Minnie E Anderson, London East; Hudson G Abbott, d, city; Jennie M Burns, 13, city; Ida M Burns, city; John Baskerville, 30, city; Annie Baker, Thomas Breeze, London West; Ellen Cornish, 20, city; Charles Gorman, 13, city; Wm E Short, 15, city; Harry Harrison, city; Henry Shane, 12, city; Thomas Lister City; Geo P Tremer, London West; Willie Tremer, London West; Mary P Mc-Phorson, 15, city; Nellie Morrison, 16, London East; John Morrison, 14, London East; Wm Morrison, 4, London East; Emma Prescott, city; A R Fryer, city; Mrs A R Fryer, city; Wm Fryer, citv; Mrs Mary A McLellan, city; Emma Jane Fisher, city; Wm B D Westman, 14, city; Alfred Sloper, 25, city; Wm Wonnocott, 19, city;

Bliza McMorgan, Port Huron, Mich; Fred T Mooney, 7, city; Mrs Mary J Smith, 45, Westminster; Minnie Smith, 7, Westminster; Jas Weatherhead, 38, Westminster; Lizzle E Jones; Wm McBride, 64; city; Rosetta Ann Marham, 8, London West; Gertrude McKay, city; Lillie Skinner, city; Daniel Delling; Mrs Mary Ann Heron, city; Rosetta Bailey, city; Mrs Handy; Nellie Handy; Mrs Emma Dubeau and a two year old child, city; George Hall, 29, city; Wm Hardy, John Wall, city; Martha Wall, city; Priscilla Musetill, 13, city; Wm S Glass, 23, city; Fannie D Cooper, 19, city Saml D Colville, city; Harry Magee, 15, city Irville E Smith, 21, Westminster; Saml Edmonds, city; W C Edmonds, city; Benj Hall, 25, city; Mrs B Hall, city; one year old child of Mrs Pike; E Chapman, city; Mrs Margaret Grafton, 19, city; R H Vick, 16, Burdock Blood Bitters is the Multum in the city; E A Smith, city.

AT ST. PETER'S R C. CEMETERY. arms and limbs gave evidence of injuries that | vin, 27; Mary Gulvin, 4, city; Patrick Walsh, | many dollars in doctor's bills.

undoubtedly went far towards hastening death by drowning. On the faces of four or five bodies, there were bruises and abrasions which rendered identification most difficult.

Very many of the passengers were stunned by the hurricane deck when it fell, and by this means those who could swim were prevented from doing so

London, May 26.—Capt. Rankin who had charge of the ill-fated Victoria at the time of charge of the ill-fated Victoria at the time of charge of the ill-fated Victoria statement: lin, 13, city; John Pendergast, 36, city.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH CEMETERY. Jas Perkin, 9, city; Miss McPherson, 13, London West.

WOODLAND CEMETERY.

James Short, city; Annie Mathews, 23, London West; Geo W Mathews, 2, London West; Henry Hayman, 37, London East; West; Heary and 2, London East; Harry Abey, 12, London East; Maria E Kendrick, city; Mary Stevens, 33, London West; Elle Stevens, 12, London West; Thos Stevens, 5 London West; Mary Stevens, 3; Elizabeth Smart, 26; Laura Smart, 8 months; Jane Evans, 2; Albert Ernest Evans; James Robertson, all of city; Charles Siddons, London South; Miss Mackay, city; Wm B D Westman, 14, London South; George Smart, 5, city; Alice M Deadman, 21, London South; Lettie Warrick, 21; Fred Roe, 17, city; Simon Peter Graham, 13, city; Mary Jane Gra-Kelley, city; Adeline McIntosh, 11, city; Dolly Latham, 8, city; Mary Craddock, 18 city; W H Dyer. 45, city.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY. Mrs Wm Scott, 38, city; Jos. Elliott, 12,

INTERBED ABROAD.

Julia A Griffiths, 17, Brock Street Cemetery; Henry W H Oronbyatekha, 10, Belleville; Janet Middleton, 17, Galt; Lizzie Shipley, 15, Falkirk; Minnie Shipley, 12, Falkirk; Annie Foxton, 22, Clinton; Jane Foxton, 20, Clinton; Henry Whalley, 21, Clinton; Albert Cole, 15, St Thomas; Mrs Kilburn, 20, Kilworth; Wm Hay, 24, Pinkerton; Hannah Denis, 25, Palermo: Joseph Pilkey 18, Hamilton, 186 Palermo; Joseph Pilkey, 18, Hamilton; Julia Ann McEllistrewn, 21, Galt; Henry Anderson, 10, country; Harvey Smith, 21, Brock Street Cemetery; M Ferguson's son, 10, Birr; Mrs W Ashbury, St Johns; Wm Nixon, 14, Brock street; Samuel Pile, 23, country; Hiram Dwyer, Rochester; Mrs Hiram Dwyer, Rochester, and their two children.

London, May 27 .- This forenoon a solemn funeral service was held in St. Peter's Cathedral in commemoration of the dead. numbering 54, of the Catholic community. The music was especially impressive and ap. propriate. The bishop wore black crape, while the priests at the alter were habited in the same sombre color. The fanctuary and the pulpit were also heavily draped in black. The solemn High Mass of requiem was sung by the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, assisted by the Rev. Father Cummins as Deacon, and Rev. Father O'Keefe as sub-Deacon. Rev. Fathers Tiernan and O'Mahony assisted the Bishop's throne. The Bishop delivered a very eloquent discourse, during which not a dry eye was to be seen in the church.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. W. H. McK. Millman in her sad affliction. It appears that her husband, who was wellknown in London and throughout the West registered to carry 400 passengers. I do from his commercial connection in Montreal. had no intention of going down the river on Tuesday, as he rather disliked the water. At the dinner-table, however, his two boys, to each person. The boiler left the deck before whom he was devotedly attached, pressed him hurriedly they ran down to the dock and got aboard the Victoria. They were lost to-

