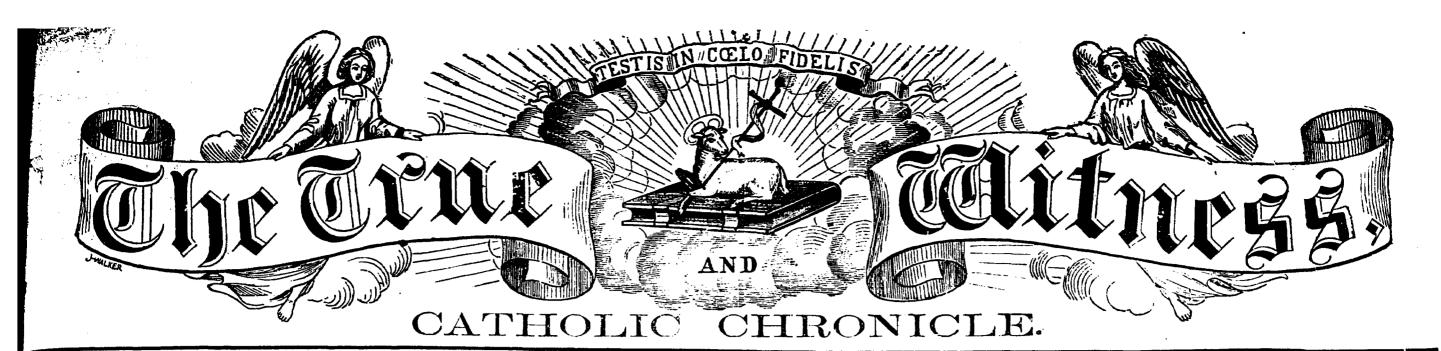
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VOL. XXX.-NO. 45.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Romance of the Comstock Lode.

TAUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION. who dared woo ten her latest votaries.

Hillionaires and Suicides.

(Ean Francisco correspondence Chicago Tri-bane.)

If it is true that the Comstock has "petered" at last, what a moral its history has been! How it has made and unmade men. what collossal fortunes have been built in a month, and how soon they have been dissipated. Senator Sharon, who was sent to Virginia city, by Ralston, as the agent of the bank of California, got the nucleus of his fortune is a few months, and is now among the richest men in the nation, his wealth being stimated all the way from \$10,000,000 to 125,009,000.

MACKAY WAS A CAR-MAN

in Ophir, at \$4 a day; then he went to work in Bullion as foreman, and then in Kentuck. One day as he, with a number of others, came off shift, J. M. Walker, who was superintend-ent of the mine, was talking to a knot of men about investing in a certain neighbouring mine-Imperial, I think. Mackay overheard the conversation. He had always been a sober and industrious man, and he had some money. He took Walker's advice and in-vested in the stock, and eventually made \$100,000, which he had on deposit in the Bank of California for several weeks before again entering the field. Time ran along. Fair and Mackay made two or three joint investments,

AND ALWAYS MADE MONEY.

Then it happened one day they were down in Flood & O'Brien's "Auction Lunch" saloon, on Washington street. Flood & O'Brien were doing a modest business, but not enough to choke them with pride. Flood had made a few thousand dollars in stocks and was eager for points. It was nearing the time for the annual election of Hale & Norcross. Fair said if they could get a lot of the stocks and proxies for a lot more they could get the control of the mine away from the Bank of California. They resolved to do it.

THEY SET ALL THEIR MONEY IN A POOL stock possible. They secured proxies for enough more to control the election, but would have been beaten by Ralston in the

ot moderate fortunes envied Flood & Co., and played against their game and drew disaster, ruin, insanity, death, while the masters or the situation counted their increasing gains in the whom Count Schouvaloff conveyed the Czar's Nevada Bank vaults, and pitied the fools royal promise in the Khivan affair; who re-who dared woo fortune without propitiating corded it solemnly as a promise on no ac-

IN THE PALMY DAYS OF THE COMSTOCK

Virginia city enjoyed flush times. In the city proper there was a population of about 8,000 souls, consisting of miners, saloon keepers, merchants, teamsters, gamblers and I remember the lavishness with which money was thrown to the dogs. Everyone had money, and everyone seemed to be on a the shadow of Mount Davidson, and the glory of the Comstock seemed to have departed. But in 1878 Sierra Nevada gave evidences of a bonanza. Money was plenty, stocks booming for a few weeks, and then, the deal being ended, the town relapsed into a state of semi-bankruptcy. A joint effort was made to revive the lode last fall, and Union and Sierra Nevada were pushed up the scale.

But the experts who saw the drifts

COPPERED THE DEAL, and it now looks as if the dog was finally and a country where the civil list is comparatively irrevocably dead. The Comstock has had an so modest : unprecedented history. In 20 years it has given to the world more than 300 millions of money, and employment to thousands of workingmen. It has developed some of the finest machinery in the world, and made a quartet of millionaires, who never hoped for more than \$100,000 between them. Its future for many days will be that of most miningcamps that have had their day. There is some low grade ore that may be worked by the Sutro Tunnel mills, to be constructed soon, but the day of bonanzas has passed.



What the Places are Worth Financially,

LONDON, June 3, 1880. The new Cabinet and that of the last Lib eral administration approach closely to iden. tity. It may be said, indeed, that if Mr. Gladin the presence of the most glittering temp-tation Raiston could offer. Fair had proxies that mepresented the balance of power, and he three them as he hed ance of power, and he three them as he hed ance of power, and he three them as he hed ance of power, and he three them as he hed ance of power, and he three them as he hed ance of power, and he three them as he hed ance of power, and he three them as he hed ance of power, and he three them as he hed ance of power, and he three them as he hed ance of power, and he three them as he hed ance of power threw them, as he had promised, in favor of tion pronounced upon him by the constituencies in 1874, he could have taken no better means to that end. Of the eleven ministers whose appointments have now been made, two only-Sir William Harcourt and Lord Northbrook-were without seats in Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet; and both of tar State these were members of his Government, without Cabinet office. A pause, however, has now taken place in the process of construc-tion, the delay being caused, it is understood. Char tion, the delay being caused, it is understood, by a question as to the modes in which one or more of the few remaining rosts are to be filled. The most significant appointment, and that which is most objected to by the Conservative organs, is the appointment of Lord Granville as Foreign Minister. As soon as it appeared certain that Mr. Gladstone would secome Prime Minister, the attention of the English public again reverted to foreign affairs, for it is sufficiently understood, even by cockney grocers, that results of great importance may depend upon the relations of the new Government with the continental gins, Frod. manipulated the market, and for a key if over the rank services. Xwe were had not buy \$M. Gladking and the recentioned is the rank services. Xwe were had not \$M. Strange M. powers. Now, even though Mr. Gladstone, backed by Mr. Bright and other powerful re-

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND. count to be broken : and who, within a few months afterward, took no notice of its complete falsification. These and similar

other things are, of course, not forgotten ; and when they are remembered all doubt disappears as to how Lord Granville's return to the foreign office under Mr. Gladstone-and courtesans; 15 faro banks and 200 courtesans at a less vigorous time of life-must be re-lent their attractions to the place in 1876, and garded by statesmen abroad. Mr. (iladstone, then, is not only Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, but, virtually, Foreign Minister too, and this is what is now causing glorious spree. But the scene changed in 1877. Darkness and despair camped under of all intelligent moderate Liberals as well as of all intelligent moderate Liberals as well as of Conservatives.

It may be interesting to some of our readers at the present moment to enumerate some of the principal offices which have to be filled by a new Prime Minister, and the salaries attached to the same. When I am at home in America I often hear complaints made, that this or that Government official's salary is too high; but I think my reader, after examining the subjoined list of salaried offices, will be inclined after all to congratulate himself on living in

TREASURY.

Two Private Se-Cretaries...... £5,000 Two Private Se-Cretaries...... £45 Three Junior Lords, each 1,000 Three Joint Se-Cretaries, each 2,000 Two Private Se-

HOME OFFICE.

Home Secretary...15,000 Under Secretary...1,500 Private Secre-.... 300 Private Secre-tary...... 300 tary...... 150 FOREIGN OFFICE.

INDIA OFFICE.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

300 tary.....

WAR OFFICE.

LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

ral for Ireland. Solicitor Gene-ral for Ireland. Lord Advocate for Scotland. Solicitor Gene-ral for Scot-land, fees and. 1,800 2,400 955 8.000 of Ireland.....

Roply to the Lord Mayor's Appeal

DEAR SIR.-I find in the European news of this morning a cable nessage from the Lord Mayor of Jublin, "addressed to the Mayor of every town in the United States and Canada." The Lord Mayor says:-"I regret to say that more funds are still needed for the relief of distress in Ireland. In many districts the pinch is now equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by the small farmers, who dread workhouse relief, but can get nothing else till the crops come in. While deeply grateful for the generous contri-butions already received, I cannot help asking further assistance for the Mansion House Fund Committee during this trying period." Not a single dollar should be sent from America to the Lord Mayor of Dublin in re-sponse to this appeal;-not because the Irish reasantry do not need further aid, but because the Mansion House Committee on Dublin, and the Lord Mayor himself, deserve American con-demnations instead of American contributions. I refer to the real committee, not the orna-mental members of it. For the active members of the Mansion House Committee to dis-grace their country before the world rather than to relieve their suffering countrymen by their own individual contributions. America has given more than all the rest of nankind to re-ileve the distress of the Irish tennatry-a dis-tress created for the most part by the exactions of the Irish and ord-amytice, and hold-ing them up to the scorn of Christendom if they refuse atsistance, the Lord Mayor of Dublin uses the Atlantic Cable as a beggar's dog to catch a fow more pennies for the paupers whom these merciless and mercenary miscreants have created! I never saw men so bankrupted in self-respect, so nationally degraded, as the wealthiler class

merciless and mercenary miscreants have created! I never saw men so bankrupted in self-respect, so nationally degraded, as the wealthier class of Irishmen in Dublin. Their spirit of casts is so strong that they do not seem to suspect that in the eyes of the world, outside of their own social circles, whatever degrades the irish peasants degrades the Irish gentry; that to the world at large Ireland is a unit, and that their petty Lilliputan factions are of no greater interest to it than the lights of kites and crows in the county Donegal. In the last report of the Mansion House Com-mittee, I find that Australia and New Zealand contributed £5,570 to relieve Irish distress; the United States, £5,658; Canada, £2,848; India, £3,750; the peopler (Not the Government) of England and Scotland, £10,046; but I can find no account of the contributions of Irish land-lords or of the Irish gentry. Neither could I find any record of the contri-butions ot the Insh and/or a sand Irish gentry in the reports of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund. Now, I don't know a single Irish girl in

ber, and then go in and seize the crops (that foreign bounty enabled them to raise) from your rack-rents now due?" America has earned the right to criticise Eng-lish dealings with Ireland, and therefore I pro-test against a ringle dollar being sont to the Lord Mayor of Dublin. American contributions should be sent to Mr Prince, the Mayor of Boston, Massachusse is. For the distress in Ireland is great, and it is in-creasing, and it cannot diminish till the last of August, when the crops will be ready for digging. The fact that "the crops promise splendidy" will not feed the people in the mean-time. As every dollar of the money sent to the Mayor of Boston will be expended in relieving distress-not one dollar of it in supporting a staff of sinteen clerks, such as the Lord Mayor of Dublin supports,—I recommend that an American Mayor be made the a smoner of American charity. I know that the Mansion House has made itself the instrument of executing landlords' splite against honest prices who have spoken too freely of these, the real oppressors of the Irish poor. As long as such men as the nomin-ally " noble" manufacturer of "Guinness's stout" are honored in the Mansion House, and such men as Father Coyne, the really noble priest of Rocabill, are putalshed by it, America cannot afford to contribute to its funds. New York, June 11, 1880. New York, June 11, 1880.

THE YELLOW DOMINO.

An Amusiug Incident in the History of the Famous "Irish Brigade" in Paris.

Among the adventures recorded of the brigade, one of the most amusing was an occurrence in the time of the Regent Orleans, in honor of whose birthday a grand masquerade was given in Paris. It was high-class affair; tickets were a double louis d'or for each; all the rank and beauty of Paris were assembled around the Regent, and a costly and luxurious supper crowned the attractions of the night. While the entertainment was proceeding, one of the Prince's suit approached and whispered to him: "It is worth your Royal Highness' while to step in to the supper room; there is a yellow domino there who is the most extraordinary cormorant ever witnessed; he is a prodigy. your highness; he never stops eating and

drinking, and the attendants say, moreover, that he has not done so for some hours." His Royal Highness went accordingly, and sure enough there was the yellow domino laying about him as described, and swallowing everything as ravenously if he had only just begun. Raised pies fe'l before him like garden palings before a field piece-pheasants and quails seemed to fly down his throat in a little cover-the wine he drank threatened a scarcity, whatever might be the next viutage.

After watching him for some time the Duke cknowledged he was a wonder, and laughingly left the room ; but shortly afterward, on passing through another, he saw the yellow domino again, and as actively at work as ever, devastating the dishes everywhere and emptying the champagne bottles as rapidly as they were brought to him. Perfectly amazed, the Duke at last could not restrain his curiosity. he asked. " is that insatiate ovre th threatens such annihilation to all the labors Jerome's eldest brother, the cardinal is in of our cooks?" Accordingly one of the suite was despatched to him. "His Royal Highness the Duke of Ofleans desires the yellow domino to unmask." But the domino begged to be excused, pleading the privilege of masquerade. "There is a higher law," re-

Irish trooper.

supped.

Democrut :---

country.

yet you seem as empty as ever."

the supper table, turn and turn about.

there's twelve more of us to come."

THE LOUTH ELECTION.

Return of Mr. A. M. Beilingham. On Friday week Mr. Allan Henry Belling-

ham was returned without opposition for the

seat vacated in Louth by Mr. A. M. Sullivan,

M.P. In the course of a speech delivered by Mr. Bellingham after the declaration of the

return, he said, according to the Dundalk

troop coming to supper ?"

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The following resolutions have been adopted :---

Resolved, That the Lieutenant lat. Governor may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to contract a loan, and for that purpose to sell and negotiate bonds or debentures in the name of the province, to an amount not exceeding-dollars.

Resolved, 2nd. That such bonds or debentures shall be payable in thirty years from the date of the issue thereof, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per contum per annum, with a sinking fund of one per centum per annum for the redemption of such bonds; and such bonds or debentures shall be issued in the form and according to the mode and condition and in such currency, and payable in the place or places which, in the interest of the Province, the Lieut.-Governor in council shall deem expedient to prescribe.

Resolved, 3rd. That the Treasurer may, under order-in-council, arrange for the payment of the said sinking fundannually to the holders of the debentures, for such a number of years as the investment thereof at compound interest from year to year will suffice to redeem the principal of such debentures at maturity, and in such case such debentures shall be fully paid at the expiration of the time when the said sinking fund and annual investment thereof from year to year will suffice to redeem the debentures issued under the authority hereof.

Resolved, 4th. That the amounts raised by such loan and issue of bonds or debentures shall be employed in the payment of the balance due to any railway company upon any subsidy granted by the legislature of this Province for the completion of the Q. M., O&O. Railway, and for reimsbursing the consolidated fund of this Province for moneys heretofore paid therefrom for railway purposes.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

We are enabled, says the London Morning Post of the 13th inst, to publish the following letter of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte to an English friend, which sets forth distinctly the difference between the headship of the family and of the dynasty and of the order of succession of each :--

My Dear Friend-You wish to know from me who are the persons of the musculine sex who, according to the laws of the second Empire, are legally entitled to bear the name of Bonaparto. I can hardly refuse to satisfy this curiosity of yours were it only for the sake of preventing false notions about the persons of my family. Of the four brothers of Napoleon I., Lucien, my father, and lerome are the only two who are represented by living descendants. Cardinal Bonaparte being Charles Lucien's eldest son's son, and Lucion being

Mackay, Flood & Co. They never forgot it, as he retired from business two years ago with \$2,500,000. This was the beginning of the reign. Having got control of Hale & Norcross they opened it up for what it was worth.

THE STOCK SHOT UP INTO THE THOUSANDS,

and they became millionaires in a few weeks. But this merely whetted their appetites. The Central No. 2 and White & Murphy claim, just south of the Ophir, had always been considered wildcats. Mackay & Fair, who re-sided in Virginia, thought differently. They quietly gathered in all the stock at \$2 and started in to develop the claims, first renaming them Consolidated Virginia and California. Everybody knows what these unparralleled mines have done. Mackay, Fair, Flood and O'Brien formed a partnership. Mackay retaining two-fifths and the others each one-fifth interest in the partnership. Mackay and Fair attended to matters in Virginia, Flood manipulated the mark-t, and O'Brien, a broth of a boy if ever there was one, kept things moving among the saloons

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND. Lord Lieutenaut. £20,000 | Private Secre-Chief Secretary. 4,425 | tary...... Lord Lieutenaut's Household. . ± 120

Privoto Secrel Gentleman

e Steward troller n t l e m a n her	503 415 200	Bedchamber. Master of the Horse Gentlemen at large, each						
mberlain	200 200	First Chaplein.						
ADMIRALTY.								

First Lord £4,500 Private Secre-first Sea Lord. Private Secre-fces and..... 100 1.656 Lord..... PRIVY COUNCIL.

1,200

200

130 180

 $\pm 2,000$

Lord President. £2,000 | Private Secretary..... £300 EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Vice President of Council.....

BOARD OF TRADE. President..... £2,000 Parliamentary Private Secre- Secretary..... £1,500 tary..... Sool Post office.

butions of the link and/or s and Irish gentry in the reports of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund. Now, I don't know a single Irish girl in America who has not given one dollar, at least, to the relief of Irish distress; and thousands of them have supported their parents in Ireland since the present distress is and thousands of them have supported their parents in Ireland since the present distress is an thousands of them have supported their parents in Ireland since the present distress is a sum that represented the savings of at least six months' incessant toll. The dollar subscription represented two days' wages. How much did the Queen of Eng-land give? One days' wages / How much did the Prince of Wales give? One thousand dol-lars. How much did the Lord Mayor of Dublin give? field the Lord Mayor of Dublin give? field the Lord Mayor of Dublin give? field to honor America but to procure a knighthood! field for famine: \$\$,500 for a feast! The Duke of Edinburgh, the other day, was invested with the Order of St. Patrick by his thrify mother, in "recognition of his services" in distributing the food-sent from America-among the starving peasants of the West of Ire-hand. Now what did this stripling do? He has a large income, as one of the Queen's sons, ba-sides nis pay as an officer in the British mayy. How much did hc give for the relief of Irish dis-tress? Not one penny. But it has been hcraidcd by "reverend" and other parasites of royalty that the Duke put certain gunboats at the disposal of the American Committee. He did not do so, originally: for two of the gun-boats, to my personal knowledge, had also been put at the disposal of absente iandiords to send over the constabulary to evict starving peasants on Clare Island in the county Mayo. The Duke of Edinburgh did not go to Ireland to help to distribute the American supplies. He was there, when I was in Queenstown, in the line of his regular day, as a noval officer, and spent most of his time fishing and sporting, and dining out. Why do I recall these fa

spent most of his time naming and sporting, and dining out. Why do I recall these facts? Because it is time for an indignant outcry from America against the shameless and heart-less indifference of the wealthy classes of Eng-land and Scotland to the sufferings of the Irish exception. The Ducon the Duchas of Mari

controvertibly, whatever may be pretended to the contrary, the sole and real chief of the Bonaparte family in the ordinary sense of this word. Prince Nanoleon Jeroine, and after him his two sons, thanks to Napoleon III., and according to the constitution of the second plied the officer; "the royal order must be Empire, whose fall the Prince now accepts by obeyed." "Well, then," answered the incoghis adhesion to the Republic, was, undoubtnito, "if it must be so, it must;" and unedly, the immediate heir of the Emperor. masking exhibited the ruddy visage of an and after his death and before his adhesion to the new rule, the chief of the "Why, in the name of Polyphemus!" ex-Imperial dynasty. This fact, however, can by claimed the Regent as he advanced to him. no means entitle him to the qualification of who and what are you? I have seen you "chief of the Bonaparte family," given to him eat and drink enough for a dozen men, and by his political friends, who ignore, or pretend to ignore, the difference existing between what is dead, although capable of being re-"Well, then," said the trooper, "since the savcret must come out, plase your Royal vived by the grace of the Almighty, and the Highness, I am one of Clare's Horse-that's national wish, as the imperial dynasty is, and the guard of honor to-night-and when our what is still in all the vigor of life, as the Bomen were ordered out we clubbed out money naparte family. The Cardinal, I repeat, is the to buy a ticket and agreed to take our turn at only chief of my family, and all its other members can only succeed to him in this "What!" exclaimed the Duke, "the whole qualification in the following and no other order :-- 1. Napoleon, commonly called Napo-"Oh it's asy, plase your Highness. Sure, one domino would do for all of us, if ache tuk leon Charles, brother of the Cardinal; 2. Louis Lucien, the eldest living son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon 1.; 3. Pierre Napoleon; his youngest brother; 4. Jerome, son of it in turn. I'm ouly the eighteenth man, and The loud laughter of the jovial Duke, pro-Jerome, eldest son of Jerome, the youngest bably the heartlest had for a long time, was brother of Napoleon 1. ; 5. Jerome, his son ; 6. the response to this explanation. followed by Charles, uncle of the last': 7. Napoleon a louis d'or to the dragoon, and a promise to Jerome, the only living son of the first Jekeep his "saycret " till the entire troop had rome ; 8. Victor, his eldest son ; 9. Louis, his

youngest son. Sincerely yours. LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE. •The Bonapartes marked 4, 5 and 6 have been recognized as such by Napoleon III.

Some smart boy has been sitting up late nights when all the rest of the family thought him sound asleep, and has produced an essay on corn, from which we take a few extracts : Corns are of two kinds, vegetable and animal. Vegetable corns grow in rows; animal corns grow on toes.... It is said that gophers like corns; but persons having corns do not like to go fur" if they can help it. Corns have kernels, and some Colonels have corns.... Another kind of corn is the acorn ; this kind grows on oaks; but there is no heax about the corn Folks that have corns sometimes send for the doctor, and if the doctor him selt is corned, he probably won't do so well as if he isn't. The doctors say that corns are produced by tight boots and shoes, which is prob ably the reason why, when a man is tight, they say he is corned." There is a considerable more of this essay, but we have only selected enough to show that the lad has a corne on the corn question, and has doubtless been feeding on corn cakes, corn dodgers, etc., or reading about that fabulous horse-like' animal

the amelloration of the condition of the farmers would have his best support. His idea of what abouid be the spirit of the legislation on this question would be this—some sort of law to compel the bad landlord to do what the good [cheers.] The existing state of the land laws was most unsatisfactory, and any person who brought in a bill that would benefit the tenant-farmers would have his best support. He was entirely opposed to the schemes of emigration that were in existence. He did not want that country should be depopulated owing to the state of the times. Absenceism was the rulu of the of the times. Absentceism was the ruin of the 245 Notre Dame street. eow17-G

an the states last.

mer

treal.

.

darlings of the gods.

wormwood to him, she knows.

her nap by Miss Dormer, Cyrilla obeys.

evil day comes. Shall I call Joanna?'

her none the less for it.

a letter from Sydney.'

skin gloves and carries a cane.

me if Mrs. Brown lives here?'.

again that familiar voice.

smiling face of Fred Carew.

Miss Hendrick gives one gasp.

principles of my lite, and not even for Mr.

parture of Mr. McKelpin?

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MARCH OF THE DEATHLESS

DEAD. S. BY FATHER A. J. RYAN.

的过去时命

Gather the sacred dust Of the warriors tried and true, Who bore the fiag of our People's trust, And fell in a cause though lost still just, And died for me and you.

Gather them one and all ! From the Private to the Chief, Come they from hovel or princely hall, They fell for us, and for them should fall The tears of a Nation's grief.

Gather the corpses strewn O'er many a battle plain; From many agrave that lies so lone, Without a name and without a stone, Gather the Southern slain.

We care not whence they came, Dear in their lifeless clay ! Whether unknown, or known to fame, Their cause and country still the same-They died—and wore the Gray.

Wherever the brave have died, They should not rest apart; Living they stroggied side by side— Wby should the hand of Death divide A single heart from heart.

Gather their scattered clay, Wherever it may rest; Just as they marched to the bloody fray; Just as they fell on the battle day; Bury them breast to breast.

The forman need not dread This gathering of the brave; Without sword or flag, and with soundless We muster once more our deathless dead; Out of each lonely grave.

The forman need not frown. They all are powerless now— We gather them here and we lay them down, And tears and prayers are the only crown We should bring to wreath each brow.

And the dead thus meet the dead, While the living o'er them weep; And the men by Lee and Stonewall led, Ard the hearts that once together bled, Together still shall sleep.

Ey May Agnes F.cming.

One Night's Mystery

CHAPTER XXI. -Centinued.

After tea, by order of the chatelaine, Miss Hendrick aired her accomplishments for the benefit of her prospective husband; she played, she sang, she showed her drawings. she recited a poem in French and another in German, of which language Mr. McKelpin knew as much as he did of Coptic and Runic. searching for further news of the---But he deigned to listen soberly to all, his ten "Hagers clasped before him as though in prayer the door. -his chalky sodden face never losing its owllike solemnity.

' Verra good, ver-r-a good, indeed,' he said, when the performance ended. 'You've improved your opportunities I make no doubt. But these things are but vanities and frivolity at best. Housekeeping in a' its brenches and ramifications is the great accomplishment the young miss o' the praiennt day should lairn.'

'My niece Cyrilla will begin to-morrow, put in the piping voice of Miss Dormer. 'It is my intention she shall spend three hours of each day in the kitchen under the instructions of Joanna.'

And so life began for Cyrilla. Three hours a day in a calico dress, in a hot kitchen, under the tuition of a deaf old cook, learning the mysteries of puddings and pies, roasts and broils, for the future delectation of Donald McKelpin. Four hours of reading and playing for Aunt Dormer; no visitors, no going out, except at stated times with a market baswas one of the elect of the earth, one of the army, and they sail for England in April. darlings of the gods. If she calls do you think Miss Dormer will let you go?' The second event was the news that morning's paper had given her. The--th had 'I think so, so long as she does not suspect arrived in Montreal, and were quartered here

you are here. Warn Mrs. Delamere. If my for the winter. So ! Freddy was come, and aunt knew you were in Montreal, I believe she would see a sympathetic human face at she would never let me out of her sight And now, Freddy, I positively must go.' He does not detain her. It is very cold, The third event was the departure of Mr.

and cold Mr. Carew does not like. McKelpin for Scotland on the morrow, to be absent until the first week in June. The 'Mrs. Delamere shall call to-morrow; you wedding is fixed for the close. This will be will come to her house, and we can talk

the last night for over three months the dethings over where the thermometer is not a hundred or so below zero. Don't make vonr voted Donald will spend in the company of his betrothed. But as she stands here and farewells to the Scotchman too affectionate, looks dreamily out, it is not of her betrothed. Beauty, please. because my prophetic soul I regret to say, Miss Hendrick is thinking. Where-when how-will she see Fred tells me you'll never write your name Cyrilla McKelpin.

The game of whist is finished as she enters, Carew? Poor Freddy! he has not said much in his letters about her faithlessness, but the and the clock strikes nine. Miss Dormer news of her betrothal has been as gall and has won her ninepence back, and is in high good spirits once more. Colorless and smileless, Mr. McKelpin stands up and buttons Shut the shutters, Niece Cyrills, and don't

stand mooning there all night. I suppose his coat to go. you have been crying quietly over the de- 'Good-by, h 'Good-by, Miss Dormer.' He shakes hands. 'Good-by, Miss Cyrilla.' The dead damp fish is extended to her. 'You'll write Thus sharply and sneeringly aroused from to me occasionally, I hope, when I am 'I never cry, Aunt Phil; it is one of the gone?'

'Oh, of course,' Cyrilla answers, with cheer-McKelpin's sweet sake can I break through ful alacrity. 'I wish you a pleasant it. Shall I tell Joanna to fetch in tea?' voyage, Mr. McKelpin.'

He is gone. Miss Dormer retires to her "You'll find something to cry for yet, mark my words, hard as you are,' croaks Miss Dorroom. Joanna bolts and bars the house. Cyrilla makes her aunt's night toilet and 'As Mr. McKelpin's wife? I think it ex-tremely likely,' cheerfully assents Cyrilla. own room, lets down her hair, and looks at 'Still, I shall put off the evil day until the her face in the glass—a face that has not sees her safely in bed. Then she goes to her looked back at her with so happy, so bright a 'Yes, call,' says Aunt Phil, snappishly. glance, for three weary months. As she looks and smiles, Fred Carew's question re-Their encounters are sharp and frequent, and she generally finds herself worsted. Syrilla turns to her-' Beauty, how is this to end ?' 'How, indeed !' she thinks, 'in disaster for is her dependent, certainly, but Cyrilla does me, I haven't the slightest doubt. But not hold her pauper head in that haughty way for nothing. She keeps her own well meantime Donald has gone and Freddy has with Miss Dormer, and Miss Dormer likes come, and let it end how it may, I shall be happy until the close of June, at least.'

MR. MCKELPIN departed next morning from Montreal, and that evening there was no long whist, a penny a game, at Dormer House. Instead, Cyrilla read aloud a drearily dull novel, over which she yawned surreptitiously, and Miss Dormer yawned aloud. And this was but the beginning of the end, the elder lady thought bitterly, but the beginning of a long series of such dull-as-death days and nights. True, when Mr. McKel-pin was Cyrilla's husband the card-playing would be resumed, but meantimeoutside. Miss Hendrick is reading the paper,

career but that old Miss Dormer would have married Donald McKelpin herself for the sake of his society, in spite of her fifty odd year not stood in her way. There can also ' and her doubt but that Mr. McKelpin wow' se no hair. there, but it is not the postman. He is not one in Montreal knew exactly a non. No so tall as the postman, and he looks military. Miss Dormer was worth as a contract here and the solution of the mine and the mine a sanctuary) he may hav s preferred the slim, but if he had had to dusk, handsome niece. choose between the

luctantly ; 'but, mind, if she does, no gad-ding, no flirting with young men-I won't have it.'

Flirting!' Mrs. Delamere repeated, in a voice of horror. 'Really, Miss Dormer, how can you think such a thing of me? No, no! even if our dear girl were inclined-and I am sure she is much too sensible -- I would never countenance such levity in an engaged young lady. I receive next Tuesday, Cyrilla, love. The carriage shall call for you very early. Only a few friends, Miss Dormer-not three unmarried men among them. Good afternoon, my dear lady, and a thousand thanks for your kind permission. 'Humph!' grunted Miss Dormer, distrust-

fully. 'You're a deal too sweet, ma'am, for my taste-too sweet by half to be wholesome.'

Cyrilla laughed noiselessly as she escorted her fat friend to the front door. 'How well you did it?' she exclaimed

What an undeveloped talent for intrigue you must possess, Mrs. Delamere. I believe I should have gone melancholy mad before spring if you had not come.' Tuesday night was five days off, and dur-

ing these five days Miss Hendrick saw nothing of Mr. Carew. She received several notes from him, however, in his usual brief and trenchant style; and brightened up so under their influence and the thought of Tuesday night, that she looked quite a new being. Miss Dormer saw it, with a great many sneers and croaks, but Cyrilla bore all with angelic patience. Aunt Phil would not retract her plighted word, and she asked no more.

Cyrilla, looking very eager and handsome, threw on her wraps, and was driven off.

Mind, be back early —by midnight at the latest!' croaked Miss Dormer after her. 'Joanna shall sit up for you.'

The drive was not ten minutes long. Mr Delamere's 'furnished apartments' were oril liant with gaslight; and, early as s' de Was Cyrilla found one guest before by de was, tall, elderly young lady, wear dr-a very and cerise silk, and to whom dig diamonds derived to the she was introduced as ' Mrs. Fogarty.'

(I had no idea she would) are come at this absurd hour,' Walspered Mars. Delamere to money out of the r nection, she has that kit-tenish, coquetish nection, she has that kit-tenish, coquetish style that takes-Heaven knows why w' style that takes hope?' heavy event ath men, and is sure to make a hope?' heavy even: th men, and is sure to make a hope in the indication of the indication o forty yer have yea. .orld, let us trust, since he was frightfully the profane levity of outsiders."

hen-pecked in this.' Miss Hendrick laughed as she threw off

'I haven't seen much of Mrs. Fogarty as yet,' she said, 'but from the little I have, I should think any change the pork man could make would be for the better. Two years of her unalloyed society I should say would be

'The droll thing about it is,' pursued Mrs. Delamere, with an odd little sidelong glance at her young friend, that she has come here at this unheard-of hour, and over-dressed, as you perceive-all for the sake of Fred

"What !' exclaimed Cyrilla, knitting her

'Perfectly true, I assure you. She met Colonel in St. James Street, and the Colonel

laugh; 'the woman's in love with youpainted, simpering ninny! I sat here and watched you, and thought 1 never in all my life saw a more idiotic-looking pair!

'In love with me! Oh, good heaven !' exclaims Mr. Carew, so much 'genuine, unaffected horror in his tone that Cyrilla laughs outright. 'You never mean to tell me that !' 'My dear Mr. Carew,' replies Miss Hendrick, 'a woman who will paint and powder to the extent that woman is painted and over, was remarkable for being profuse of his powdered is simpleton enough for anything -even to falling in love with you. She's seven-and-thirty if she's a day, and she's made up to look seventeen. Observe those shoulder-blades and those cheek-boneswomen never get that look this side of thirty. She's worth no end of money made in Pork-with a large P-and she has cast the eye of favor upon your manifold charms, Freddy.

Let me be the first to congratulate you !' 'Beauty,' says Mr. Carew, in a depressed tone, 'let us change the subject. There isn't anything that woman took into her head she couldn't make me do. So the dragon let you off duty, did she?'

'As you see, Fred, else I wouldn't be here.

'Are you aware I have been on the lookont for you ever since that night at your aunt's gate ? I have patrolled your street like a sentry on guard, early and late. Do you never go out?

'Hardly ever. Once a week I do the marketing—give the orders; that is. Sometimes I have my 'Sund ay out' I express a wish to go to church ar d am allowed to go. Aunt Very early-before eight o'clock, in fact-the Delamcre sleigh was at the door, and another go of turn she owes that false and faithless ' apa of yours, my Fred.' (Wb at church do you patronize Sundays,

pray ' n'

• Notre Dame principally, for the sake of the music.'

'Shall you be there next Sunday ?' 'If next Sunday is fine, and Aunt Phil's temper doesn't turn to gall and bitterness.' 'When do you go-morning or evening?'

'Morning.' 'I shall attend Notre Dame next Sunday morning,' says Mr. Carew gravely. 'Pending next Sunday, cannot you manage to meet me somewhere, Beauty. I have a million things her prolegee. She's a wirdow, out of weeds, as to say to you. I proposed to relieve myself you see, immensely the, and very much of a few to-night, but Mrs. Fogarty -bless sought after on that account. Leaving her her to has frustrated all that. By-the-by, her to have a south of a parting did one of them was-what sort of a parting did you and Sandy have? Not too affectionate, I

ars her senior, a pork man, and, as 1 fore. For our parting-that is no concern said, immensely rich. After two of yours. The last farewell of those who love as of nuptial bliss he departed—to a better is much too sacred a subject to be exposed to t

'Ah!' says Freddy, in a quenched tone, and the depressed look returns. Miss Henher cloak, and smoothed her shining coiled drick compassionately comes to the rescue. 'You said there were a million things you had to say to me-this is only one. Proceed with the rest, and quickly; for in the distance Mrs. Fogarty is eyeing you as a vulture its prey, and will swoop down upon you in three minutes.'

'I want to see you, Cyrilla-I want to talk to you seriously—seriously, mind!' says Mr. Carew, 'about this engagement with Mr. Mc-Kelpin. At what hour, daily, does Miss Dormer take her after-dinner nap? Old ladies few months afterwards, and the ministerial always do take after-dinner naps, don't they ?'