> The jury re-assembled this afternoon to hear evidence. About fifteen witnesses have been secured already, and it is probable that 100 will be summoned. The schools have been closed since the accident, but will re-

open on Monday next. The Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, in an interview to-day, said :- " I think I am now in a position to say that all the cases where assistance was required have received all needful attention, and I think it will not be necessary to take up subscriptions for this purpose through the city, nor will we need to accept the generous offers made by the various cities and towns so promptly tendered us. But upon investigation, if it should be needed there are hundreds of ready hands who will gladly undertake to provide all that is required." It has now been resolved, if any mounment is erected, to erect the same in Victoria Park, within the city limits, rather

than in another cometery. Captain Rankin is reported having lost his reason. Last night chloroform was administered, and ice applications kept up without cessation. The Captain has the sympathy of many in his distress. He presented a woeful appearance after the disaster, and lears are entertained that the unfortunate man will permanently lose his reason.

Concluded on Eighth Page.

FROM THE HUB.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in .- Boston Globe.

Holloway's Pills .- In general debitity, mental depression, and nervous irriabillity there is no medicine which operates[so like a charm as these famous Pills. They purify the blood, soothe and strengthen the nerves and system, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and, in fact, make the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. They may be recommended most unreservedly as the very best family medicine in existence. Though so powerfully efficacions, they are singularly mild in their operation, and might be given with periect confidence to delicate women and young children. They contain not a grain of mercury, or any other noxious substance, and cannot do harm. Delicate females and all persons of sedentary Labits will find these Pills a blessing.

When doctors disagree who shall decide? The people decide by "throwing p. hysic to the dogs," and trying Burdock Blo. ad Bitters, and the result is always satis. Galory. of medical science, curing all diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys. A trial bottle on. Della Maloney, 22, city; Mrs Michael Gal- costs 10 cents. A dollar bottle may save you

ABOLISHING THE BIBLE.

The following petition now circulating in this city for signatures will shortly be forthis city to the Legislature for the action of

that body:—The Roman Catholic population
Whereas.—The Roman Catholic population
of the country has expressed severe disapproof the country has expressed severe disapproof the country public school system of America bation of the first begun an active opposition and has recently begun an active opposition to that system; and o that system; and Wherest,—The parochial schools, while im

Whereas heavy burden upon the poorest class the community, do not offer the educaof the common schools;

The withdrawal of scholars from public to parochial schools would serve to public to particular solutions would serve to maintain religious and political differences, to geourage race hatreds, to delay the absorpencourage made element into the mass of the common people; and

Whereas,—This hostility to our common schools is due to the imposition upon pupils of all creeds of readings from Protestant Bibles and the repetition of Protestant prayers—proceedings not unjust to Catho-prayers—proceedings not unjust to Catho-lics alone, but to Jews and atheists who, by the Constitution of the United States, are guaranteed the same liberty of thought and onscience as that enjoyed by Protestants; Therefore,—We, the undersigned, irrespective of race and creed, ask for the abolition of all religious ceremonies in the public schools of this State .- Brooklyn Daily Times.

An American editor thus retorts upon a educ :- "We are sorry you don't like our We publish it simply to please you. We should ask you to come to the office and edit it, only, if we did, some iniquitous idiot might write and tell you how much better he could do it himself, and that would annoy nervous person like you."

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural aws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. opps 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 constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are 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.. omeopathic Chemists, London, England." liso makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence or afternoon usa.

# LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED-ACTIVE LOCAL AGENTS in very OITY, TOWN and VILLAGE in the DOMINION and UNITED STATES to collect amounts in their respective localities due to the TRUE WITNESS." To active and trustworthy men a liberal commission will be paid. For further particulars apply to the "TRUE WITNESS" Office, 761 Craig strect, Montreal, Canada.

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

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA as no equal for relieving pain, both internal nd 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 won-"Brown's Household Papacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixic 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 immediately depend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mether, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to ase in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and the prescription of one of the oldest and est female physicians and nurses in the United States. Bold everywhere at 25 cents [G26

# Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple regetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to releve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, 11-00W-Q

Powders and pomades for the hair are almost of universal application, but most of them are utterly useless. Some of them destroy the scalp, others again rot the hair; while the least injurious takes from its nafural brilliancy. All this can be speedily remedied by a few weeks use of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. Sold by all chemists.

KICKING THE BUCKET .- The tradition among the slang fraternity as to the origin of this hrase is that one "Bolsover" having hung himself to a beam, while standing on the bottom of a pall or bucket, kicked the vessel away in order to pry into futurity. There are many around us who will "kick the bucket" from dyspepsia, liver complaints and derangements of the stomach, if they persist in Reglect and thoughtlessness, in not providing a safe remedy. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters never fall 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.

John Hay-Well, Whitelaw, if I'm to take charge of the Tribune for six months, just state how far I am responsible. Whitelaw-For everything, everything, my dear fellow. I'm married now and can't be responsible for any-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO

**EMIGRATION TO MAMITOBA** AND THE

CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Sale of Lands.

To encourage the rapid settlement of the Country, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be prepared, until further notice, to sell lands required for agricultural purposes at the low price of \$2.50 an acre, payable by instalments, and will further make an allowance by way of rebate from this price, of \$1.25 for every acre of such lands brought under cultivation within three to five years following the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon.

The lands thus offered for sale, will not comprise Mineral, Coal or Wood lands, or tracts for Town sites and Railway purposes.

Contract at special rates will be made for lands required for cattle raising and other purposes not involving immediate cultivation.

Intending Settlers and their effects, on reaching the Company's Railway, will be for-sarded thereon to their place of destination on very liberal terms.

Further particulars will be furnished on ap-

liberal terms.
Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Offices of The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Montreal and Winnipeg.
By order of the Bhard.
CHS. DRINK WATER, Secretary.
Montreal, April 30th, 1881.

# CATARRH & BRONCHITIS!

A lady for many years suffering from the above diseases, having tried many advertised remedies and the most eminent physicians in America and Europe, was at last cured by an old German physician in Berlin. Will send the prescription and necessary instructions on receipt of \$2 by registered letter, or by express Conductive address.

C.O.D. Address, MRS. H. SYLVESTER, P. O. Box, 1857, Montreal.

# THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED,

Being a Thorough History of the Land Question.....\$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Par-

PRICE.

LANE & CO.,
361 BLEURY ST., Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth & 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. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 20 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.. 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they can bot cure.
Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURNHAM, General Superintendent, at either Office,
and be cured. and be cured

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Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging
War on the monopolist renewed.
We See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent)
free before buying Piano or Organ. Readmy latest War Circular. Louset prices ever given Organs ton. N.J.

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CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
128 Illustrated Catalogue senti 200 by 18-28

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SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. AND ALSO

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

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In Minnesota, U.S.

Revised Immigration Circulars just published and smt free to any address. Address:

> Catholic Colonization Bureau. ST: PAUL, Minn., U.S.

> > Dye Works.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pants, Snawis, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the BOYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

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706 CRAIG STREET.
JOHN L. JENSEN,
Proprietor. ROYAL DYE WORKS, Established 1870.

Medical.

# CARPENTER'S

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

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

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

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Dyspensia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Regulates the Boweis and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. PER BOTTLE.

It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you enough to order as, it...
where you can get it.
F. M. CARPENTER,
Waterloo, Que.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Coids, Whooping - Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.

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

them at once.

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

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake DITTERS

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

HENRY & JOHNSON'S

ARNICA AND OIL For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.

pounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere. 



use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation

ever invented for RESTOR-ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND

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great

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It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING It is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



BUCKINGHAM'S DYE WHISKERS

BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL,

> Wholesale Agents. —*THE*—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

BILIOUSNESS! Price 25c. A trial will convince.

Wholesale by LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

# **LUBY'S**

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 cer tain remedy which made the Grey Hair disap pear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.

# **FOR**

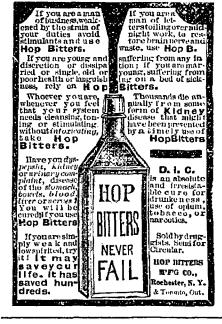
Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN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

# THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked 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 LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all

# HAIR!

How common and at the same time how painful it is to -ee young people prematurely bald or prematurely grey. It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hair and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.



# FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders willide all we claim for them we will send then by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS. 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

# CONSUMPTION

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 Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will fraward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, 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 'rial, as they will surely cure you.

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# HEALTH FOR ALL I HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks 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-falling 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.

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Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont 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, 583 Oxford street. London, in boxes and sets, at is. 1jd., 2s. 4s. 6d., ils., 23s, and 8se each; and by all medicine vendo; throughout the civilized world.

Professional Cards.

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INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES. Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbage Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Otatment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is incon-venient, is a great help in relieving inflemmatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Blesding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is specifly controlled and stopped. Our Nusal Myringes (25 conts) and inhalters (21,20) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding. Diphtheria & Sore Throat.

Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. De-lay is dangerous. Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific the only specific atarrh. for this disease, Cold in Head&c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative of the Extract; our Nassal Syringe hydrophysical for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and preserved.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds. Sprains and Bruises. It is tag, cooling and cleaning. Use our Outment in connection with the Extract, it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air, Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain

it is unrivated, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Otatment will aid in healing and prevent Inflamed or Sore Eyes.
It can be used without the slightest fear of harmaducity allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain. Earache, Toothache and

Faceache. When the Extract is used according to direct the first the first technique manderful. tions, its effect is simply wonderful. Piles, It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have falled. Pond's Extract Medicines have falled. Pond's Extract Medicined Paper for close use, is a preventive aralist Chafing and Piles. Our Officinent is of greater-vice where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and

Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cious that mothers who have once used it will mover be without it. Our continuent is the best emollient that can be applied. Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female discusses if the Farmer boused. Full directions accompany each bottle.

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Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Orders for \$2 worth, carriago free, on receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriago free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to Baking Powder...



Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be 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 Carpost free. Address: WM. LUNAN & SOM, Proprietors, Sorel, Que., Osnada.

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For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanli-ness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

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BICHARD & ROBBINS, DOVER, DELAWARE.

A small congignment of above received by b. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade. WM. JOHNSON & CO.,

Church Ornaments.



Nov 17, 80.

Undertakers.

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 their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses

DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon, P.Q.



THE MUSICAL MARVEL. Instrument and Musician Combined.

The Gem of Musical Wonders, THE ORGANINA, the most wonders of time chanleal nustical instrument the world has evergen. It plays mechanically, hundered of times in the richest and sweetest meloly. No knowledge of music necessary, a child can operate it; a small linen and paper performed strip represents the time, and shiply turning the handle operates the instrument which poets nor text parties of times in the richest and sweetest meloly. No knowledge of music necessary, a child can operate it; a small linen and paper performed strip represents the time, and supported the instrument of the present strip the strip of the supported parties the instrument of the supported the instrument of the supported parties which open regular valves with almost the touch and expression of the skilled times, which is regular task malner of the flows, keys, valves, swell, and automatic finger action. In fine black malner, which is the contract cases, git and nickle trimmings, and heavy curved palter task malner of the chonized cases, git and nickle trimmings, and heavy curved palter task malner of the chonized cases, git and nickle trimmings, and heavy curved palter task malner of the chonized cases, git and nickle trimmings, and heavy curved palter task malner of the parties of the same of the contract of the automatic fingers, which is very interesting. The organina has sold malnegary, \$2.3. Automatic-food roll about the same of the same of the same of the same of the contract of the contract of the contract of the same o esting musical instrument yet produced, and the desired by money to good canvassers.