'My experience of old ladies is extremely limited, I am happy to say. Miss Dormer goes to sleep at three o clock every afternoon with the regularity of clockwork-

. Then what is to hinder your stealing out every afternoon at three o'clock?' cries Freddy, eagerly.

and wakes,' pursues Cyrilla, ' as I was in his usual ridiculous way, told her Freddy about to say when you interrupted me, on an average every five minutes. She looks about the room, and if I am not visible she calls me. The instant I stole out to meet you, that in-

A laughable the administration of the and retailed to the public rious forms. This nobleman, with many good points, and described by a contemperary poet as almost eaten up by his zeal for the House of Han. particulary on being able to anticipate the words or the wants of the various persons who attended his *levers* before they uttered a syllable. This weakness sometimes led him into ridiculous mistakes and absurd em-barrassments; but it was his propensity to make lavish promises, which gave occasion for the following ancedote.

At the election for a certain borough in Cornwall, where the Ministerial and Op-position interests were almost balanced, a single vote was of the highest importance. This object the duke-by cert in well-applied arguments, and by the force of urgent perseverance and personal application-at length attained, and the gentleman recommended by Treasury gained his election.

In the warmth of gratitude for so signal a triumph, and in a quarter where the minister had generally experienced defeat and disppiniment, His Grace poured forth acknowledgments and promises, without ceasing, on the fortunate possessor of the casting vote ; called him his best and dearest friend; protested that he should consider himself a for ever indebted to him ; that he could never do enough for him; that he would serve him by night and by day.

The Cornish voter, in the main an honest fellow, "as things went," and who would have thought himself already sufficiently paid but for such a torrent of acknowledgments, thank. ed the duke for his kindness, and told him that the supervisor of excise was old and infirm, and if he would have the goodness to recommend his son-in-law to the commissioner. in case of the old man's death, he should think himself and his family bound to render Government every assistance in their power on any future occasion. "My dear friend," exclaimed, His Grace,

"why do you ask for such a trifling employ. ment? Your relation shall have it at a word speaking the moment it is vacant."

"But how shall I get admitted to you, my lord? for in London, I understand, it is a very difficult thing to get a sight of you great folks, though you are so kind and complaisant to us in the country."

"The instant the man dies," replied the premier, used to and prepared for the free doms of a contested election-"the moment he dies, set out post-haste for London : drive directly to my house, by night or by day, sleeping or waking, dead or alive; thunda at the door; I will leave word with my porter to show you up-stairs directly, and the employment shall be disposed of according to your wishes, without fail."

The parties separated ; the duke drove to a friend's house in the neighbourhood where he was visiting, without a thought of seeing his new acquaintance till that day seven years: but the memory of a Cornish elector, not being loaded with such a variety of objects. was more retentive. The supervisor dieda partizan, relying on the word of apeer, was conveyed to London by the may, and ascended the steps of a mansion in Lincoln's Inn Fields, at the corner of Great Queen Street.

And here it should be explained that precisely at the moment when the expectations of a considerable party of a borough in Cornwall were roused by the death of: supervisor, no less a person than the King of Spain was expected hourly to depart-an event in which all Europe, and particulary Great Britain, was concerned.

The Duke of Newcastle, on the very night the proprietor of the decisive vote was at h door, had sat up anxiously expecting despatches from Madrid ; and, wearied by official business and agitated spirits, he had at length re tired to rest, having previously give particular instructions to his porter not to go to bed as he expected every minute a messenger with advices of the greatest importance, and desired he might be shown upstain the moment of his arrival. His Grace was sound asleep-for, with a thousand singularities and absurdities, of which the rascals about him did not neglect to take ac vantage, his worst enemies could not deny him the merit of good intentions, that best solace in a solitary hour; the porter had settled for the night in his chair, and had already commenced a sonorous nap. when the vigorous arm of the Cornish voter roused him effectually from his slumbers. "Is the duke at home ?" was the first que tion of the honest burgess. "Yes, and in bed,' replied the porter, "but he left particular word that come when you would you were to go up to him directly. "God bless him, for a worthy and honest gentleman !" cried the Cornishman, smiling, and nodding with approbation at a prime he would not deceive me! Let me hear no more of lords and dukes not keeping their words; I believe, verily, they are as honest, and mean as well, as other folks-but I can't always say the same of those about them." So saying he ascended the stairs and the burgess of was ushered into the dukes hed-chamber. "Is he dead ?" exclaimed His Grace, rubbing his eyes, and scarcely awake from dream-ing of the King of Spain-"is he dead ?" "Yes, my lord," replied the eager expectmise, with all its circumstances, was so fresh in the minister's memory. "When did he die ?" "The day before yesterday, exactly at halfpast one o'clock, after being confined three weeks to his bed, and taking a power of doctor's stuff ; and I hope your Grace will be as good as your word, and let my son-in-law succeed him." The duke, by this time fully awake, stagsered at the impossibility of receiving inteligence from Madrid in so short a space of time, and he was perplexed at the absurdity of a King's messenger applying for his son-in-law to succeed the King of Spain. "Is the man drunk or mad ? -- Where areyour despatches ?" exclaimed His Grace, hastily drawing back his curtain, when, instead of a royal courier, his eager eye recognized at the bed-side the well-known, countenance of his friend in Cornwall who was making low bows with hat in hand, "hoping my lord would not forget the gracious promise hewas so good as to make in favour of his sonm-law at the last election of-Vexed at so untingly a, disturbance, and disappointed of the from Spain, the duke frowned for a few minutes, but chagrin soon gave way to mirth at so singular and ridicu lous a combination of opposite circumstances; and yellding to the irritation, he sank on the bed in a voilent fit of aught " which, like the electrical fluid, was communicated in a moment to the attendants.

Half-past seven brings Mr. McKelpin. He shakes hands in a stiff way with his affianced, and hands her that evening's paper, and site down to his last game with Miss Dormer. There is silence; a parafin lamp burns between them, the fire looks red and cheerful, the room cozy and comfortable, contrasted with the bleak coldness of the winter pight

_th

and crooked back, if a hopeless infirmity

less, and the aunt a million. Donal that voice. Her heart beats as it has not He was hard beaten for four months. Can it—can it be | tionality, bu the test. chair of He raises his cap; the wan glimmer of the ne

she nearly stilled herself with yawns reading aloud. Oh! the deadly—deadly dullness of it! Then Mr. McKelpin evenings, three in a week, to play long whist at a penny a game with Miss Dormer, each greedily eager to to look you up.? dispel the vapors, and did their best in vain. Phillis Dormer's old eyes went drearily to the card-table; Cyrilla Hendrick's looked restlessly into the ruby heart of the fire, and both could have wailed with Tennyson :

Joanna comes with their daily bread and butter and cold meat. It is a silent meal. CHAPTER XXII. The old maid is thinking how she will miss long whist and Mr. McKelpin, in the empty, endless, March evenings soncar. The young maid is thinking how much brighter a look life has taken on since Fred Carew is in Mon-

OH WHISTLE AND ILL COME TO YE, MY LAD

There can be no doult at this point of her .8

⊿iece of nineteen, penniof five-and-fifty, with half .4 would not have hesitated. -nearted by nature and by na-.c he was not destined to be put to Miss Dormer dying slowly in her drear • an incurable distempti, court ne = = 0 f marriage for herself, and so, as the bir on to Cyrilla. + 'an incurable distemper, could not At bust thing, passed him on to Cyrilla. In ary case she meant him to have her

mor, ey, and he could hardly do less than take her destitute niece with it.

Ae possessed such enough to kill any man.'

Carew.

brows.

him three days ago for the first time, and con-ceived a tendresse for him at sight. She always has a tendresse for some one. This morning she encountered Carew and the was coming early-very early, to smoke a cigar with him, and he hoped she would come early and help entertain him! The result-



with Miss Dormer, each greedily eager to to look you up.' with Miss Dormer, each greening awning But to come acre-to Aunt Dorn win, and taking no notice of her yawning housel Oh, & real? Oyrilla gaspa again. drearily in the background. What a Christ-mas that was-what a New Year-what a January! Would Cyrilla ever, ever forgot 34 I

But the stagnant calm was near its end, and Mr. McKelpin, of all men, the man to break it!

Stolid, dull, slumbering as the man was, he yet was a man, and as such had from the fire cust an eye of approval upon the tall sy . 🛍 metrical figure and haughtily handsome face of Miss Dormer's youthful relative. 'There's a disparity o' years, I

ATD well aware,' slowly and austerely said I onald Mc-Kelpin, but the disparity is constants side: For my own pairt, I the othe right considerably her senior. me to understand, Mise Fou nave given look wi' the eye o' fr . For on the match, and so, if Miss Cyrilla's willing, in the name of Providence, we'll consider the thing settled. And the thing was settled. What she said to this impassion and declaration Cyrilla never knew; she w' as only conscious at the time of a hysterical desire to burst out laughing. But Aunt f'nil's fierce old eye was upon her, so she co Atrolled the insane desire, and there and the A became the affianced of Mr. Donald McK. Apin. The next time he came he brov get with him an engagement ring of Plr an gold, his mother's wedding ring, in fact, * and worn rather thin, and with elephantine playfulness pressed it upon his bride's accept-3700.

Miss Hendrick took it with an unmoved countenance, and put it on the finger that wore poor Freddy Carew's. Poor Freddy Carew, indeed! He wrote to Miss Hendrick regularly, and as Miss Hendrick always answered the door she received his letters without the slightest trouble or danger, and most regularly responded. Mr. Carew, therefore, was not left to pine in ignorance of Miss Hendrick's matrimonial good fortune. This cold February day on which she stands, idly gazing out of the window, has been a day more than usually eventful among the eventless days of her life, The early morning mail brought a letter from Mrs. Owenson announcing her departure with Sydney for New York, to spend March and April.

'My dear girl is still in miserably poor health and low spirits,' wrote Mrs. Owenson, and I am taking her to my cousin's, Mrs. Macgregor of Madison Avenue. Change of scene and the cheerful companionship of her cousins will no doubt cheer her up. In May we go to Europe, to remain two years at least. Sydney will write further particulars by next mail.

Happy Sydney Owenson! Cyrilla en- this to end?' viously sight. Yes happy, thrice happy in spite of her bereavement. To Miss Hendrick | laughs Oyrilla, wilfully misunderstanding: it looks no such great bereavement after all. | 'Don't look so doleful, Fred--it doesn't be-She didn't care for Bertie Vaughan, emptyheaded, conceited noodle that he was! and for her father-well, of course, a doting, respectable and rich father is a person to be sophic mind, it wasn't a grief to embitter the meet and have a chat now and then. life of an heiress. A winter in New Yorkahi lucky Sydney-two years in Europe-

But to come

when loud and long there comes a knock at

'The postman!' cries Cyrilla, starting up;

of the cap pulled over his eyes-he wears seal-

'Ah-h l' says this gentleman ; can you tell

Cyrilla stands petrified. Surely she knows

· Does Mrs. Brown live here, Beauty ?' asks

hall lamp falls full on his face, the serene,

acre-to Aunt Dormer's 'To the 'ir'igon's Cien. But then, really you know, I possess of overwhelming amount of courar ... And d'knew from your letters that no o' de over car ne to 'the door but yourself.

Yo' 4 told me, 'jou remember?'

Bat I do re not stay. Aunt Dormer will different hand and voice. cards no' a

can't you, Beauty'? Say you have a headache and want to go to your room. I'll wait youder under the trees. Only don't keep me long. Even friendship so glowing and ar-derat as mine may get chilled it kept too long in a Montreal February night."

'I'll try! I'll come!' Cyrilla exclaims. Wait, Freddy; I'll be with you in ten minutes!

She shuts the door and flies back. The glad, excited gleam of her eyes might tell the She wishes very much to make your acstory, but the card players are too much engrossed with their game to take heed.

'Well who was it?' Miss Dormer querulously asks. She has lost ninepence and feels badly accordingly. 'Moreletters?'

'No a man ; he asked if Mrs. Brown lived here,' demurely answered Miss Hendrick. Mrs. Brown, indeed. Your deal Mr. McKelpin; luck will surely turn this time.

Did you bolt the door after him, Cyrilla ?' 'Certainly, Aunt Dormer.' 'Well?

"While you're finishing this game I'll run up to my room-my head rather aches, and I'll bathe it with camphor.'

Miss Dormer is too deeply absorbed in the new deal to reply. Cyrilla departs. Five silk and velvets, was shown up accordingly; seconds later and she is under the stripped chestnuts, both hands clasped in Fred Carew's

Oh, Fred, I am so glad to see you. How good of you to come.'

Goodness is my normal state, Beauty. The first greetings are over by this time. And so I really behold before me the affianced of Mr. Donald McKelpin?'

'You really do, and as such please relinquish my hands; my shawl is as warm as your fur gloves. Mr. McKelpin doesn't approve of indecorous familiarities.'

'Doesn't he? Excepting himself, of course. He is privileged, lucky beggar !' says Mr. Carew. with a sigh.

'Not even excepting himself. He comes three evenings a week, says 'How d'ye do, Miss Cyrilla?' he gives me a hand like a dead, damp fish. I never know what to do with it, so I give it back to him again.' 'And when is the wedding to come off,

Dieu volente, the last week of June.'

'In a cold in the head for me most likely,'

come you. June is June-this is February. off to-morrow-Dieu merci-to be gone chree months. Oh, if some kind Christfan would grieved for-still, to Miss Hendrick's philo- | invite me out to spend an Grening we might

'That is easily enough managed, if your thrice-blessed orphan heiress! Boauty and here, and she shall call upon you and invite none but the very hicest people.'

"Ob, for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still !"

Only naturally, each was thinking of a

The atternoon of the third day brought Mrs. Delamere. Cyrilla, as usual, answered But you can go back and steal out again, the door, and after ten minutes' private chat, came back to her aunt's room, a flush of hope and expectation in her eyes.

"Who is it?' Miss Dormer fretfully asked.

'Mrs. Colonel Delamere, aunt. You have heard me tell how kind she was to me at Petite St. Jacques. The Colorel is about to retire from the army, and they sail for England, where he has a large estate, in April. Meantime they are staying in Montreal. quaintance, Aunt Dormer. May I ask her

up?' Miss Dormer looked keenly and suspiciously at her niece.

What does she want to make my ac quaintance for, a crippled, miserable old crea-ture like me? What does she want of me? She wants nothing but the pleasure of knowing you. I told her you never saw any one, but she begged you would kindly make an exception in her favor. Shall I tell her you will not see her?'

'And insult a stranger in my own house No, niece Cyrilla. 1 will see her. Show her

Mrs. Colonel Delamere, imposing in brown and quite awed for a moment, by her size and splendor, even grim Aunt Phil. But she was so cordial, so chatty, so friendly, that the awe speedily vanished, and a pleasant excitement took its place.

She staved for over an hour, retailed all the news of the day, discussed Canada and Eugland, and Miss Dormer actually experienced a feeling of regret when at last she arose to g0.

'l have overstayed my time,' she said, with her soft, mellow laugh; 'but really it is so pleasant to meet a kindred spirit, and coun-trywoman, with whom to abuse Canada, its dreadful climate, and dreadful customs. Dear Miss Dormer, you really shouldn't lead the life of a recluse, as you do; it is positively unkind to your friends. At least you must make me the exception to your rule. And, meantime, as a great favor, I must beg of you to let this child come to see me. She was one of my especial pets at Petite St. Jacques, and, remember, I leave in April, and fr may never see her again,'

Miss Dormer's face darkened.

Miss Dormer's face cargeneod. She never goes out,'she said, querulo" dsly; I can't spare her,'

'Ab! but dear Miss Dorthor, 's a great lavor to me. She and Miss O wenson were and I am Cyrilla Hendrick still. He goes quite like my own daughter.s. And as she tells me she is to be married so soon to a most estimable man-Jun', is it not, Cyrilla, love ?--- you should allov, her a little more liberty. She must kuy w somebody, as Mr. McKelpin's wife. I bira sure he would wish dragon will let you go. Mrs. Delamere is it himself, and I provise you she shall knov,

there she is !' 'Is the woman an idiot?' Cyrilla scorn-

fully asked. 'Oh, dear no!' Freddy generally does make an impression on elderly young women at sight. Witness Miss Jones of the pensionnat. Only it is not every elderly young lady who wears her heart on her sleeve as frankly as does Mrs. Fogarty.'

'For the sake of common decency I should hope not,' retorts Miss Hendrick with cold scorn.

'Hush, dear! here we are,' says Mrs. Delamere. She opens the door of the drawing. room and sails majestically in. Miss Hendrick follows and sees-Fred Carew, faultless and elegant to behold, a camella in his button-hole, sitting on a sofa by Mrs. Fogarty's side, submitting to being made love to, with his customary serene and courteous face.

'Mr. Carew, Miss Hendrick. You may remember meeting Mr. Carew once before, Cyrilla, love,' says Mrs. Delamere, blandly. And Mr. Carew arises, and bows pleasantly and makes a smiling little foolish speech about 'the pleasure-er-of renewing Miss Hendrick's-um-acquaintance,' etc.; and Miss Hendrick bends her rather haughtylooking head, and moves disdainfully away. A batch of arrivals enter; the hostess sweeps forward to meet them. Mr. Carew makes an effort to get up and follow Miss" Hendrick to where she has seated herself at a distant table, and opened that refuge of the destitute, a photographic album. But Mrs. Fogarty is a veteran of four-and-thirty, although she does not look it, and is equal to the occasion. For the sake of Mr. Carew she has put on her diamonds, her Point d'Alencon, and her cerise silk, and come to Mrs. Delamere's 'Tuesday;' is it likely then she will allow Mr. Carew to fly off at a tangent? In her practised hands, Freddy is an artless

mouse in the grasp of a skiliul, elderly mouser. By her side he is, by her side he shall remain.