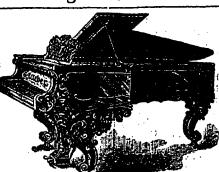
Batisfaction guaranteed. Agents Wanted. By money to good canvassers.

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"All Artists give them the Preference." -New York Herald.

"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

UsedEin all the Leading Convents of the United States.



"As song-bird after song-bird, from the inimitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogg, and artist after artist leaves our shores, the last kindly adtest from the deck of the parting steamer is invariably warted to Weber."

"For many years—in fact from the time of the periess Parepa Rosa, Nilsson, Patti, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to thom, but mainly to that something in the tone, that extraordinary sympathetic richness of the Weber Plano which makes his instruments, the special favorite of every great musician."—New York Times. 2

York Tribune.

"Weber's Planes were unquestionably he best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Plane was the finest we ever touched or heard. His planes are undoubtedly the best in Americaprobably in the world—to-day."—CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. COMPANY. GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA,

they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree.

NEW YORK PIANO CO.,

Stove Polish PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR

Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun. Trade Mark Copyrighted in U. S. in 18

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal Agents. Zer Registered in Great Britain in 1880

Fruit.

In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are rather too soft to use for table fruit, which we put higallon cans without sugar, expressly for pies. As they are pared, they make very nice Peach Pies.

77 St. James Street - - MONTREAL.



 $\cap$ ASKETS AND COFFINS.

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"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone—a capa city of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Piano."—ITALO

COMPANIO, Tenor of H. M.'s Opera

M.'s Opera.

"The wealth and fashion of the metropolis call it their plane,

lis call it their plane, and not to have a Weber Plane in the drawing - room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.

EXPOSITION.

"The tone of the Weber Piano is so pure, prolonged and of such inexhaustible depth. that

We not only commerd them in the highest terms, but consider them the best planes in the world."-HER MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA

N. \*-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 226 & 228 St. James Street. Montreal.

(Continued from Sixih Paye.)

# CATASTROPHE AT LONDON.

LONDON, May 29 .- The search for further bodies has been stopped, as it is believed all have been rescued. The next thing in order is to provide for the destitute ones, and for this purpose the citizens will consult with the aldermen at a special meeting of the Board to-morrow evening. The expert testimony is likely to prove very contradictory, and it is doubtful if the coroner's inquest will lead to anything tangible or to anyone being punished. Indeed popular feeling has undergone a reaction, and there is now a great deal of sympathy expressed for the officers of the boat. Memorial services were held in all the city churches to-day; each pastor made reference to the sad event that has caused such distress in our midst. Many of the churches were draped, and in some cases where the lost ones occupied prominent places in the church their places were also draped. The words of the preachers, many of whom were overcome with their emotion, caused intense feeling among the congrega-

The June races over the Newmarket course have been indefinitely postponed, and the entry money returned.

Mr. Hutchison, County Attorney, has received a letter from Ron. Adam Crooks, Attorney-General, informing him that a strict investigation into the disaster is absolutely necessary.

A telegram from the Princess Louise, expressing condolence has also been received by the Mayor.

The navigation of the river is not to be abandoned because of the accident, but there is a determination on all sides that the boats of the future shall be tholoughly secure.

Mr. John Bidner, of the second Concession of Dorchester, reports his younger brother, aged 21, missing since the morning of the 24th inst. It is thought he may have been among the lost.

The Sisters of Mount Hope Orphan Asylum work assiduously from house to house relieving and comforting the distressed of every denomination.

BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR THE LONDON PEOPLE.

LONDON, May 27.—The greatest sympathy is felt here for the sufferers by the London, Ont, catastrophe. Many anxious enquiries are made at the Globe office for the names of the drowned. The full list of the missing

# THE LAND LEAGUE IN GLASGOW.

THE EVICTIONS IN THE HIGH-LANDS.

The weekly meeting of the Glasgow Branch of the Land League was held in the hall, East Nile street, on the 1st inst. Mr. John Ferguson presided, and the hall was стоwded.

Mr. Stewart delivered a very interesting address on the land laws. He maintained that the functions of the Government should he so exercised that their constant tendency should be towards the greatest good of the greatest number with the least possible interference with the smallest imaginable number. and that every unit in the community be entitled to a fair average value of the three L's—" Life, labor, and leisure." (Applause.) He should be entitled to the first, because no one is responsible for his advent into the world: to the second, because no person | third "L," for without leisure for the study of those arts and sciences which enter more and more into our every-day life, and are the mainspring or engine of the good ship removed above the savage of the backwood, or even the domesticated animals. He submitted that that condition of things could only be attained and fully developed when our imperial, national and local affairs were managed entirely by the people, and for the people through their representatives. [Applause.] Mr. Stewart went on to argue that the present land laws affected every industry, every species of manufacture and commerce, as vitally as they affected agriculture, though affecting all of them in different degrees, and some in the most indirect manner. [Ap-

Mr. Ferguson congratulated Mr. Stewart upon his lecture, which embodied the true spirit of economic science, and would say that it would be one which would poverty and less crime in Ireland. (Applause). He supposed they all knew about the way Mr. Gladstone explained the influence of the Fenians on the Church Act policy—the Fenians didn't scare him nor force him to pass his bill: they only rang the bell. (Laughter.) Mr. Stewart had told them of their laws and trade, and they must go on trying to ring the trade bell loud enough since that was the mode now. (Laughter and applause.) £800,000,000 of national debt! What had working men to do with contracting that debt? (Hear.) The men who incurred that debt, and should have paid it, would not pay it, and were holding back the lend for which they agreed to pay it. (Applause.) But the people are now beginning to find that the land belongs to the nation, and the Scotch and English are beginning to learn a little of late also. (Applause.) And he, would tell them the ultimate result of that agitation would be the nationalization of the land. (Loud applause.) Their action now was negative; but in a short time they would commence positive action. What a disgrace to the world were their land years 1880 and 1881 :laws! One million of Englishmen had a certainty of ending their days in a poor-house. They work and toil through a dreary life, and when they can work no longer they have the prospect of the poor-house or living as out-door paupers. (Shame.) On the Continent it was not so, for there the farms belonged to the people, and every one was free from the dread of public charity. (Ap-plause.) They had all the authorities on their side. No one single man of any influence in economy could be quoted against them. (Applause.) But he needn't go over the matter again—they had heard it often be-fore. They had all politicians on their side, but some said the time had not come. Well, they would try to make the time come. (Laughter.) But Michael Davitt lay in prison for trying to make the time come. (Applause.) But they would follow the noble path of Davitt; they would beat down the prejudice against them, and try to make the time come. [Applause.] The Land League intended to spread their branches throughout the whole of England and Scotland, and give assistance

ened by a cruel landlord—[Applause]—and if support of the League. [Loud applause. They must not intrude upon the men in Skye: but they pointed out to them what they ought to do, and told them if they did it they would assist them to the utmost. (Applause.) It was very likely they would see an army of thousand years cultivated, but that would be a lesson such as would do the people of Scotland immense good. (Loud applause.) Mr. Ferguson concluded by calling upon Mr. Hassen to move a vote of thanks to the iecturer.

Mr. Hasson moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Stewart for his interesting address, and said that if the League had done nothing but bring about the addition of such Scotchmen as Mr. Stewart to their gatherings it would be something to be proud of. (Applause.) He ventured to think that they had converted Mr. Stewart-(laughier)-and he was certain the Irish people were enlightening these countries as to their land laws. (Applause.) They were the boys for ringing the bell-(laughter) and if they went on ringing the bell as they had done they would be making the Scotch people go like Mr. Gladstone to church. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Ochiltree (Mr. Ferguson's nephew) had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the lecturer. He might say that after having visited the Continent and places where property is supposed to exist-such as Italy-he found that in no one of these countries he had travelled in were paverty and wretchedness anything to compare to what it was in Ireland (Applause). On the Continent every sensible and learned man just laughed and scuffed at Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill, and said it was unworthy of any statesman to introduce such a Bill to empoverish a nation like Ireland. (Loud applause.)

Mr Stewart replied, and then Mr. Murphy proposed and Mr. O'Hare seconded-"That we direct the attention of the Executives of the British and Irish National Land Leagues to the threatened evictions in Skye, and suggest that action should at once be taken to assist the tenants to keep a firm grip of the soil which they and their fathers reclaimed and made fertile." (Applause.)

The resolution was ably supported, and before it was put to the meeting. Mr. Sutherland, who was warmly received, said he heartily thanked them on behalf of the men of Skye. [Applause.] He would not have been there that day but that it would have seemed ungrateful not to say something in regard to the evictions. He knew they were anxious to know about them, and if the people of Skye were determined to hold out. He was proud to say, upon

out, and to the last. (Loud applause.) The motion was then put and carried. Mr. O'Brien made a motion, but the Chairman ruled it out of order, stating that it could be taken up at the following meeting. The minutes were read, some conversation on different matters took place, and finally the meeting was concluded . - Ulster Fxaminer.

best authority, they were determined to hold

A LAUGHABLE SCENE IN TIPPERARY. AN ARMY OF HER MAJESTY'S SOLDIEBS AND POLICE TURN OUT TO SEIZE THREE YOUNG PIGS AND A DEMONSTRATIVE "BILLY" GOAT.

Monday last may be set down as an eventful day in the history of quiet little Cabir, on the lovely banks of the bright Suir, there being enacted on its borders one of the most stirring scenes now so common, viz., a seizure for rent. The most igaominious failure of the shall be called on to perform an extra share | "landlord brigade" was the result. Various of labor to secure to the idler a cer-tainty of lite, and by this means de-the authorities became known. Some assert prive himself of an equitable share of the that the spy was in the very camp of the rumors to the effect that the limit of prosperienemy, but, be this as it may, the full enemy, but, be this as it may, the full ty has been reached and a serious business pragramme was known. Some hour about crisis is impending. Within the last few days noon fifty or sixty men of the 18th English financial markets have been dis-Hussars, stationed at Cahir barracks, \*Progress," in which respect are civilized men | could be observed crossing Cahir demense, seemingly with the greatest caution and silence, seventy or eighty police also attended, and formed a living, moving wall around the persons of the agent, the sub-sheriff, and three or four bailties. Immediately this little army proceeded to a Mr. Walshe's farm at Ballymacadem, on Lady M. Charteris' estate. Through her agent, Major Hutchinson, the present action was taken, because Mr. Walsh, who with the other tenants who are all standing together, refused to pay his rent when a suitable reduction was not forthcoming. The agent and his party proceeded on their seizing business. Judge of their disap-pointment when their search was rewarded by finding on the whole premises only three bonhams. Those disagreeable customers could not be easily carried without much noise, so perhaps instruct Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster they were left behind. The only other aniand the Attorney-General. (Applause). If mal found on the farm was a specimen of the they could have the courage to carry out these he goat, which was tastefully and elegantly principles, they would soon find little decorated with green sprays of ivy and holly tied with green ribbons. On his large horns was a large pasteboard with the greeting "Welcome Major," in large letters. Great merriment was caused by this animal. No one dare approach him under pain of a good sound butting. A large crowd from the surrounding localities was on the spot. A quick fire of the bitterest taunts and jeers were kept up at the agent by the crowd, accompanied by a continuous fire of rotten eggs. Being thus defeated the little cavalcade wended its way again, quick step, into Cahir. The police, with their charge, proceeded by a back street to the barracks. Mr. Walsh addressed the assembled crowd at some length on the square of the town in a most eloquent manner .- Irish World.