And he does. He cannot break away-he cannot tell how-he makes half-a-dozen attempts-she skilfully meets and baffles ther Without positive rudeness he CB not all. quit her side; and positive rudeness, even to a Mrs. Fogarty, is something Free' is quite incapable of. He sees Cyrilla monopolized by half a dozen of his brother chicers, looking handsome and brilliant-ber clear, sarcastic laugh comes to him who are he sits, and he groans in anguish of spirit. At last-he never knows how- of spin. -he rises-he says some-by Cyrilla's _____akes a bow, and much minet. warriors side. She is alone; the last of the and . for the moment 'as deserted her, she looks upon Mr. Carew with no undly eye.

'Man's inhumanity to man,' marmurs poor thousands mo arn.' But what is it -oh! what is it-compared with the influmanity of woman?

'I don't know what you are talking about,' says M' 188 Hendrick scorbiully.

'I' fied to get away, continues Mr. Carew in t' a same piteous voice, 'give you my honor did Beauty, more than once, and she outen't let me. What did she do it for? gouldn't let me. What grudge does she bear me? I never did anything to her P

stant the dear old lady would wake.

Still let us try it,' goes on Freddy, undaunted, for you see I must. Look here, Beauty-every afternoon I will go to your house-wind and weather permitting-and I'll give you some signal to apprise you. Let me see _ah ! I'll whistle a tune _ 'La Ci Darem,' for instance. And you shall come to the window and wave your handkerchief if

there is a chance of your getting off. If tomorrow is fine----(Oh. Mr. Carew!' exclaims the vivacious

tones of the Pork gentleman's widow, 'we are making up a card table, and we just want one. Do come and be my partner-you will be fortunute, I am sure, and I am so unlucky at cards. Miss Hendrick will excuse you, I am cards. sure.

Miss Hendrick bows frigidly and turns way: And before he quite realizes it, Mr. Carew is captured and carried off.

'I am so unlucky at cards,' gushes the widow, 'and I do want a good partner so much.

The last thing that reaches Miss Hondrick's disgusted ears is the imbecility Fred is murmuring: 'unlucky at cards-lucky in love-the inexpressible pleasure of being minister's having so accurately kept his pro-Mrs. Fogarty's partner even for an hour, etc., mise. "How punctual His Grace is! I knew etc.' Then a brother officer of Carew's approaches, and asks her to waltz. She goes, and as the gentleman knows what he is about, enjoys the dance thoroughly.

She sees no more of Mr. Carew that even. ing, but she does not allow it to spoil her pleasure. She frowns a little, to observe how closely Mrs. Fogarty keeps him pinned to her side ; but all the same, she thoroughly enjoys this small reception of Mrs. Delamere's. The last thing she motic as as she flits away to rut on her things and go home is Fred Carew meandering lang ddly through a ant, delighted to find that the election pro square dance with his wido,

(To be Costinued.)

Consumption Cared.

Consumption Carea. An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catafra, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervoits Debility and all Nervous Complaints, alter Paving tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has feit it his duity to make it known to his suf-foring fellows. Acthated by this motive and a desire to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by ad-drossing with stamp, aming this paper, W. W. SHERLA, 149 Powers' Block: Rookester, N.Y. 9-G-eow 9-G-60W

Probably no cne article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as Freddy, in a pl'aintive tone, 'makes countless the most nonrishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Can't won see-imbecile,', says Aliss Hen- Other kinds are often substituted for the sake

It is needless to add that the worthy Cornishman's son-in-lay duly received the much

Anglo-Irish Letter. ONDON'S UNDERGROUND RAILROADS

Poverty and Hisery-Extension of the Franchise-The Game Laws.

> [From Our Own Correspondent.] LONDON, June 6.

The London system of underground railways are truly one of the wonders of the world. Last year on these underground iron highways there were six million passengers carried in salety. They run for miles and miles under the city in every direction, but the most wonderful of any is the one beneath the Thames embankment, for again under the railway is the northern main sewer-a very river of filth-carrying the sewerage of London ten miles below the city into the Essex Marshes, where there are immense filtering beds to deodorize the putrid river and discharge the affluent waters into the Thames. From Blackfriar Bridge to Westminster Bridge, along the entire length of the embankment, the railway runs underneath, and under the railway the sewers, both being made in the shape of two great tunnels of cement and brickwork, one over the other. Those underground lines run in every direction, and at various places connect with all the great railway systems of the country. The construction must have cost millions, but stock in them is the best railway property in the world. From five in the morning till twelve at night there are a succession of trains every three or four minutes, no train remaining longer than a few seconds at a station. The ease and rapidity with which the locomotives are stopped and started is really surprising. Man, indeed, has now great control over the most powerful of all natural forces, namely, steam. Every one of those trains is lighted by gas-not by oil-which is carried in a reservoir fitted on the root of each carriage. From five to seven in the morning all the London lines run workmens' trains, carrying thousands of men in and out of the metropolis to their work at two-pence per day, or a shilling a week. This, on the railway companies, is compulsory, under an Act of Parliament, for now, by the continual improvement of the city, the working-classes are compelled to reside in the suburbs, while their business lies in the town.

LONDON LIFE

is something entirely different from life in any other city. It is so large, and inhabited by so many nationalities of people, that it has entirely a social system of its own-accent, manners, customs and usages, the growth of its institutions and existence. We will take, for instance, the common lodging houses, 'of which there are nearly fourteen hundred, in the area of the metropolitan police, or within endless eternity of years I might forget the twelve miles in a circuit round the Post-Office. | pain only for one single moment.' The devil Some of these houses are entirely for men, while others are exclusively for women, and some again for both soxes. They are all registered under an Act of Parliament and subject to the control of the police in sanitary matters. The proprietor is bound to conform to the Act by giving each lodger a single bed for three or four pence a night, a kitchen to cook in, a good fire, salt, pepper, and hot water. In every police station a man is told ft to do duty among the lodging houses in he district, which duty consists in seeing that everything is kept in order and that there is no overcrowding. The detectives also occasionally visit these places, just to keep their eyes on the poorest of the criminal class, and to now and then make arrests. Every landlord is a relieving officer, as far as his own house is concerned, for the guardians of the poor allow him an order-book to give workhouse as parish doctors, but not for any John Robert Mowbray as he gloomily reout-of-door relief. The seething mass of vice, poverty and misery in this overgrown city is something fearful, yet, with all that, it is probably the healthiest and, considering its size, the best arranged in its cleansing, lighting and police of all the towns in the world. Thirteen hundred common lodging houses, oach on an average having two hundred beds. The inmates of those places the very poorest; waifs and strays without homes or habitations. I have been of an evening through many of those houses, and in them I have often found men of cultivated intellects, victims of circumstances, but more frequently of drink. I have found doctors, lawyers and clergymen glad of a bed in a common lodging house and to associate with the broken down gamblers, the destitute laborer, the reckless tramp, the hungry beggars, the idle lout, the impecuations magsman and the poor, honest man looking for employment. All those types, and many others, enter into the economy of London life and form a portion of its daily existence. They are the residuum filtered down by our class system of society, and it could not be otherwise in a country where there are so many class privileges as in England

more than sacred, for they are above that divine precept, " Do unto others as you would be done unto." What matters it that tens of thousands of acres of land lie waste for this game to roam over while Canada and the United States are supplying us with food. What matters it that annually ten thousand people are sent to prison to be kept at the public cost, for, in the day of destitution and hunger or in the hour of temptation, taking a hare or a pheasant! William the Conqueror depopulated some hundreds of square miles to make the New Forest. He drove out the wretched Saxons and burned their homes, towns and villages. This done he planted the sites with forest trees, and enclosed the entire area in a ring fence. He then brought in from his estates in Normandy a great number of deer, which he turned loose. To preserve this forest he made a law that, wounding one of those sacred deer, a man was to have his nose slit, and for killing one was to be hung. Theis was for many a century the law of England, with the exception that the aristocracy claimed portions of the privilege

which the inhuman Conqueror arrogated entirely to himself. In this way, by division, the despotism weakened, but still a very ugly remnant of it has come down to our time: however, I think the present party in power

this relic of a feudal despotism. CELTO-CANADIAN.

A PICTURE OF HELL.

will before long, to a large extent, abolish

What an English Sivine Told His young Parishioners.

The Rev. J. S. Furnis, a Presbyterian, is reported by the Philadelphio Times as inform-ing his congregation that hell is in the blazing centre of the carth. "Down in this place," he said, "is a horrible noise. Listen to the tremendous, the horrible uproar of millions and millions of tormented creatures, mad with the fury of heil! Oh! the screams of fear, the groans of horror, the yells of rage, the cries of pain, the shouts of agony, the shricks of despair, from millions on millions ! There you hear them roaring like liops, hissing like serpents, howling like dogs, and wailing like dragons! There you hear the gnashing of teeth and the fearful blasphemies of the devils. Above all you hear the roar of the thunders of God's anger, which shakes hell to its foundations." He described the inmates of this hell suffering, without a moment's cessation, the most frightful torture. The following is a passage from the sermon : The roof is red hot. The floor is like a thick sheet of red hot iron. See, on the middle of the red hot iron floor stands a girl. She has neither shoes nor stockings on her feet. Listen! She speaks. She says : 'I have been standing with my bare feet on this red hot floor for years. Sleep never came on me for a moment. Look at my burnt feet. Let me go off this burning floor for one momentonly for a short moment. O! that in this answers her question: 'No, not for a single other upon the pleasant contrast between moment shall you ever leave this red hot floor.' '

THE NEW IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

" It is our Opening Day."

The off-repeated predictions of the neglected prophet Benjamin Disraeli had come true at last, and the terror was upon us. Deep had spoken unto deep; there had been an upheaving of the waters; and the floods, breaking loose, and carrying onward in their terrific rush the stirred-up social residuum, had overwhelmed the Imperial Parliament, and brought confusion, ruin-the long-looked for "anarchy"-to doomed St. Stephen's. After Lord Beaconsfield, the deluge! So it seemed to the Right Hon. afternoon. He stood apart, high and dry amongst the back Opposition benches, while a wild, tumultuous, and dangerous mob surged two and fro upon the floor, raising an intolerable din, and rending the air with occasional shouts of wicked glee. Sir Walter Barttelot, adorned with a cravat of flaming crimson, intended to propitiate raging incendisrism in the mass, and to soothe roues de la revolution, shared Mr. Mowbray's refuge and his views; and Mr. Baillie-Cochrane-soon to be translated into Cochrane-Baillie, Baron Lamington-surveying the fearful scene from the still intact peers' gallery, felt glad, almost, that he was out of it. Those persons with beaming countenances and sparkling eyes who were jostling each other so energetically, shaking hands with so much fervour, talking and gesticulating and darting hither and thither as if possessed by demons of activity, were radicals, democrats, republicans, atheists, communists-sans culottes. That was the notion of the noble lord, the right hon. gentlemen, the hon. baronet, and one or two other relics of a pasteric rescued from annihilation to prove that "" Fory majority once existed. At the same time it was puzzling to observe that the strange creatures, whose animation caused such an uproar, were all decently clad and cleanly; and-more amazing still !--- that upon the seats which they had appropriated behind the Treasury Bench were arranged long ro vs of brand-new longfaced hats, black, glossy, brilliant! Such a spectacle was too much for tolerant contemplation. The elections had gone wrong, and the only possible Government had been destroyed; yet England survived, the European Powers had not plunged into wars of extermination, the Stock Exchange carried on business as usual during the altercations, and here were the radicals, democrats, republicans, atheists, communists, and what not, with store clothes and stovepipe hats, fresh, lustrous, radiant. Mr. Mowbray gave it up and sat down in a remote corner, despairing even of the consolatory power of new titles. Sir Walter resolved that a heartless world should never see him smile again. Baron Lamington buried his saddened visage in his hands, and gradually disappeared. It was useless for Mr. Beutinck to plant his back firmly against the end of a table, and extend a protecting arm over the portable reference library by way of asserting the rights of property. His attitude failed to inspire confidence. In vain did Mr. Alderman Fowler, glowing with satisfaction at his own private victory in the city, and a consequent return to old haunts, go beamingly about in a blue waistcoat and yellow unmentionables, with thumbs in arm-holes or hands beneath coat tails, assuring his desponding friends that the radicals, republicans, socialisis, etc., could only have acquired the newest of new hats by winning them in bets from too-sanguine Tories. The compact minority refused to be comforted, and Mr. Hermon fled far beyond the gangway. It was a critical moment, but in the very nick of time a choice collection of ex-Ministers was hastily brought in and

placed upon the front Opposition bench. The

watched for a sign. All the ex-Ministers

and joy." Mr. Smith suddenly became an embodiment of nautical jollity. Colonel Stanley implied that he had "much to be thankful for." A sort of vacuous blandness overspread the teatures of Mr. Sclater-Booth. Sir M. Hicks-Beach made one tremendous effort to look as if he did not mind it; and Lord Sandon, though wan and haggard, alternately rubbed his hands and nursed his knees in unutterable ecstasy at having escaped from the responsibility of maintaining order and regenerating mankind through the humble Me; Joseph Laing, Montreal. The Fitz-medium of agricultural machinery. En- gerald Brothers, Philadelphia, did not appear. couraged by these genuine demonstrations of delight, the remnants of the lost majority grew more compact than ever, and renewing a credulous confidence in their fallen chiefs decided to await the course of events.

By degrees even those whose dejection had equalled Mr. Ritchie's began to perceive that, instead of chaos having come again as they imagined the turmoil which had made them quake merely indicated that the Liberal party was reunited, and had grown under the spell of an enchanter only more "harmoniously confused" than usual. A general settling down was slowly brought about. The rightful owners of the burnished hats put them on and sat down in their places, forms unknown filling up the void left by the Admiral and of Holmes, with Laing third, Murray fourth, his devoted allies, Wheelhouse and Marten. Buckley fifth, Hayden Sixth, Murphy seventh, Customary ceremonies were in due course Otherial time, 22m 44s. Holmes was creetedrespectfully observed, innovations being at least postponed; nobody bonneted Mr. Brand as he strolled about in the character of a simple country gentlemen paying a casual visit to town; the gentlemen usher of the Black Rod, K. C B., was not tripped up and trampled under foot when he essayed his famous strategic movement; the sergeant-atarms retained his authority; all inclination to play tricks with the mace was suppressed, at any rate for a season; and the House gradually took shape. Not until the opposing forces were drawn up in hostile array could the greatness of the change be at all realised, and although the absence of the Liberal leaders-for once with good excuse-left the pageant incomplete, the striking novelty of the situation produced a sensation of bewilderment. The Tories beaten, maimed, and stunned, shrank into the smallest space; while their foes, elated with past successes and confident of coming victories, could hardly be restrained within the regular boundaries. Only here and there, amidst the crowd of new-comers thronging the Minis-terial benches, could a familiar face be detected. Upon the other side wide gaps appeared in the Tory ranks, which were broken up into sections and separated by ' magnificent distances'; well-known members being so atfected by the reversal of position as to have nearly lost their identity. It was presently borne in upon them that they had not yet fathomed the depth of their humiliation. A feeble optimism prevailed for a brief interval below the gangway, where Sir Charles Russell, resting on the third bench, stretched his limbs in languid ease; and Mr. Bromley-Davenport and Mr. Percy Wyndham, swells of irreproachable purity, reclining just below him on the second bench, congratulated each their own roomy quarters and the compressed condition of the prespiring mob over the way. They were in the height of their enjoyment of this new-found pleasure, when Mr. Finigan, entirely gloveless and clothed in a sombre and loosely-fitting garb devoid of all pretensions to fashion, approached them courteously, hat in hand, and, without one word of explanation, firmly set himself down between them. At first the two astonished gentlemen were disposed to be amused at this remarkable intrusion of an individual who, as they supposed; had forgotten that his friends, the historic straitors to their Sovereign and of the telephone system of signalling by country,' had shifted their camp. Matters means of coloured balls. This failure is due became more serious, however, within a few to the carsmen failing to wear the colours seconds; for Mr. O'Donnell, perpetual member assigned them in such position as to make

THE PROVIDENCE BOAT RACE.

Wallace Ecss Wins the Esco-Riley Second-Hanlan Nowhere.

PROVIDENCE R. I., June 17 .-- The following started in the amateur race to-day :-- William Murray, Portsmouth, Va; Timothy Murphy, Norwich, Conn; Frank E Holmes, Paw-tucket, R I; Edward Hayden, Boston; Geo Gaizel, New York ; John Buckley, Portland, The oarsmen got word at 4:23 or 4:22 1-2 Holmes promptly shot to the front, catching the water at the signal, and rapidly drew ahead, followed by Gaziel and Hayden. These positions remained unchauged at the halfmile, but at the mile Gaizel pushed to the front, Holmes second, Laing third. Holmes

rounded the turn first, steering direct for his buoy at a lead of four or five lengths, and followed by Gaizel and Murray. Buckley and Murphy followed, turning Holmes' buoy, Laing sixth and Hayden seventh. Holmes retained his lead to the finish, keeping to the front without much exertion, although Gaizel spurted once or twice. The latter at the finish was at least three lengths in rear with prolonged applause. He received the

silver trophy valued at \$1,000. The following started in the professional race-Wallace Ross, St John, N B: George he'ped to set up the Waverley novels. W Lee, New York; James Riley, Saratoga; Horatio Delano, Chelsea, Mass ; James A TenEyck, Delano, Poughkeepsie : Fred. A. Plaisted, Boston ; Jacob Gaudur, Toronto; James A Demsey, Geneva; Robt W Boyd, Middleboro, Eng ; Edward Hanlan, Toronto At the signal Hanlan rushed to the front, followed by Boyd and Riley. After a time Ross pushed shead of Boyd and they fought steadily for third position beyond the half mile.