# THE EXODUS FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 27.—The total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden yesterday was 5,316. The following table shows the number of immigrants received at Castle Garden from January 1 to May 25, during the

9,753

1880.

Ì		1880.	•	1881.
	January	5,677	January	8,082
1	February	7,904	February	9,753
I	March	21,094	March	27,708
J	April	45,748	April	59,748
i	May	19,926	May	67,382
I	•			
ļ	Total	130,349	Total	172,673
ì	This is an	increase	of 42,324. L	ast year
	the total num	ber of 61	nigrants that	reached
	this port wa	s 320,60	7. Should th	18y con-
	tinue to come	at the	ame ratio du	ring the
	remaining mor	the of the	16 year there v	vill be a
	grand total c	f 423,00	00. The stati	stics at
	Castle Garden	do not	extend back	beyond
	1872, those of	former 3	years having b	een de-
	stroyed by fire	. The i	ecord shows	the fol-
	lowing figures			
	Arrivals in 18	72		292,844
	Arrivals in 18'			

The Municipal Council of Iberville has voted \$47,000 for the construction of a water everywhere where a poor tenant was threat. | aqueduct and fire appliances.

catch a trifling cold. Until the attack passes of they are racked with pain and rendered sleepless and miserable. Their sufferings are, however, altogether unnecessary, for that pain-soothing specific, Thomas' Eclectric Oil subdues the inflammation and transoldiers brought over to Skye to evict those | quilizes the tortured nerves in an inconmen driven off the soil they had for over a celvably short space of time. This inexpensive, economic and effective preparation, which, unlike other oils, loses nothing by evaporation when applied outwardly, is also taken inwardly as a medicine. Used in both ways, it is a superlatively fine remedy for rheumatism, lameness, kidney troubles, piles, coughs, colds, bruises, burns, scalds, corns and other physical ailments. Elderly people who suffer from sore or weak backs, should by all means use it. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared only by Northeop & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

### Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, May 31, 1881. FINANCIAL.

The banks continue to discount good commercial paper at 6 to 7 per cent. while the rate of interest on call and time loans is steady at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling in New York was quoted at \$4.831 and \$4.851, while the rates here were 8# for round amount of 60 day bills between banks, 9 over the counter. Currency drafts on New York were drawn at bout par.

The Stock market this morning was stronger and higher. Bank of Montreal rose 1 per cent to 2023 bid and Ontario 11 to 101 bid. Merchants closed 14 higher at noon, and Commerce, 4; Montreal Telegraph, 24; Richelieu, ; City Passenger ; and Gas ;

Morning Sales-255 Montreal, 203; 50 do. 2034; 175 do, 203; 5 Ontario, 1002; 103 do, ; 25 Merchants, 124½; 50 do, 124¾; 50 do, 125; 50 do, 1251; 14 Hochelaga, 80; 25 Exchange, 138; 16 Consolidated, 20; 110 Richelieu, 621; 20 Canada Cotton, 140; 50 Commerce, 1521; 80 Dundas, 130; 7 Gas, 139; 150 do, 1394; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 130; 650 do, 1301; 25 do, 1301; 405 do, 131; 500 do, 131½; 100 do, 131¼; 100 do, 131½; 100 do, 131¾; 125 do, 131¾.

The stock market closed steady and fractionally higher for most stocks. Bank of Coltness, \$19.50 to 20.50; Langloan, Montreal stood at 2021 bid; Ontario at 101; \$19.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$19 to 1950; Merchants at 125½; Commerce at 151½; Montreal Telegraph at 132½; Richelieu at 62; City Passenger at 1291, and Gas at 1391.

Afternoon Sales-235 Montreal, 203; 25 de, do, 2033; 55 do, 2021; 100 do, 2023; 25 Toronto, 159;; 115 Ontario, 101; 200 Merchants, 126; 75 Commerce, 152; 825 Mont. Telegraph, 132; 25 do 1313; 250 do 132; 200 do 1321; 650 do 1321; 25 do 1323; 50 Montreal Cotton 171; 25 Dundas 130; 41 Gas 1391; 12 do 1393; 150 Richelieu 621.

New York, May 31, 1 p.m .- Stocks dull and lower. R. I., 1441; Ill. C., 144; N. Y. C., 150; L. S.,  $131\frac{3}{8}$ ; C. S.,  $77\frac{1}{2}$ ; M. C.,  $113\frac{1}{4}$ ; Erie,  $49\frac{1}{4}$ ; pfd,  $89\frac{1}{4}$ ; N W,  $130\frac{1}{2}$ ; pfd, 142; St Paul, 125\(\frac{1}{3}\); pid 135\(\frac{1}{2}\); D. & L, 126\(\frac{1}{3}\); D H, 111\(\frac{1}{3}\); J C, 102; W, St L & P, 53\(\frac{3}{3}\); pfd, 94\(\frac{1}{3}\); U P, 125\(\frac{1}{3}\); N P, 44; pid, 84\(\frac{1}{3}\); W U, 128\(\frac{1}{2}\); P M, 53\(\frac{1}{3}\); Am. Ex., 86\(\frac{1}{3}\).

# COMMERUIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

A good seasonable business is still being done by the leading wholesale houses in most departments of our city trade, and factories of all kinds—new as well as old—are being worked to their full capacity. So far everything is promising so far as Canada is concerned, but in both Europe and the United States timorous spirits are already spreading turbed by the critical state of affairs in Ireland, and the uneasy feeling which began to manifest itself here was intensified by forced sales of Bank of Montreal stock on the Exchange. This was done by the brokers of an ex-bank manager who held about 500 shares of the stock on margin, it being rumored that the manager in question had left the city. All local stocks have suffered considerably this week, and one reason assigned is that a large quantity of capital is heing diverted from the stock market for active purp ses in different branches of industry, trade and commerce. It is a good sign when money is thus needed to meet the requirements of legitimate trade, and there is every reason for belief that the records of the present season's business will show a great expansion in both our domestic and foreign trade relations. The Western bound European freight which is seeking the St. Lawrence route is greatly on the increase this year and this increase is one of the natural results arising from the reduction of canal tolls. Among articles going forward through Montreal for towns in Ontario and the Western States of the Union may be enumerated pig iron, tin plates, rails, soda-ash, chemicals, salt, glass, earthenware, gin, wine, &c. Formerly the canal tolls on the Western freight were so heavy on everything except iron and salt that other imports generally sought the American routes even when intended for points in Canada. Not only are our imports increasing in variety and extent but our exports also. Already we largely ex port, grain, flour, cattle, butter and cheese, but to this are now being added American pork, bacon and dressed beef and it is gratifying for us to state in this connection that the representatives of two large Antwerp provision firms were in town last week, after visiting Chicago, with the express purpose of making arrangements for the importation of American meats to Europe via the cool deep sea, St. Lawrence route. The markets for sugar, flour, grain, leather, hardware, dry goods, and boots and shoes are still firm with a good demand, the latter extending also to nearly every department of trade enumerated below. 8.082

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The market is depressed on account of large importations of new goods, but an active business is transpiring. The following are revised quota- 10 do, \$1,078. May 23rd, 17 do, \$2,790; 2 do tions for round lots ex-store :- Bi-carb soda, \$3.10 to 3.25; soda ash, \$1.55 to 1.70; bi-chromate of potash, 15c to 16c; borax, 16c to 17c; do, \$1,564. May 25th, 1 do, \$185; 2 do, cream tartar crystals, 31c to 32c; ditto; \$181.50. May 26th, 11 do, \$882; 1 do, \$140; ground, 33 to 35c; caustic soda, \$2.50 to 21 do, \$2,271; 3 do, \$229. May 27th, 1 do, 2.75; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching \$148. powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.35; copperas, 100 ibs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$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, 52c to 70; whiting, 55c to 60c; opium, about \$7.50; quinine, \$3.75; morphia, \$3.40 to 3.50; cas-

tor oil, 100; shellac, 42c to 45c. LEATHER. -The market continues mode rately active at the recent advance, as exhibited in the prices quoted below :- Hemlock Spanish sole, No I, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary; 24½c to 25½c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24½c;

Unspeakable Tortures are experienced by slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, the men in Skye—[applause]—would keep a the neuralgic, and these beset them up on the light and medium, 26c to 42c; splits, large, firm grip on the land they should have the slightest occasion, particularly when they 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfskins (27) to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c | butchers cattle were mentioned at 51c. On to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

> with an upward tendency in prices. Sortlog-up orders have been dropping in perhaps more frequently than for several weeks, and fall orders are becoming more numerous as the season advances. Inside quota-tions are now the exception rather than the rule. Men's split boots, \$2.00 to 2.25: do split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20.

business is transpiring. Teas are mand. Nagasaki Japan GROCERIES.—A satisfactory amount of cusiness is transpiring. Teas are firm may be quoted at 25c to 35c; common Japans, 22c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; tair to good. 34c to 40; time to choice, 41 to 53. Young Hyson, first, 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to sleeps well, and can walk three miles (in 29c. Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c: fine wenther) without fetigns. I consider good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c. the medicine so invaluable to persons of Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c; lower grades, from 25c. Southong, common to from languor or low spirits, that I relate this choice, 28c to 70c. Sugar.—The market is personal experience of its effects to you, 91c; granulated, 101c to 101c; Grocers A, 91c leaving you to make what use you can of my logic; raw sugar 78c. Molasses—Firm.

Barbadoes, 50c to 55c; Porto Rico, 45c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c. Spices firm, and in moderate enquiry. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 163c to 17c. Fruits are quiet and unchanged Valencia raisins, 8 de to 9 de; Sultanas, 10 de to 11 de; Currants, 61c to 8c; Prunes, 6c; Malaga figs, 6c to 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c; Walnuts, Bordeaux, 61c to 74c; Filberts, 84. IRON AND HARDWARE-Most of the travel-

lers are home again, but houses in the general trade here are still busily engaged in supplying the wants of the trade. Pig iron is in rather better demand, and holders are consequently in better spirits. Stocks are so large, however, that prices not been favorably affected. We quote: \$19.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$19 to 1950; Summerlee, \$19 to 1950; Eglinton, \$18 50 to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$180 to 190; ditto best \$2 10 to 2 25; Swedes & Norway, \$4 50 to 475; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 650; Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25 to 350; Hatton, \$315 to 320; Arrow, \$350 to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets. charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion, No. 28, 7½c; other brands, 6½ to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$2 40 to 2 50; Sheets, best brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per lb cast, 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75 Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25 00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 3 75 to 4; Coil Chain, \$ inch, 4 25 to 4 50; Sheet Zinc, 550 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$5 to 550. ditto, sheet, 6 to 625; ditto, bar, 5 50 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 6 50; Cut Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25.