Finally Ross passed the Englishman and sped for Hanlau, passing him before reaching the turning point by three or four lengths, with Riley 2nd, Hanlan 3rd. Gaudur seemed to have fouled with his buoy in turning and Boyd tared no better, for he came in contact with his buoy and was detained nearly half a minute. As the buoy was rounded the wind freshened perceptibly, with white caps and billows at irequent intervals. Ross steered His lerdship has also provided his tenants toward the eastern shore, with Riley 2nd and with flour and seed potatoes.

the Champion 3rd. Ross maintained his lead, and about half a mile from the turn, Hanlan the press boat, he placed his hand on his of June. chest as though experiencing pain. At this

time Ross was several lengths in advance, with Riley second. The water was exceedingly rough, and one oarsman was seen to leave his boat. The police boat and several other boats went to his rescue. Plaisted and TenEyck were steering for the western shore. with the latter in advance. Ross kept a leading position very easily, and at the tinish had a lead of thirty-six seconds, with Riley 2nd and TenEyck 3rd. The following is the official time :--- Ross 29.54 ; Riley 30 304 ; TenEyck 30.58. The prizes are \$3,000 to lat; \$1,500

to 2nd ; \$500 to 3rd. The amateur race was a pretty one. The water was in good condition, and everything seemed favor suble, as was expected. Holmes won easily. He rowed the third half-mile straight for his buoy as a line, and making a neat turn, was well on his way home before the others turned. Everybody scened to be satisfied with their race. The crowd in at-

tendance is estimated at 50,000. Bulletina sent out during the progress of the race proved to be generally incorrect, owing to the failure for Dungarvin and incidentally founder of the them conspicuous. In turning the stakes the Farmers' League, was observed making his members of the press on the tug boat Reliance way towards them with an air of gentle con- found it impossible to distinguish the perdescension. Politely avoiding Mr. Wynd- sonality of the contestan's, several of them

a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffalos is called a herd, and a herd of children is called

a troop, and a troop of patridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshipers is called a congregation. and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd."

Condensed News.

-The present British Parliament contains about 150 non-Episcopalians.

-Monsignor Hassoun, the Patriarch of Constantinople, has arrived at Rome.

-The value of the diamonds exported from the Cape last year amounted to over £3,500,-000.

-The American Public Debt is now 1.952. 386,719 dollars, a decrease of 15,928,033 dollars.

-Andrew Aimers, the oldest compositor in Scotland, lately died in Edinburgh. He had

-The Lords of the Treasury have refused to lend the municipality of Dublin more money. It already owes over \$5,000,000.

-The iron ship-building trade at Whitby is still being partially suspended on account of the difficulty of procuring finished iron.

-The trustees of Sir Richard Watt's charity at Rochester have decided upon the crection of a hundred model cottages for the workingmen of the city.

-Rome sticks to its project of a world's fair for 1885-6. An English company has offered for twelve millions of dollars to guarantee its success.

-Lord Leconfield has remitted 25 per cent. of his tenants' rent in the Kildysart district.

-Sir U. and Lady Kay-Shuttleworth have invited all the Liberal members of Parliament was observed to cease rowing and rest on his for the boroughs and county of Lancaster to 393, 895, 397 & 399 Notro Damo St. oars. When asked what was the matter from | meet Lord Hartington at dinner on the 30th

> -A. H. Clark of Groton has a ram that thinks. It thinks enough to buil apple trees, when there is fruit on them, until file apples drop off, when it stops thinking and goes to eating.

-The return of Mr. Wortley for Sheffield was effected at an expenditure of £4,0255s 4d. The expenses of the Liberal candidater, Messrs. Mundella and Waddy, amounted to £2.542 10s.

-The Czar is the only crowned widower and Victoria the only crowned widow among the European potentates. Alfonso and Christine of Spain are the vonngest wedded couple; William and Agusta of Germany the eldest.

-King Humbert reproaches his courtiers, who are profound adepts in all the art: of Italian cunning, for never letting him know the truth, which he only finds out through some poor patitioner bold enough to approach him through the circle of flatterers.

-A numerous body of admirers are about erecting a statue in terra cotta to the distinguished graduate of Oxford, John Ruskin, in the drawing school of the university. The Duke of Wellington has stated that when his letters and correspondence were fully published a good many statues would be taken down. Ruskin need fear no such casualty.

-Mr Gladstone entered Parliament at 23, year after leaving the university.

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62c, 65c. Ladies' India Gauze Underwear, with tow neck and short sleeves, 31c, 55c. 42c, 18c, 51c Ladies' Shotland Cashmere Underwear, with high neck and long sleeves, \$2.35, \$2.55, \$2.75, \$2.95.

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S2 94.
 Ladies' Gauze Cashmere Underwear, with high neck and short sleeves, \$1.90, \$2.14, \$2.42, \$2.42, \$2.54, \$2.82, \$2.74, \$3 05.
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neck \$2.50,

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Ladies' Elastic Soft Merino Underwear, with high neek and short sleeves, \$1.58, \$1.79, \$1.80, \$2.05, \$2.28.

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Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, with silk clocks, 22c,

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THOMAS DOYLE,

*'*3



THE EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE,

as promised by the Seldrnment, will before long bring about mighty changes. Our laboring population is rapidly becoming edu-cated, and the question is now being loudly asked by the disenfranchised classes-who is this man my master? There is a striking parallel between the laws and government of old Rome and the laws and government of England. In theory, both were perfect; in practice, slavish and corrupt: one class territorial landowners, another helots and slaves. Of this I think the men now in power are cognisant, and, in justice to the millions who have no voice in making the laws they are bound to obey, will extend the franchise in Ireland and assimilate the borough and county franchise, which for both countries will be practically household suffrage. The late elections in the London districts were conducted under Sir Charles Dilke's Act for keeping the polling places open from eight in the morning till eight in the evening, thus giving the workingmen an opportunity of voting without losing time. The plan was found to suit admirably, and now the measure is to become law throughout the Kingdom. This is merely an introduction to the greater measures, but it is a good one, and one that will give to the mass of the people great satisfaction.

THE GAME LAWS

are another subject that from the Government will receive attention. This game business, as we have it in this country, is a downright tyranny. We have the wealthiest aristocracy on the globe, and they say we require preserved game for our pleasure and gratification. Many a time have I seen a number of "beaters" in a small wood driving - hand-fed pheasants into a corner where three or four gouty old men would stand with loaded guns to have a battue among those half tame birds, and the brutal deed would be compact minority took heart of grace and dignified with the name of sport. Annually in England there are ten thousand people simultaneously smiled. Sir Stafford Northsent to prison for infringing on those more cote assumed an aspect expressive of somethan sacred game laws. They are held to be | thing more than "all that poets feign of bliss | tin.

quieted gentleman, and, joining Mr. Finigan. confusion, until the arrival of the time made manifest the intention of the Parnelite faction to retain their old ground as absolutely as though it were Irish land held in virtue of long arrears of rent. Consternation spread amongst the squires, the colonels, and of the stands gave way before the race. the opulent loungers who had fondly fancied themselves free from intrusion, and, anticipating some satisfaction from contemplating au uncomfortable infusion of the Hibernian element into the overgrown party on the other side, had never pondered on the meaning of a proverb concerning misfortune and strange bedfellows. With side-long looks, Messrs. Wyndham and Bromley-Davenport apprehensively eyed their unwelcome neighbours, exchanging glances furtively, and yielding to a sense of hopeless misery as they realised how vast was the gulf which had been so unexpectedly interposed between them. Sympathizing friends assembled on the floor in front, and, gazing tearfully towards them, mutely conveyed inadequate condolences. Mr. W. W. B. Beach would have gone to the support of Mr. Percy Wyndham, whose rigid attitude porteuded a collapse, but a stout person in a light dust-coat cut in before him, and was greeted by the two Parnellites as an ally. Roused by the extremity of their peril, the members for Cumberland and Warwickshire regained their failing consciousness by a convulsive effort, and, fleeing in different directions, abandoned the most compact section of the compact minority to sudden disintegration.

THE IRISH BOROUGH FRANCHISE BILL

The following is the text of the Bi lintroduced by Mr. Forster, Mr. Gladstone, and the Solicitor-General for Ireland, to provide for the Exten-sion of the Parliamentary Franchise in Boroughs in Ireland. "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excel-lent Majesty, by and with the advice and con-sent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parlia- ent assem-bled, and by the authority of the same as follows:--

Commons, in this present Parlia. ent assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:--"I. This act may be cited for all purposes as the Borough Franchise, Ireland, Act. 1880. "2. This act shall extend to Ireland only, but shall not in anywise affect the election of mem-bers to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Iublin. "3. From and after the passing of this act every male person shall be entitled to be regis-tered as a voter, and when registered to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough who is qualified as follows-Tuat is to say, is of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity, and is on the 20th day of July in any year and has during the whole of the pre-ceding twelve calendar months beeu an inhabi-tant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwell-inghouse within the borough in respect of which all poorrates have been paid on or before to the ist day of July is such year, which became payable berecout during his occupation thereof, and previously to the lat day of January in such year.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others | One of them, looking at a picture of a numbeing what is called "Mustard Condiments," ber of vessels, said: 'See what a flock of that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,—and ships !' He was told that a flock of ships was do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour called a fleet, and a fleet of sheep was called of the genuine article-Be sure you get a flock. And it was added, for his guidance

ham's toes, he passed in front of that dis- turning the same stake, thus adding to the keepers. On shore it was generally believed by the spectators that Boyd was third and Plaisted second, while in fact both were so far behind that their time was not taken. One Although the professional race did not end

as expected, there is no general feeling that everything was not "square." Hanlan's friends and backers are satisfied, and paid the pools like men, and are willing to back him again, believing him when he said he had a stich in his side; indeed they say he was troubled the same way the day before he rowed Riley reco tly, and has worn a plaster since then, until within a day or two, when he took it off. It is thought his rapid changes of climate---from Canada to the Southern States and back again within a short timehas had something to do with it.

After the regatta many thousands of people proceeded down the bay to Rocky Point, where the oarsmen were entertained and the prizes delivered. Speeches were given by ex-Governor Lippett and Mr. Soule, and the presentation by Colonel Spooner, Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives. There was a brilliant dis lay of fireworks. No definite information can be gained respecting Hanlan's disability. Riley says after making the turn he seemed to indicate he could not pull, and gave up the contest as though suffering from cramps. Alderman Flynn says he was simply outrowed and

beaten. A WEALTHY IRISHMAN LOOKING FOR HIS SISTERS.

Among the passengers on the steamship Abyssinia, which sailed from New York on the 19th of May, was an elderly man named William Kelly. Before leaving he made arrangement, for the publication of the following advertisment ;---

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF Mary Ann and Magaret Keliy, from Virginia, County avan Ireland, would hear from their brother William by calling on Mr. FHOS. NO-BLE, 52Brondway, New York.

Mr. Kelly left his home in Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland, when a young mas, to go to Australia. He was poor. To day he owns a great deal of real estate in Sydney, Australia, and is reputed to be very wealthy. He arrived in New York a few weeks ago, having come here for the purpose of finding his sisters and sharing his wealth with them, should their circumstances make them desirous of it. He stayed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and prosecuted the search for them with all the means he could command, but without success. He heard from them last about seventeen years ago. They then lived in Canal Street, New York, and both had married. He returns to his native place, hoping to find there some clue to their whereabouts.

must appear most formidable to a foreigner. "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every in mastering the intricacies of our language, tin. 11-G that a flock of girls is called a bevy, and that

years later Sir Robert Peel made him a lord of the Treasury, and within a year Under Life-size Portraits in Crayon Drawing. Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Beaconsfield did not make his way into the House of Commons until he was 32. Of Mr. Gladstone's leading colleagues, Mr. Childers and Mr. Bright entered the House of Commons at 32, and the Marquis of Hartington at 24. Of former leaders, Mr. Pitt entered at 21, and Mr. Fox was returned at 19, two years before he could be received in the House.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. —" By a thorough knowledge of the natural haws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deleatelyflavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladles are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-seives well fortified with pure blood and a pro-perly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPIS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England,

Holloway's Pills .- The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and brings more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic and sickly sufferer. whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a hughear to his friends. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, cr a paralysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purifying, and tonic qualities. 45-1

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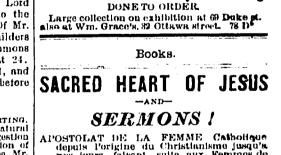
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181



CCEUR (LE) DE JESUS, etudie dans les livres saints, ou considerations pour le mois de Sacre Cœur, par H. Saintrain; la 12m, bare lœur, par H. Saintrain; la 12m, CONFERENCES THEOLOGIQUES et Spiritu-Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Hord stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barns, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year. Terms: One-third Cash and balance to A Farm containing seventy acres, iwenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns. Terms Ease. Particulars on applying

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23. ----

SPECIAL NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHARE. HOLDERS of the POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY that the calls due, as per account rendered and notice given, are payable at the office of the Company, 76) Craig street. JOHN P. WHELAN,

Managing Director.

May 25th, 1880.

CALENDAR. JUNE.

THUBSDAY, 24-Nativity of St. John Baptist. THURSDAY, 21-Nativity of St. John Baptist.
FRIDAY, 25-BI. Willism, Abbot.
SATURDAY, 26-BS. John and Paul. Martyrs. F.
Gancer killed in Florida, 1547.
SUNDAY, 27-Sixth after Pentecost. Epist. Rom. vi. 3-11; Gosp. Mark vill. 1-10.
MONDAY, 28-Vigit of SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles. St. Frenews, Blabop and Martyr. Bp. Brute; Vincennes, died, 1873.
TUPSDAY, 29-SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles. Bp. Lucers, Fort Wayne, died, 1871. Cons. Bp. Krautbauer, Green Bay, 1875.
WEDNESDAY, 30-Commemoration of St. Paul.

As the Hon. Mr. Chapleau has promised an

enquiry into the alleged dismissal of twelve employees of the Q, M., O. & O., Railroad, we trust it will be commenced without delay, as we wish to know how we stand in this Province of Quebec.

A sympathiser in the French Chamber charges that the communists in New Caledonia are subjected to extreme cruelties. Considering that these gentry were themselves of so mild and merciful a disposition when they had the chance, it is a pity they should be treated so harshly.

THE appointment of General Longstreet, the famous rebel leader, as Ambassador to Turkey, is confirmed by the American Senate. Another rebel leader, General Keys, has lately been made Chief Justice. The extremely liberal British Government should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

Owr rumor, well authenticated, says the authentic, that he will merely go to Manitoba | are the workingmen of Canada paying taxes on business connected with the Post Office and supporting a Government, though it may

while we await with some curiosity the new cabinet shuffle, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Masson, and the retirement of Mr. O'Connor if the report concerning him be correct.

of militia a lease of renewed health. Mean-

WE have received from the office of the Irish Land League, N. Y., several documents, and amongst them its Constitutionat by laws. We regret that our space will not allow us giving insertion to the whole of them, as they are will be seen in another column. As will be seen by the cablegrams, the reign of eviction has commenced, and it is to combat it the Land League is working in order to save the people from destruction. The League is making headway in the States, but Canada seems to lag behind. By the way, what has become of the Montreal Branch?

SIR A. T. GALTS ENTERPRISE.

The generosity of Sir A. T. Galt is only equalled by his want of patriotism, always supposing it is not a blunder, if not a crime, for a Canadian to love his country. Of course, it is expected from our Canadian Ambassador in London that he should do something in return for the handsome salary of \$14,000 and expenses, but he need not have been in a hurry, no one required of him that he should do something grand all at once. No, one for instance, was prepared for his first great enterprise, which consists in sending us over 3,000 navvies to build up the Canadian Pacific railroad. We never wanted this same railroad, but if unfortunately it is to be constructed, even by instalments, it strikes us very forcibly that Canadians can do the work as well as Englishmen; and if advances are to be made at all, they should be to our own people. There is no necessity for straining one's eyes to see poverty abroad and relieve it, we have lots of it in Canada and to spare. Stalwart Canadian men, and willing, are every day crossing the border in quest of employment, most of whom are lost to the country forever, and now here goes our titled minister and announces that the Canadian department of Agriculture is prepared to bring out 3,000 navvies in the Allan Line. It seems these Allan people will manage to be connected in some shape or another with the railroad, with American contractors, and with English navvies. to the detriment of Canada. In 1877, when a body of unemployed laborers and mechanics waited upon the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and asked for employment for God's sake, he never dreamed of sending them to Manitoba as navvies. In 1878, when meetings of workmen were held in Montreal and this very same question of sending the unemployed to our Northwest, the Government looked on with the supremest unconcern. We would like to see the unemployed, the poor, the indigent of the three Kingdoms, sent to the Northwest and made prosperous, if we had no workmen of our own to assist. In a matter like this it should be Canada first, and Canada second, and Canada every time. Hon. John O'Connor is to be placed on the The more closely one looks into the Galt Manitoba bench, and another, equally scheme, the more absurd it appears. Here

the French in Quebec and the British Canagenerally. The solitary country which Gladstone lost sight of in his eagle flight was Ireland, which lay next door, and which, for that very reason, perhaps, was overlooked. The sublime bird of freedom seldom glances down at his feet except he has something in his talons on which to prey. Besides, Ireland never produced a Themistocles, an Aristides, or a Miltiades. Unhappy Ireland ! the shield ! of Achilles never flashed victory along the mountains of Erin, and hence Gladstone's sympathy was denied her. Navertheless, the Premier, in his non-classical hours, did occasionally cast a glance westward at the "sister Kingdom," and said her case must be attended to. He also said if he ever become possessed of power "Ireland should be governed according to Irish ideas," but this was when he was in Opposition, and, as all the world knows since the Karolys affair, a political agitator and a Prime Minister are two different animals altogether. It would seem, in fact, as if Providence had given Ireland over to its fate, for eviction succeeds famine, and famine succeeds eviction with about the same regularity as Whig succeeds Tory in office. For what have we seen within the past twelve months? We have seen the people of Ireland crying out in their agony, and, we from Mackintosh's Parliamentary Companion, may add, in their shame, for relief from an will show :--approaching famine, and we have seen the Tory Government shut its eyes and its ears, while the outside world, while even the Fire Worshippers of Bombay and the Buddists of Canton, sent relief to the sufferers, that is to

say, the fellow subjects of Lord Beaconsfield. When this novel-writing knave was expelled from office, Gladstone, the Anacharsis Clootz of peace, became Premier, and the famine-stricken began to hope, for was not Gladstone the friend of universal freedom. Vain hope. The extent of his generosity is to grant £30,000 for public works. He was asked by the Irish members to double the grant, but refused. He was then asked to pass an act by which tenants could not be evicted for two years until a land act was in force, except by the ordinary course of the law by which a creditor deals with his debtor. This has also been refused. Meanwhile, though the famine is not over. evictions are carried out on a gigantic scale and immigration has commenced, and the Celts are going with a vengeance. The peasantry, driven crazy by their wrongs, refuse to be evicted, and are shot down, and the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone, author of the Shield of Achilles, dincs with the King of Greece. Where is all this thing to end? Shall this ancient Irish race, a race in every respect superior to the Greek, shall they be hunted from off the face of the earth? It certainly looks like it, and except something extraordinary happens in their favor they are a doomed people, at least in #o far as Ireland is concerned. They can, of course, settle down in America, and increase and multiply, and cherish hatred against England in their hearts and teach it to their children, until they become powerful enough to force on the day of reckoning.