WOOL.-The market is quiet, and domestics are purely nominal and will be until the new clip begins to arrive. Cape, 181c to 19c; Greasy Australian, 28c to 31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

Hides are unsettled at \$7 to \$9 and \$9.50 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins, 30c to 35c; ulfskins, 12c.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-MAY 31. Considering the season there was a fair attendance of sellers to day, and early roots and vegetables were eagerly taken up. Strawberries were in demand at 25c per box, but the supply is yet limited. Eggs, grains and

flour were steady, but butter was easy. DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 18c to 21c per lb.; best tub butter, 15c to 17c; eggs, in boxes and in baskets, 14c to 16c; Roll butter, first-class, 15c to 19c.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.10; Oatmeal, \$2.30; Cornmeal, do, vellow, \$1.50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.10 per 100 bas; Barley, per bush, 80c to \$1; Oats, per bag, \$1 to \$1.10; Peas, per bushel, 95c to \$1; Buckwheat, per bush, 80c to 90c; Beans, white and vellow, per bush, \$1.60 to \$1.80.

FRUIT.—Apples, per brl, \$3.00 to \$5.00 Lemons, per case, \$5.50 to \$8.50, according to size; Malaga Grapes, per lb., nominal, 30c Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$8.00; Oranges, \$9. Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bag, 60c to 65c carrots, per bush, 45c; opions, per bri, \$3.50 cabbages, per bbl, \$1; beets, per bush, 30c to 40c; celery, per dozen, 60c to \$1; turnips, per bash, 45c; rhubarb, \$1.75 per doz.

POULTRY AND MEAT.-Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 80c; black ducks do, \$1.50 turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; geese, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb., 10e; pork, 12c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c to 15c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-MAY 30. The number of horses shipped from Montreal to the United States since Saturday 21st was 150, and the market to-day is quief with only a moderate demand. The leading buyers in town since our last reference were as tollows: Jos Pelletier, New York city; M Lefebvre, Albauy, N Y; J F Bakers, Boston; O S Wood, New York; Jos Jeboult, New York; M Lejeunesse, Cohoes, N Y; M N Clapp, Northampton, Mass; A Baldwin, New Haven, Conn; H S Harris, Boston; C W Cottle, Kittery, Me; T Robert, Marquette, Mich; J G Knoyes, Lowell, Mass. Following were the exports from Montreal

for the week :- May 21st, 14 horses, \$1,609 \$200: 4 do, \$615. May 24th, 11 do \$1,056 22 do, \$1,960; 8 do, \$768 50; 8 do, \$940 14

### ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET. May 14.

The receipts of live stock by rail since and including Monday last were:—Cattle, 3,456, (reckoning 18 to a carload); sheep, 397; hogs. 359; calves, 146 and 69 horses. The leading western drovers operating here during the week were:—Jas. Crawford, Toronto; T. Bonner, same place; W. S. Williamson, do; D. H. Elliot, do; A. J. Thompson, do; J. B. Coghlin, do; and M. Laforte, of Mildmay. To day there was very little buying, and No 2, ordinary, 221c to 231c. Buffalo sole, drovers declared that exporters have No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hem!ock entered into a compact to keep down

prices, refusing to pay higher than blo: Mr. McSnane was the only buyer, and he took about 50 head at that price. Sales of Saturday last the SS. Teutonia left port with 240 cattle for Thompson & Co., and 51 for Craig & Kennedy. Both our local exporters BOOTS AND SHORE.—Trade remains firm anticipated large arrivals of cattle from the country this week, which were rought by them on contract in the spring. Live hogs are quoted at \$7 per 100 lbs.

> Dyspepsia and Languor. FROM THE WELL-KNOWN WRITER, MRS. MARY FRANCIS-(Margaret Blount).

"Two years ago I began to take the PERU-VIAN SYRUP. I was in a languid, balf-alive state, through incipient dyspepsia and defective circulation of the blood. Three bottles of the Peruvian Syrup changed this to glowing, bounding health. I have a fine appetite. sleep soundly, and can walk five miles easily, without resting, or busy myself out of doors all day long without fatigue. A lady cousin, who resides with me, took the Syrup during her recovery from a serious illness of some weeks. She has been an invalid for years. Five bottles of the Syrup have so built up her system that she now eats quite heartily, fine weather) without fatigue. I consider sedentary pursuits, or to those who suffer

hair, some of them good, and many of them good for nothing. R. P. Hall & Co., of Nashua, N.H., manufacture and sell an article of real merit, which has been advertised in the Express for the past year, and we have taken no little pains to inquire how it has been liked by the public. One of our druggists informs us that he has sold more than double the amount of Renewer than of all other hair preparations combined, and when a person once uses it, he will use no other; that it is not only bought by the young people as a dressing, but by older persons for removing dandruff, preserving and increas ing the growth of the bair and restoring its natural color. Another druggist says to at he sells three or four times as much of Hall's as of all others.-Hampshire Express, Amhersi-

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

Orders from the country can be sent with Five Bollars in registered letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of July 1st.

For Bonds, circulars, or any other information address: JULY 1st, 1881.

### International Banking Co., No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

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N.B.-In writing, please state that jon saw this in the Thur with 184.

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WORTH REMEMBERING! WORTH REMEMBERING!

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NO BACKING DOWN! NO BACKING DOWN!

NO BACKING DOWN! We have had to bear the pressing of firms offering goods at random prices just before failure; also of men selling low after getting a compromise; but these losses we have some times to sustain are only temporary. Our system is bound to win in the long run.

# S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DID'
TRICT OF MONTREAL. Circuit Court.
No. 6898. LOUIS' H. COUTU, Plaintiff, 78.
ALBERT MOCHON, Defendant. Will be sold
by public auction, by authority of justice, on
Saturday, the eleventh day of June, 1881 at hine
of the clock in the forencon, at the domicie of
the said Defendant, St. Urbain street, in the
City of Montreal, all the goods and cauties of
the said Defendant, seized in this cause, conthe said Defendant seized in thi