ELECTORAL STATISTICS. The Ottawa Frer Press is calling attention be indirectly, some of which workingmen to the curious fact, that, in so far as Ontario would wish above all things to be assisted to ; is concerned, while the Conservatives carried Manitoba, where their future would be in a the general election of 1878 by a large mameasure secure, but instead of looking after | jority (68 against 25) the numerical majority them, what does our Government do? It at the polls was ridiculously small, or somestrains its eyes and finds 3,000 men in Eng- thing over 6,000. In other words, the Conland, who, it must suppose, have better right, servatives, with 128,000 votes, elected the although they don't pay taxes, and think this | larger number, and the Liberals, with 122,000. a "blawsted country you know." Of a truth, the smaller. Thus, while the Conservatives charity begins abroad. It may be told us had only one twenty-fourth more votes than their opponents, the Conservatives had twice of Canada granted \$100,000 to relieve Irish and halt more members as a final result. If the Free Press carried its statistics a little further, it might, very logically, suppose that. under the present electoral system, an actual minority in the country could return an actual being Liberal, it only shows the outrage where it glares. If it did furnish the rull the \$14,000 thould be given to him here in question, and our contemporary is right in the main if his intention to show up the anomalous election law of Canada, a law which, among a great many other stupidities, we have borrowed from England. Here is Montreal, for instance, equal in population, wealth and intelligence to fifteen average Ontario or great natural barriers. Between the Mari-Quebec constituencies, and certainly equal to time Provinces and Canada proper lies the all the constituencies in Manitoba and British Columbia thrice told, and Montreal returns but three members, while Manitoba and British Columbia sends ten to the Ottawa House. Now it does not take a person with a rich tories is by nature connected with an adjaimagination to conceive that it will come to cent portion of the Union; Nova Scotia and pass that chance may some fine day or other | New Brunswick with New England, Quebec throw all those beggarly constituencies of and Ontario with Vermont, New York and Manitoba, British Columbia and the other British Columbia with California, and Mani-Provinces, with their average of a few hundred voters, on one side, and Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and the populous counties on the other, and that the beggarly ones may win. It is common sense to say the majority should rule, but it is rank nonsense to say | tions and markets except at their very doors. it does rule under the present system. What Gladstone, however, it is different. He is a cummulative voting. If, for instance, the Do- colonial military road cost the country great classical scholar; his soul feeds on the minion were divided into districts, according thirty-six millions of dollars, and is run at a to population, with so many members to each | heavy annual outlay in the interest of the only that, but he is an advocate of freedom in district, not only would the arrangement be British aristocracy, while the natural route had the most potential effect in stirring up are now all but disfranchised, would have a will cost hundreds of millions, and will never, voice, and minorities would be fairly repre- never pay. It will, however, bring the honor sented as well as sections. In the Province of knighthood to a great many. The politias it cannot be helped we wish the ex-member | stirred up the dangerous element in Europe | purpose of voting for others than themselves, as all natural roads do, and as all political, an old shoe,

dian or Anglo-Scotch element in Ontario seeming to unite in ostracising them. They "The Canadian people, apart from any wish are in a majority in no constituency outside for political change, are disquieted, as well ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN they may be, by the financial results of a poof Montreal and Quebec cities, which accounts for their paucity of numbers in Parlialicy which adds the ruinous expenditure of a chimerical Imperialism to the commercial ment, and, consequently, of their being overlooked in Cabinet representation. Now. if strophy caused by the severance of Canada from her own continent and natural markets." Canada were divided into electoral districts Further on the writer says, with great force or arrondissements and the electors entitled to plump for one, that is to say, give him four votes, the 1rish element would return members to Parliament commensurate with their 1837, the Fenian raids, which they complanumbers and position. Even if there were but three members to the district Toronto in the U. E. Loyalists on account of the confiscation of their estates, Canada would have could return an Irish Catholic as well as been long ere this a commercial part of the several counties in Ontario, Quebec and other Union at least. "The Fenian raids (we Provinces. At the present time the Irish quote) also gave a fresh stimulus to Orange-Catholic electors can enjoy the consolationit consolation it is-that whereas by uniting ism, which is an embodiment of exclusively British sentiment." So that the Fenians, in they can oust any party from power without their erratic endeavors to swamp the bold benefiting themselves, they connot, because of bigotry and prejudice, elect one of their own to Parliament except with the assistless, the great bulk of the people of Canada ance of tolerant Frotestants in a few constibear no ill-will against the great Republic. tuencies. But it is not the Irish Catholics alone who suffer in this respect, Irish Pro- A young Canadian goes to push his fortune in Chicago, just as naturally as a Scotchman testants are also ostracised, though not to the goes to London or Manchester, and finds himsame extent, as the following figures, taken self at home immediately. Forty thousand

RETURNED	AT	TH	5 B	LE	CI	.10	N	01	r :	18	7	8.		
British Canadia French Canadia Scotch English Irish Catholics Irish Protestani Americans Other Nationaliti	ns s.												••••	•
														-

But are they better off as regards representation in the Senate, which gives Scotch, 18; French, 17; British Canadians, 17; English, 11; Irish Protestants, 6; Irish Catholics, 5; other nationalities, 3; total, 77. These numbers may not be strictly correct, asthe nationalities, in a few instances, had to be judged from the name, but, taken altogether, they are not far wide of the truth. Now, considering that the Irish element is the most numerous in Canada, this must be reckoned a pretty state of affairs, and we commend it to the consideration of the great ostracised, whether Protestant or Catholic. The contrast would be still more glaring if it had been presented before the general elections of 1878, when the Scottish brigade got such a sad defeat in Ontario. The Hon. Mr. Blake in his Autora speech made a half promise to look into the representation of Canada, and if he keeps that promise when he obtains power he will be doing what is just, and what will earn for him the respect and gratitude of his countrymen. It will only be rendering justice to all that this country be made what is so often wished for by patriots, real or pretended, and that is, a true homogeneous

Canadian nation.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. In the number of the North American Review just published there is an able article from the pen of Goldwin Smith, under the head of "Canada and the United States." It is a reply to a former article of Sir Francis Hincks, and a vigorous reply it is, though covering but ten pages. The gist of the article written by Sir Francis Hincks was to the effect that it was the interest of Canada to preserve intact the connection with the mother country, to make the tie stronger if possible, and (although he does not state it broadly) to be jealous and watchful of the United States, while smothering her own aspirations for natural existence. Goldwin Smith says this state of eternal vassalage is unnatura), and that Canada should first look to her own interests, and second to the connection, which it was beneficial to preserve, if it did not interfere with Canadian prosperity. Sir Francis writes, in fact, like a man who has guined by British connection, and Protessor Goldwin Smith like one who is honest, impartial and disinterested. In reference to the present movement for commercial union, the writer thinks it is more economical than political, and that the journalists and commercial men who are looking for its consumation "are no more agitators than he (Sir F) is now, and not half as much agitators as he has been in times past. The movement is not the offspring of intrigue, but the behest of nature." The writer proceeds to say that Canada consists of four districts, separated from each other by wild country through which the Intercolonial runs; between Manitoba and British Columbia lies not only a formidable tract of desert but a series of mountain ranges still more toba with Minnesota. While nature joins the two countries, Canadian politicians, at the dictates of Imperialism, do all in their power to keep them asunder, and Canadians are advised to look everywhere in the world for connec-The result is injurious to the United States

Letter from Laching.

Mr. Editor,-I am painfully aware that i am a dead failure as a writer of sensational letters. I have tried hard to indulge in fiction, and have even, with that object in view, carefully studied the columns of your scintillating evening contemporary with the and truth, that, were it not for the part the view of accustoming myself to say what is Americans took in fomenting the troubles of not true in had English, but I am forced to confess my failure. I am in this respect like Alexander Pope, who says of himself in the cently connived at, and the antagonism bred Dunciad :

Alas! tied down to judge, how wretched I Who can't be silent, but who will not lie.

I read in a newspaper lately-you can read a whole lot in a newspaper besides the Gospel according to St. Luke-I read in a newspaper that when a German student wants to write anything, spiritual, profound, mysterious or incomprehensible, he fasts for three days and then tosses off a half pint of good pale brandy. their erratic endeavors to swamp the bold Briton on this continent, actually intensified feel all soul and sentiment, and at a single sitt-British feeling in certain classes. Neverthe- ing he produces one of those volumes treating on the "snoot" of a grasshopper which so amazes and enlightens the world. I imagined there was a vein of poetry in my composition if I could only strike it. and hence concluded to give the German theory a trial. I drank the brandy, after fasting the required time, and wrapping a wet sheet round my head I waited for the arrival Canadians fought in the Union ranks during of the divine afflatus. It come all of a sudden the war, and a million Canadians, French or in the way of a kindling of the fire of genius in my heart. I felt that Shakspeare and Tasso, Homer and Virgil, Byron and Schiller, were but sucking infants groping after poetic inspiration in comparison with me. Ye immortal Gods, what luminous ideas filled my entire system in a moment! I saw visions of transcendent splendor ; I felt the nine muses enter me one by one, and I was in a frame of mind to write epics by the score. I drew a pen and ream of paper to me and began to write, and as I am an intense United Empire Loyalist, my thoughts took a kingly turn wrote as follows :-

> "As I roved out one morning 'twas in the month of June I met a gay and festive King, his nose it was in

continent. Slavery has been put down, but bloo

Says I. "Arrah your Majesty, what brings you here to day ?" Says he, " My Lord O'Regan, there is the deure to pay." turbance have not ceased to exist, forces adverse to the Union or to republican institutions may be developed within this vast area

Now, I wrote the word lord, so to speak, in spite of myself. Some powerful hand guided my pen and I felt it were useless to resist Can it be, I communed with myself, "that coming events cast their shadows before," and that a revolution is about to take place in Canada, a beneficent revolution, which will put men and things in their right places? Who knows? Stranger things have happened. Look at my friend Disraeli, look at hundreds of others who have been raised from little or nothing. Why, then, should I despair? Pausing and thinking on these matters, Mr. Editor, caused me to fall asleep, much against my will, and the pen fell from my nerveless grasp. When I swoke the sheet had dried around my head, the divine afflatus had fled forever, while, as for the nine muses, they had taken their departure in the same order as they had came, Terpsichore evidently last, for I found my brain whirling and my head dancing. The golden opportunity had escaped me. I think, however, that what gave such a loyal shape to my thoughts was the memory of a debate which our society had the night before, wherein the subject, "Should a man in a chronic state of salvation be loyal," was substituted for the one originally intended, as to whether a mouse or an elephant is the larger quadruped. I had taken part in that memorable discussion, and said something in subscance like this :-- " Loyalty is the first duty of every subject ; loyalty comes lirst and hunger atter. The worst emperor

artificial and semi-military roads do not Listen to the words of Goldwin Smith :-

department. Which are we to believe? What every one says must be true, and the general impression prevailing is that Mr. O'Connor will retire from the Cabinet.

The French National Convention, which is to meet at Quebec on the 24th inst., have extended an invitation to be present to the Press Association of Quebec. The invitation has been accepted, and L'Institute Canadien, at Quebec, has been placed at the disposal of the gentlemen of the Press. The Press members are invited in connection with the select committee on science, literature, and the fine arts.

THE London Free Press thinks the arrival in Canada of Prince Leopold will do good, for "already we are attracting more notice from thought possible a few years ago." Let us be thankful, therefore, that the British public is shall we do when the Prince leaves us, and the British public withdraws the light of its countenance? What a mortal sin it is we cannot have a King like other people.

THE Budget speech of the Hon. Mr. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer, does him infinite credit. It is true, affairs financial have not gone on in as satisfactory a manner as we would wish during the past few years, nor are they altogether now, but making allowance for the terrible state of confusion, the deficits, the carelessness, and the recklessness of financial mismanagement of the past, we think Mr. Robertson promises fairly and sees his way out of the difficulties that beset his predecessors in office. We hope so.

As we predicted last year, the Coroner's Act, introduced by the Joly Government, has proved unsatisfactory. Hon Mr. Lynch is now bringing in a bill to amend it. What, in fact, can be more foolish than to wait for an affidavit from a person or persons to the casy and justice grow sleepy.

THEY say long threatenings come at last. It is now beyond doubt that the Hon. Mr. to ill health. This event, though expected, will cause regret to Canadians of every creed,

that we did not grumble when the Government distress, but the cases are altogether dissimilar. The Irish peasantry were in danger of dying of hunger and Canada relieved them, or at least attempted to relieve them, for it is

now beyond doubt that most of our \$100,000 | majority to Pauliament, and not only that, but will go into the pockets of the landlords, if it a larger majority. The Free Press does not the British public than one would have is not there already. There is no starvation give us the total votes cast for the parties, for, in England, there is no danger of starvation, and if there was there is the richest Governlooking at us, and let us gush. But what ment in the world to prevent it. On the numbers it might be seen that the Conwhole, we imagine Sir Alexander Galt should servatives obtained a majority of the Dobe recalled, and if he wants the money badly minion votes, but that, after all, is not the Canada, where he can spend it without doing mischief.

THE SHIELD OF ACHILLES.

We are informed by the cable that King George of Greece received an enthusiastic reception in England. A grand banquet was given in his honor, at which the Philo-Hellenic British Premier was present, as well as other distinguished Englishmen who love freedom with such an intensity, and whose classic education makes them revere Grecian | Can auything be more glatingly unjust? | formidable, while each of the separated terripoets, sages and warriors, as if they were their own. When Greece was struggling for freedom against the unspeakable Turk Lord Byron, the foremost Englishman of his age, dedicated his life and his fortune to her cause, and aroused a feeling among his countrymen in her favor which has not yet died away, although it is true that Beaconseffect that an inquest is necessary when a field played her a scurvy trick at the Berlin man may be poisoned or thrown from a rail- conference. But then the Greeks are way car, and no one but the guilty parties be Aryans, while the ancestors of D'Israeli were aware of the foul deed. If the law we speak of the Semetic race. This may account for of were not amended murder would become the brilliant trickster's conduct. With is required is a redistribution of seats and and unsatisfactory to Canada. The Intermemory of Greece's mighty past, and not Masson has retired from the Ministry owing all countries with one solitary exception. | just and equitable towards the whole country, | lies through the State of Maine. The Canada His powerful voice and pen it was which but certain elements in our population, which Pacific, another unprofitable military road, class, nationality, and, we may add, shade of { the nationalities and chasing the hated Bourpolitics. Hon. Mr. Masson's record is ex- bon from Italy. He made the maudlin porceedingly pure. His character is above re- | tion of the British Empire weep tears of of Ontario and Quebec there is a large Irish | cal railroads of Canada altogether are a terproach and his acts above cavil. We have so molasses at the treatment dealt out the poor Catholic population, which possesses the rible drain on her resources. The Canada few like him that it is a pity to lose him, but | prisoners in Neapolitan dungeons, and he | franchise true enough, but really, only for the | Sonthern is a natural road and pays dividends

aye millions, of poor Englishmen, women that ever lived, even Nero, Caliguia, Comand children as ignorant of the Christian modus, is better than either President Washdoctrine as they are of astronomy. The following clipping from an exchange will illustrate our meaning :---

English, are now living in America" (says

Mr. Smith). As regards the fighting, how-

ever, Mr. Goldwin Smith must not be carried

away with the idea that a big bounty had not

something to do with it. The writer con-

cludes his splendid article with the following

"We are dealing with the commercial

question, and with that alone. But surely

no American statesman can be blind to the

expediency of preventing, if possible, the

growth of a sentiment of antagonism to the

United States in this large section of the

troubles are not yet over : elements of dis-

by diversity of interests or of social tenden-

cies. Canada cannot be formidable as a

military power to a nation with ten times

her population, but she might be formidable

ARMIES Of missionaries, with their bag and

baggage and cargoes of bibles, are annually

despatched from England to convert the

heathen wherever he may be, and, perhaps, to

found British colonies and trading posts.

The Queen is reported to have shown a bible

once upon a time to some semi-civilized

foreign potentate as the cause of England's

greatness. And Her Majesty was right in a

degree, for although England is a bad hand

at converting with the bible she makes it

pay indirectly, and the people who imagine

that the millions upon millions of bibles

shipped for foreign parts every year are a bad

investment labor under an immense delusion-

What, however, people cannot so easily up-

derstand is sending missionaries and bibles to

the West of Ireland-an unfortunate district

which has been fleeced long and long ago-

except it be, as the Yankees say, through

sheer cussedness. If the missionaries really

wanted to convert they need but open their

eves and look around them to find thousands.

as a rallying-point of disaffection."

paragraph :---

A few home missionaries are needed in Eng-land. A dying man in Hampshire, when visited recently by his parish clergyman, was deeply offended at his being called a sinner. "Sinner." he said, "I be no sinner. I have been to church every Sunday for twenty-two years and never missed." "And what do you know of the Lord Jesus Christ?" the clergyman asked, and the dying man looked up and answered, "I never heard of the gentleman." "Why," said the minister. 'you heard at the end of every prayer for Jesus Christ's sake."" "Oh," said the man, "I heard that, but I never knew what it meant." A few home missionaries are needed in Eng-

Here is another item, taken from a Scotch paper, which speaks volumes :---

wife, she's my young woman. Superlaterdent Sime-Yes, sir, she lives with him. He sold her for is, or two quarks of ale. Preach-I refused it three times before I took it. At last he struck her, and I could not stand that. The Bench convicted the defendant, and he was fined.

This is by no means an isolated instance. It will be observed that the noble Peach has a magnanimous heart. He refused the shilling three times before he accepted! Think of that, ye missionaries, and weep; and think of what the Romans said of the British captives of old :--- "They are not angles, but angels." And so they were, and so they are to this very day.

The rumor that a friend of the French Ambassador has challenged Mr. O'Donnell may have some foundation, as also that Mr. O'Donnell has declined. It would be absurd if Mr. O'Donnell were called upon to fight Let M. Lacour himself challenge his assailant and his challenge will no doubt be accepted.

MATRIMONIAL.-An interesting ceremony took place in St. Paul's Church, Aylmer, last week, which attracted a large circle of friends. The event was the marriage of Dr. Maurice McDonnel Seymour, of Montreal, to Miss Lens Larue, of Aylmer, a sister of Mrs. Dr. Church, of Ottawa. The bride was attended by her sister, whilst the groom was supported by Dr. Ambrose, of Montreal. The bride wore an elegant dress, and looked charming. The happy couple on the conclusion of the ceremony took the afternoon train for Ottawa, being accompanied by numerous friends as far as Hull. They resumed their bridal tour last evening by the five o'clock train. The usual ceremony of throwing rice after the married couple was not omitted on this occasion, whilst in the car was suspended able in England. According to the etiquette

ington or President Greevy. Presidents are all devils in disguise. So enthusiastic am l over kings, that if there were only myself and another man living, and he located in Kamskathka, I would journey thither and proclaim him King, and yield him obedience, and render him tribute. I would fish for both our livings, and give him what I caught all but the fins and heads, which I would thankfully devour myself. I love Kings. I would get up in the night in order to have the pleasure, the ecstacy, of saying 'Is Your Majesty asleep ; would Your Majesty deign to accept a beautiful cod I have just caught for Your Most Gracious Majesty.' As a matter of course, my King would be beautiful, and brave and generous, tall and fleet of foot and profoundly learned, but even it he were not, were he ugly as our slobbery James the First, cowardly as Jamee the Second, niggardly as George the Third and one of his descendants, profligate as George the Fourth and one of his grand nephews, ignorant as Kings generally appul would still be loyal." "The greatest honor that could possibly be conferred upon me, gentlemen," said I, warming with my subject, " would be that a King or Queen should kick me every day before dinner. Those kicks I should hand down to my children in my will to be preserved for ever as marks of sovereign contempt. Mr. Amsworth says the present Sovereign of this mighty empire gets as much money annually as ten thousand laborers on the Lachine Canal, although she has not half as big an appetite as half that number, and does not wear such large boots. Oh, my fellow countrymen, what an ignoble sentiment. I have never yet seen a King or Queen, the greatest man I have ever beheld was Mayor Rivard, but when he, the representative of royalty is so grand, so stately, so distinguished, so pure, so non-jobbing, so illustrious and so free from contracte, what must the real thing itself be?"

Dear Mr. Editor, I fear I have lost myself through sheer egotism, but my excuse is my excessive loyalty. I don't care a straw about Canada or patriotism. I fast on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of May, in order to be able to have a royal spree on Queen's Birthday, while as for the first of July, I view it with disgust and all the hungry friends of His Excellency. abhorrence. Canada indeed ! What is Canada. I should like to know, and who cares about the beaver and the maple leaf? I fast on Dominion Day! The beaver is a poor animal representing industry, and the maple leaf is what? A leaf and nothing more. But Queen's Birthday, let it come as often as it pleases, I am ready, bumper in hand and throat wide open, to cheer. Canada is a pitiful place, and then it is so disgustly near, and furnishes us with bread and meat and beer, faugh | But England, beloved England, is away over the ocean, and has lords and dukes and princely incomes. I cannot bear Canada. It is too broad and too long and not at all a tight little island.

Mr. Editor, all the fire-eating propensi-ties of my nature, transmitted to me by a long line of O'Regans have of late been roused within me by the reports of French duelling. I think it was a terrible mistake to make duelling unfashionof the present day, if one blue-blooded British

Contraction and the second states of the second states of the second states of the second states of the second and the

aristocrat insult another, equally blue_ blooded, the only redress is an action for damages and the raking up of unpleasant family matters which should be entirely domestic. If a marquis runs off with the wife of a duke does the duke, follow him and de-mand satisfaction? By no means. He figures up his loss, and claims compensation in pounds, shillings and pence. This may be a more christian way of settling disputes, but it is not chivalrous. See, now, how differ-ently the gallant Frenchman acts in the premises. He procures a pair of duelling pistols, about the size of an ordinary toothpick, and hands one to his deadly foe. They blaze away at each other a considerable time, until one is scratched. It has never been known that a bullet penetrated the cuticle, and it is so small as to render necessary the use of aglass for inspection. Sometimes the chivalry nee swords, and then the danger is extreme, fer, in spite of all precautien, it often occurs that one of the duellists loses as much as a half a gill of blood. This is reckoned a com-lat a l'outrance. If 1 were in O'Donnell's place I would fight Lacour and a regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique at his back, provided they were only armed with duelling pistols. Some lying historian contends that death results on extraordinary occasions from French duels, and instances the death of Armand Carral in 48 as a proof, at the hands of Emile de Girardin. Poor deluded historian; Armand Carral died while the duel was raging, not of a wound from the small-sword. but at the surprise and disgust he experienced at finding To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

the weapon penetrating the surface. Mr. Editor, I am open for a duel; I am spoiling for a fight, and if any miserable wretch is tired of his life he will be accommodated by writing to Lachine, and addressing his letter to

Your humble servant, Myles O'Regan.

CITY NEWS.

A deputation from Montreal, composed of Messis Ryan and Coursol, M. P.'s, interviewed the Minister of Justice yesterday and requested the transfer for the purpose of a public park of certain lauds at Point St. Charles, Montreal.

F. B. MCNAMER, Esq., emerged from the ail at midnight of the 17th inst., after tulfilling his part of the obligation imposed upon him. On the day previous a number of the citizens of Montreal assembled in the ail yard and passed resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of Mr. Mousseau for abusing his position, and offered Mr. McNamee a public demonstration of sympathy, which e however declined. At the meeting were nen of different creeds, nationalities and shades of politics.

A most extraordinary case was brought before the Recorder's Court last week, David Thomas was arraigned for vagrancy. The risoner is a young man of good features and espectable address, but was clad in the most bject tatters and appeared filthy in person beyond expression. It was shown in evidence that he had been educated in the Montreal College and was a good classical scholar, and formerly held the position of book-keeper in a wholesale house ; he is the owner at present of four good houses in the city and was never known to be drunk ; his only weakness was determined idleness, which of late had amounted to a disease with him. He would not exert himself so much as to wash and clothe himself. The prisoner made no defence. His Honor commented on the strange nature of the case and sent the prisoner to iail for two months, expressing the hope that he would there find somebody who would make him wash himself.

THE SHAMROCK GROUNDS.

SC-NIC AND GAMES-HELP FOR BROTHER ARNOLD. turday afternoon a pic-nic comprising

ST. ANN'S PARISH AND THE SEMINARY. On Sunday afternoon the Parishioners of St. Ann's, numbering over two thousand, marched in procession to the Seminary with the object of inducing the Seminary to reconsider its decision as to withdrawing its jurisdiction from the Parish. The procession was the result of a previous meeting in St. Ann's School House, whereat it was resolved to petition the Seminary to retain the Parish with its pastor Father Hogan. Among the prominent gentlemen in the procession were M. P. Ryan, M. P., Aldermen Donovan and Kennedy, Messrs. Patrick Larkin, M. Stewart and others. When arrived at the Seminary. which was about two o'clock, it was found the Superior had gone to the grand Seminary at the Mountain, whither it was decided to follow him. Father Larue, a member of the Council, arrived at this juncture, to whom Mr. Curran explained the situation. This gentle-man promised that the wishes of the congregation of St. Ann's should be faithfully transmitted to the proper authorities, and the resolutions handed them when the procession broke up. It the Seminary refuses to entertain the resolutions, Father Hogan will therefore have to take his choice between the Sulpicians and his parish, when, if he elects the former, the

Correspondence.

Bev. Father Brown will be Parish priest of St.

Ann's.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to acknowledge in the Taue WITNESS the receipt of two hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$285.00,) for the Irish Relief Fund through Mr. D. Murphy. This amount was generously contributed by the charitable people of Carillon, Quebec.

Yours truly, P. Down, Priest.

St. Patrick's, Montreal,) June 16th, 1880.

BOOK NOTICES.

DONABOE'S MAGAZINE for July will contain the full text of the celebrated Passion Play now being performed in the Ober Ammergau. Send 20 cents and get a copy of Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

OUT-DOOR LIFE IN EUROPE, is the taking title of the new volume by Prof. Thwing, of Brooklyn, which records what he saw during two summers abroad. Unlike the ordinary books of travel, filled with guide book descriptions of buildings, pictures and mere things, this has to do with men and manners, with street life in Europe, from the Hebrides on the north to Venice and Naples on the south. It is a series of vivid word-pictures, from which an artist might paint : spiced with piquant incident, delicate humor and copious historical reminiscences; full of instructions as to social life and habits, as well as descriptive scenery and travel. It is published in England and in New York simultaneously. 1.K. Funk, & Co., in the "Standard Series," are the New York publishers. Price 20 cents. A London clergyman who saw the MS. says that the book is "true to life; it is through-out breezy, bright and beautiful." Rev. Dr. Steele, of New Brunswick, N.J., says : " It will afford a world of instruction and of entertainment, and abundant historical information which will be served up in that terse and vivid style of word-painting which characterizes his other excellent works."

PERSONAL.

-Tennyson is a dyed-in-the-wool Tory.

-Turkey is preparing for war with Greece. -Mr. Jenkins, author of Ginx's baby, is

very ill.

peaceful aspect.

treal last week.

slippery customer.

the second of July.

Callan, M. P., for libel.

in the British Parliament.

and do Niagara Falls.

Arthur is an imperialist.

mother of seven children.

with the greatest cordiality.

This time sure and certain.

year.

general.

return.

Lacross Club.

parture for Europe.

Chicago convention rejected him.

Sieras was in Montreal last week.

correctly Garfeld, is a pure German.

jealous of Mr. Frechette's new glory.

-Lord Roseberry has fifty race horses in training.

-The N. F. Sun says General Chet

-Bismarck and Gladstone hate each other

-Tilden is out of the race for Presidency.

-Grant has lost much popularity since the

-Joachim Miller, the famous poet of the

-It is now discovered that Garfield, or more

-Le Patrie says Mr. Tasse, of Ottawa, is

-It is rumored the Hon. John O'Connor's

-Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice

will probably visit the Lakes of Killarney this

-Colonel Fred Grant swears loudly about

-Prince Leopold has requested to have his

name placed as a member of the Shamrock

-Father Jonvent has seen entertained at

-Mr. Gladstone writes gushing letters

-Prince Gortschakoff who not long since

was in articulo mortis, is now completely re-

covered and attending the Berlin Conference.

-H. W. Beecher longs for a higher stand-

ard of political morality. A good many

clergymen whom Beecher's example has

ruined long for higher morality of any de-

-On the morning of DeCoursier's death by

suicide in the Toronto jail, he sent a copy of

It is another Chas. O'Connor case.

a public dinner at Ottawa, previous to his de-

home preaches at Hawaiden Church.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

DUBLIN, June 14 .-- Eviction riots have occurred at Ballincorerbin, county Mayo, and at Bayte, in county Roscommon.

LONDON, June 14 .-- Sir Alexander Galt has announced through the Allans that the Department of Agriculture is authorized to make advances to a number of navvies, to pay their fares to Quebec and Manitoba, on the condition of their signing an agreement to repay the advances from wages earned while employed by contractors on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Employment will be provided for a thousand laborers for three years.

DUBLIN, June 18 .- The Americans to-day fired a full complement of shots at each range. The wind was light but variable, and somewhat impeded marksmen. Scores at 800 and 900 yards :- Scott, 73, 61; Laird, 70, 63; Fisher, 67, 69; Rockwell, 69, 63; Jackson, 72, 69 : Clarke, 65, 63 ; Brown, 68, 57 ; Farrow, 73, 69: Rathbone, 65, 67. The lrishmen did not fire the full complement at each range, as they were desirous not to detract from the interest of the match. At 800 yards Milner and Coghlan scored 68 and 72 respectively. The following were the scores at 900 yards :- Milner, 64; Joynt, 69; Murphy, 69; Coghlan, 65; John Rigby, 72; Wm. Rigby, 59 ; Dyas, 66. The following are the scores at 1,000 yards :-- Americans--Scott 64 ; Laird. 58; Fisher and Rockwell, each 61; Jackson, 69; Clarke, 62; Brown, 68; Farrow, 63; Rathburne, 54. Irishmen-Milner did not shoot; John Rigby, 66; Wm. Rigby, 56; Dyas, 67; Joynt, Murphy and Coghlan, each fired 20 shots and made 84, 92 and 90, respectively The Irish Rifle Association last night considered the decision of the Rifle Association of America to exclude separate Irish teams from future matches for the Centennial Trophy, and condemning this alteration, declaring they could not recognize the power of the Association to exclude teams from Ireland, Scotland and Australia, all of which nationalities participated in the first match and thereby carned the right to enter. DUBLIN, June 17 .- The land troubles in Ire-

land are beginning to assume a very serious aspect. Land League meetings are growing in numbers, and scenes of violence are of everyday occurrence. The non-payment of rent programme is bearing its inevitable fruit in the hundreds of evictions which take place every week, accompanied by lawless threats and in many cases sanguinary outbreaks. The people assemble in thousands to resist the processes of eviction, but the landlords, with the assistance of the police, are usually successful. An ejectment in the county Leitrim yesterday ended fatally so far as one of the assaulting party was concerned. The facts are as follows :-Henry B. Acheson, of the county Roscommon, attemped two months ago to fence in a farm which belonged to him near Ballinamore, in Letrim, from which a tenant had been ejected. He was then fired at by a crowd with blackened faces. It was thought better to let the matter pass un-

A FATAL AFFRAY.

Yesterday the attack was renewed upon Achesen, who is only eighteen years old. He was guarded by fourteen constabulary. His assailants, who were peasantry from the surrounding country, armed with shovels, pickaxes, &c., were a thousand in number. At first Acheson was anxious to retire, but the constabulary encouraged him to remain, say-ing they would protect him. An old man advanced from the crowd and asked why he wished to disturb the peace of the country. Acheson replied that he merely wanted to fence his own land. The old man then returned to the crowd, which immediately attacked Acheson and his men. One laborer was knocked down with a blow from a spade, and Acheson received a stab in the side. Acheson's men and the police then ran. -Bismarck thinks European affairs wear Several shots were fired by the assailants. Acheson was gradually distanoing all his -Edison, the great inventor, was in Monpursuers but five, who kept close to him. One of them named Meehan armed with a spade. was about to strike, when Acheson drew a -Abdurrahman Khan is thought to be a revolver and told him to stand back. Meehan ran forward with the spade raised. Acheson -Father Faure will be tried at Aylmer on then fired to the right and left of Meehan to frighten him, but he rushed on undaunted. -A. M. Sullivan, M. P., is suing Phillip Whereupon Acheson took straight aim and lodged a bullet in Meehan's side. He dropped at once. A policeman came up, and putting -Mr. O'Donnell plays the role of free lance Acheson on his car, drove him to Ballinamore, where he remains under arrest. Meehan died several hours afterward. -Blondin will come to America next year

Embassy to dinner. He began to feel that the Home Rulers were compromising friends, and to ask himself what would the Chancories think if La Republique Francaise, of which he was an editor, took their part. So next time they went to his office he took no pains to be civil. His sourness degenerated into cutting acerbity, and the Home Rulers ended by shaking the dust of the chaussee d'Antin off their feet, and taking M. Lacour en grippe. This more than anything else was the cause of Mr. O'Donnell's question.

and Berlin, and was invited to the German

It is reported that a friend of Mr. Challamel Lacour has sent a challenge to Mr. O'Donnell to fight. Mr. O'Donnell will not accept.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

As near as can be determined Southern States will vote as follows on the first ballot : -Alabama, Field 12, Bayard S: Arkansas, Field 8, Bayard 8: Florida, Field 0, Bayard 8 Georgia, uncertain; Tennessee, Bayard 17, Hendricks 4: Mississippi, Bayard 14, Hend-ricks 7: North Carolina, Bayard 20: South Carolina, Bayard 14,

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-Peru is anxious for peace with Chitt. -Pirates are scouring the Mediterranean. -Mr. J. Davis thinks Hanlan is ruptured. -D. A.Smith has been unseated for Selkirk. -Business prospects in Australia are excel-

lent. -Sir Charles Tupper will soon leave for England.

-Turkey is quietly preparing for war with Greece.

-Greece has ordered 9,000,000 cartridges from French factories. -The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the annesty bill.

-The Prince of Wales opened Holyhead har-

bour on the 17th. -M. De Freycinet is to bring in a bill for -It is thought Tilden's letter, declining the

nomination, is a ruse.

-Sixty-three persons were killed during a re-cent storm near Dresden. -The Grand Jury has found a true bill syainst

George Brown's assessin. -£1,617 has been collected in Melbourne, Aus-tralia, for the Irish relief fund.

-The French Government are offering addi-tional bounty on French built ships.

-Hon, Mr. Langevin will represent the Gov-ernment in Quebec on St. Jean Baptiste Day. -Sir Robert Peel, Conservative, and Sir Sidney Waterlon, Liberal, are to contest Gravesend. -It is said that the Indian Government make ten lacs of rupees out of the new 12 per cent

-Mr. Frank Shanly takes the place of Sand-

-There is no longer any doubt that the famine fever has appeared in some parts of the south and west of Ireland.

-The famine in Asiatle Turkey in on the in-crease. Two thousand persons have starved to death in the environs of Agbokask. their frantic efforts to get upon the deck. completely, and, with the exception of the

-Dr. McHale, Bishop of Tuam, has sent 12,000 to the Mansion House committee. The money was sent to the Archbishop by American contri-butors.

-Several French drms having large orders from the Chinese Government for rides have been instructed to complete them as quickly as possible.

-The American rille team resumed practice to-day at Dollymount. Clurke, out of a possible 225, made 215, Faron 207, making all buil's-eyes at 800 yards.

-The Berlin conference re-assembled on Monday, but adjourned to await the report of the technical commission, which will likely be presented to-morrow. -The Quebec government was sustained on Monday night in two votes of want of confi-dence, in the first instance by nine majority,

dence, in the first instance and in the second by eleven. THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

"The National Land League of Ireland was formed for the following objects :

heat from the fire was growing too severe to First.—To put an end to Rack-renting, Evic-tion and Landlord oppression. Second.—To effect such a radical change in the Land System of Ireand as will put it in the

WRECK OF THE "NARRAGANSETT."

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

The steamer Narragansett, of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Line, sailed from her pier, at the foot of Jay street, North river, Friday afternoon, 11th June, at 530 o'clock, having on board, it is estimated, about 300 passengers. She was commanded by Capt. W. S. Young, who took her out on this occasion for the first time. It was a pleasant evening, and everything gave promise of a prosperous voyage to Stonington, where the passengers were to be transferred to cars for Providence and Boston. Upon entering the Sound a genile swell was encountered, but there was no sign of rough weather and the passengers througed the saloon, and chatted together full of life and animation. Darkness settled down upon the waters, and most of the passengers retired to their state rooms or berths to enjoy a good night's rest. The log-whistle was blown at intervals as the Narragansett plunged on her way through the water, and this, with the splashing of the wheels and the groaning of the massive en gine, was the only noise which disturbed the stillness. The whistle was not blown as often as it should have been, or the sudden breaking-up of this pleasantly-begun voyage would never have occurred. Suddenly, just before midnight, when the steamer was of Cornfield Light, opposite Clinton and Madison, Conn., and Greenport, Long Island, within 17 miles, or two hours sail, of Stonington, and 100 miles from New York, there was a crash, the lights of the saloon suddenly went out, and the air was filled with the screams of frightened men and women. In a moment vast volumes of scalding steam passed through the cabin, and the place resounded with the cries of officers and men giving orders and calling for aid. For a brief season nobody know what had happened, but those on deck saw dimly a huge hulk locked fast to the Narragansett, and the cry went out that there had been a collision. The Stonington, of the same line, bound from Stonington to New York, had crushed through the Narraganeett, her how sticking in the port side, just forward of the wheelhouse. Several of the Narragansett's passengers were struck by the Stonington, and three state-rooms were carried completely away in the collision. The Stonington backed out as soon as possible, having lost her howsprit and about three feet of her stem. The panic which followed this inde awakening of the passengers on the Narragansett was terrible. Men, women and children jumped from their beds and rushed shrieking from their state-rooms and berths, some in their night-clothes, and none com-pletely dressed. They filled the darkened

ROUND THE WORLD.

-The Canadian Cricket Club 🧰 not n luck.

-Horafio Seymour declines the acmination.

-The U.S. Congress adjourned on the l6th inst.

-- It is runnored the Chinese have ' sken Russian fort.

-The British House of Lords has thrown out the burials bill.

-Sitting Bull and his 500 Indians have left Canada for the States.

-England paid Germany thre aillions sterling for polatoes last year.

-The boarded woman exhibited by Barnum is now in a lunatic asylum.

-Chicago is angry because the consus takers cruelly deny it a half million.

-New York expects to contain 1,500,-000 noses when the present consus is taken.

---Challemel Lacour, the Frenel Area bassador to England, is a strong republican.

-The preliminary workings for the tunnel under the Straits of Dover are com-

-- The Hon, John O'Connor was promised a Manitoba judge-ship, but was sent Wood instead.

-Mr. Cowper Temple, Lord Patmegton's stepson, has been created Lord Mount Temple.

The committee of the House of Commons, have decided to allow Bradlaugh to make mirmation.

-Denis Kearney uses language & strong as ever against "rings" and "thieves" and "corners."

-An anti-duelling club has been formed in South Carolina, of which Judge Ree-show is president.

-China has 600,000 of an army, but some of them are armed with pikes and others with bows and arrows.

-It is noticeable that the Republican Convention contained no Irish names, while in Democratic is full of them.

-The Saturday Review thinks the English language is deteriorating, even high class novelists slinging in slang.

--The harem of the poor ex-Khedive of Egypt is at present floating round the Medi-terranean looking for a port which will admit them.

-An American woman in Paris has hair so long and so thick that standing up she covers herself with it all over. It is a bright anbarn.

-The Quebec correspondent of the Irish Canadian thinks there is a conspiracy among the French to keep old countrymen or: of office.

-The census taken last February shows that Denmark, including the Faroe isles, has 1,980,675 inhabitants. Ten years ago the totat was 1,781,741.

--- The Roumanian Administration has begun setting out forests of young frees in the Dohrudja, Near Mejidie, 11,000 frees have already been planted.

-Evidently trade is improving in Glasgow. On Monday morning last month the police returns showed 359 " druuks," against only 287 last year.

-The cleanest classes in England, says the Spectator, are young nobles, who tobe every day, and would be wretched if there were dust on the ohairs.

-A man at Athens, Ga., soeing a child falling from a third-story window, pushed a barrel of water into the spot, and the little one fell into it barmlessly.

Mr. Coombs. late High Sheriff of Somersetshire, England, committed suicide tast month in a delirium of grief at the loss of his wife, who had died two days before.

Mr. Laurence Oliphant is engaged upon a book to be entitled. The Land of Gilead," in which he will give an account of his travels and discoveries in eastern Palestine,

oan, Canadian Pacific.

are :

noticed.

games, sports and a lacrosse match was held on the Shamrock grounds, the proceeds arising therefrom being dedicated to Brother Arnold's new building for the accommodation of the Christian Brothers. There were upwards of 1000 people on the grounds, who unanimously manifested their delight with the day's sports and their satisfaction with the success attend-ing the new proof furnished them of Brother ing the new proof furnished them of Brother Arnold's great administrative ability with whatever he takes in hand. The day was a little warm even for the middle of June, but a grateful breeze now and then swept over the ground's; and even if it were not so, such was the pleasure and excitement attending the games that all else was forgotten. The following named gentiemen superin-lended the sports of the day:-Judges.-Messrs. M P Ryan, M P; Wm O'Brien, Wm Wilson, James McShane, Jr., M P P, F B McNamee, Ald J H Mooney, R McCready, Wm Statierd, Ald P Kennedy, W H Hingston, M D, S C Stevenson. J J Arnton, Wm Cilendinneng, James McCready and T.

Committee on Games.—Messrs. Ald Kennedy, B McNamee, James Humphries, P Flannery, Phelan, P O.Donoghue, A Finn, E Tobin, A wes and J D Outon es and J D Quinn.

F B McNamee, James Humphries, P Flannery, D Phelan, P O.Donoghue, A Finn, E Tobin, A Jones and J D Quinn. Wilson's band supplied music during the day, and a string band was also in attendance for the benefit of those who desired to dance. Owing to the closeness of the lacrosse match and the consequent length of time it took to let through with it, the whole day's programme outd not be carried out, and some of tho minor sames had to be deferred to another day. A quarter nille race, open only to boys attend-digst. Ann's school.was first on the programme. Master A. McWilliams carried off the first prize, while the second fell into the hands of Master T. Coughlin. A quarter-mile race, open to all boys under 14 years of age, was next called. In this contest Master M Scanlon reached the winning post first, being closely followed by Master L McIneruy. A 100-yards race, open to members of Amateur Lacrosse Clubs who were required to carry a ball on their lacrosse filek will erunning, was won by Mr. W. Bink-lock, of the Montreal Lacrosse Club. Mr. T. Butler, of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club. a good second. The horse races were next in order, the first being a hurdle race over a course a mile-dad-a-half in length. Only members of the Hackmen's Benevolent Union were allowed to coter. The first prize was carried of by Mr. Samuel Meloche, while Mr. M. McDonnell won the second. A trotting race, in saddle, one mile, faith being a hurdle race over a course a mile. The next race, one mile, flat, best two in three heats, was one only to members of the Hackmen's Benevolent Union. The first orize was taken by Mr. M. McDonnell, while Mr. The next race, one mile, flat, best two in three heats, was open only to members of the line decone carried off the second. The ercitement attending the horse races was very great, and cheer after chere went up when the favorite gained ground, or some successful between the Young Shamrocks and the Jude.

t ground,

st ground. After the races came on the game of lacrosse effect the Yourg Shamrocks and the Inde-pendents. The competitors were tastefully trayed in the costume of their respective clubs, thich were of a very handsome pattern. The rize offered the victors was a b-autiful set of legs, presented by the ladies of St. Ann's parish, ind the Junior Championship was also to be lyen the successful club.

Ind the Junior Championship was also to be liven the successful club.
The names Weish, goal: LRossiter, point; M Ryan, rover-point; T Gafney, John O'Hearn, J Colligan, E Cnsack, J Halpin and J Hart, fielders; Psu:livan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suilivan, F Reilly and H Meehan, home; J Bi Suissador.
—Prince Gortschakoff who was in articulo mortis, is now covered and attending the Bu Suissador.
—H. W. Beecher longs for and of political morality. Clergymen whom Beecher' ruined long for higher more state, having lost one of their men. The feeling as regards the Shamrocks, which meant they besr, and will at a future day be worthy of initiation into the senior olub, towards which their aspirationstend It was by this time eight o'clock and the sports were advised in the Toronto jail, H D'aroy McGee's poems to H By-leaf, of which was che if my uncle, not forgetting my sourned to a inture day.

and the second second

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for -The late Empress of Russia was the Ireland, stated that the government cannot assent to the reading of Mr. O'Connor Power's bill for extending the right to claim compensation for disturbance to tenants evicted for non-payment of rent, but that he will propose a clause in the Relief of Distress bill enlarging the powers of local boards tor awarding compensation to occupiers of land, and that Mr. Gladstone would move for a commission of inquiry into the Landact of 1870.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND HUGH O'DONNELL, M.P.

THE DUELLO CROSSING THE STRAITS.

No idea can be formed of the excitement in Fleet street and the city about the O'Donnell scene in Parliament. The press messengers place will be taken by Mr. Daly, of Halifax Scene in Faithanent. Scene in Faithanent. in open rebellion and deadly conflict with the Government. It was said Mr. Biggar had defied any member of the Government to mortal combat, and that the Premier had the nomination, and in fact about things in ordered the member into custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. A party of mounted constables happening to pass through the Strand westward while this sensational story was in circulation, it was concluded that they were an escort on the way to bring the rebels to the tower. A movement was made to the Palace yard, and at eight o'clock 3,000 people were massed in the enclosure, patiently gazing at Westminster Hall. Meanto the naughty Sarah Bernhardt, and when at while, newsboys rushed about yelling. There was a great crush at the House -It is reported at Richmond, Va., that on Thursday in the hope of seeing more fun, Archbishop Gibbon, of Baltimore, who is now but the people were disappointed. O'Donin Rome, will be made a cardinal before his nell is for the present a very crushed commoner. An explanation of O'Donnell's at--It is said Gladstone will move a vote of censure upon O'Donnell, if he cannot sub-correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette. He stantiate his charge against the French Am. says :- "A Home Rule member of Parliament is the London correspondent of L'Univers, which may have promoted the attack. but the most powerful stimulant was l'amour propre. M. Lacour is a bad tempered man his ambition has been hungering, but when he chooses he can be delightful. Two years ago a deputation of Home Rulers came to Paris, and called at the office of La Repub-lique Francaise. They saw the sub-editor, who received them cordially, and introduced them to M. Lacour. Some of them had great names, and were distinguished men. M. Lacour made an effort to do well with them, D'arcy McGee's poems to his uncle, on the and succeeded. They wanted the support of fly-leaf, of which was the inscription. "To the journal in the Home Rule campaign. It RIVE PILLS as tested by many thousands of my uncle, not forgetting my kind aunt, who was promised. Meanwhile M. Lacour was talked of as probable Ambassador to Berne well, may be set down as the best.

power of every Irish Farmer to become the owner, on fair terms, of the land he tills.

The means proposed to effect these objects | left her babes in the stateroom, and the fire

(1) Organization amongst the people and tenant farmers for purposes of self-defence, and neulcating the absolute necessity of filer re-fusing to take any farm from which another may be evicted, or from purchasing any cattle or goods which may be selzed on for the non-nayment of impossible rent.

cr goods which may be select on for the non-payment of impossible rent.
(2) The oullivation of public opinion by persistent exposure in the press and by public meetings of the monstrous injustice of the press.
(3) A resolute domand for the reduction of the excessive rents which have brought the Irish press of a tarvallon.

e to a state of starvation (4) Temperate but firm resistance to oppression and injustice.

Irishmen in America can give most effec-

tual aid, First.-By enlightening American public

First.—By enlightening American public oplation as to the working of the Landlord System, and by exposing through the columns of the American press the oppressions and out-rages which are practised on the tenant farmers of ireland. Second.—By the immense moral influence which their support exerts on the people at home, encouraging them to be steadfust in the struggle, and not to give way to despair. Third.—By contributing sufficient means to enable the League to carry on the movement in Ireland on such a scale as is necessary to insure success.

Up to the present, through want of money,

the League has been obliged to confine its operations chiefly to a few counties. The purposes for which funds are needed are : (1st) To enable the League to spread its or-ganization throughout the thirty two countles

of Ireland. (2d) Pending the abolition of landlordism, to (20) Pending the abolition of landlordism, to aid local branches of the Land League to defend in the courts such farmers as may be served with processes of ejectment, and thus enable them to obstruct such landlords as avail themselves of the poverty of the tenantry and the machinery of the law to exterminate the victims of the existing system.
(3d) To enable the League to afford protection to those who are unjustly evicted. Already the Lengue has been obliged to undertake the support of the families of the mon who were recently sentenced to imprisonment for resisting eviction in or supporting evicted families.
(4th) To oppose the supporters of Landlordism whenever and wherever they endeavor to ob-

whenever and wherever they endeavor to obwhenever and wherever they endewtor to ou-tain any representative position in Ireland which would be the means of alding them in prolonging the existence of the present land laws and perpetuating the social degradation and misery of our people."

MADAME GELINAS, who has delighted Ottawa audiences with her singing on many occasions, will shortly remove to Montreal. This is indeed much to be regretted. This lady has been a most zealous member of St. Joseph's choir, where, as the leading soprano, she acquitted herself most artistically. She

A good family medicine chest with a prudent use has saved many a life; and yet, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some

good compound such as Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or little mysterious, compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND PURGA-

mattresses, planks, and whatever else they could lay their hands on. One mother had

saloon, and pushed and jostled each other in

The officers seem to have lost their heads

purser, John Kiernan, not one of them, from

the accounts of the passengers, seems to have

done anything to stop the panic. Kiernan

reasoned with the frantic men and women

who surrounded him, but he might as well

In the midst of the tumult the Narragansett

was discovered to be on fire. The bow of the

Stoniugton had penetrated the boiler of the

other boat, the burning coals of the furnace

had been scattered on the oiled wood-work of

the steamer, and now to the fear of death by

drowning was added the horrors of a death by burning. This increased the panic, and a

rush was made for the boats. But there were

no officers at their posts to ship them, and the

passengers cut them adrift and piled into them like sheep. The first to reach the water was overcrowded and it was swamped,

but the others were put adrift with their pre-

cious cargo. The steamer was settling, the

have talked to the winds.

and smoke fought her back as she attempted to rescue them, so that she was obliged to leave them to perish in the flames. Another jumped with her babe into the water, already filled with struggling men and women, and the little one was wrenched from her grasp and sucked beneath the waters. The incidents of that terrible night are full of suffer-

ing and agony to scores of human beings. The steamer Narragansett was burned to the water's edge, and then the hull, with her entire cargo, sank in eight fathoms of water. No accurate list of her passengers was kept. and many who sailed in her are not now known. It is, therefore, impossible to estimate the exact loss of life occasioned by this collision. Of the estimated number of passengers, about 300, the City of New York brought to this city some 250, while the Stonington carried several to Stonington. Between 70 and eighty lives were lost .- New

York Sun.

The New York Tablet has lost a very able and scholarly writer in the person of Mr. J. C. Curtin, for many years its editor-in-chief. He goes on the stall of the New York baily Star. It is really too bad that our Catholic weeklies cannot have the support from the people that is necessary in order to retain the services of such able writers. Many of our best writers are the principal contributors to the secular press. - Exchange.

The Granville ghost has puzzled Professor Tyndall. During the last session, that terminated so abruptly, Lord Granville was often observed to be gazing in an abstracted manner at the wall opposite his seat in the House of Lords; and on more than one occasion while he was speaking he came to a dead stop for a moment or two, and looked earnestly at the point in question before resuming. It has gradually leaked out that the cause of this was the apparition of a casement in the wall with a shadowy form, as of a lady, sitting at the window with her elbow on the sill and her head resting on her hand. The arm and face were always very distinct, the former

being adorned by a bracelet, in which a mag nificent diamond star flashed brightly, and the latter, a singularly beautiful countenance, being characterized by an expression of unutterable sadness. All hypotheses of disordered vision or "unconscious cerebration" have failed to explain the phenomenon ; for, as Lord Granville is perfectly free from apparitions outside the House of Lords, it is evident that the "ghost" has to do with the locality rather than with the person. Professor Tyndall has been applied to, and has avowed his determination to clear up the

mystery, but hitherto all his investigations have proved unavailing.

A little five-year-old friend, who was always allowed to chose the prettiest kittens for his pet and his playmate before the other nurslings were drowned, was taken to his mother's sick room the other morning to see two tiny, new, twin babies. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger persons, and found to answer their purpose so into the cheek of the plumpest baby, he said 44-3 | decidedly, "save this one."

-The reduction of the incomes of the landed gentry in England is sending many to economize abroad, where they could live a style in which they would not like to live England.

-Hard times have led to English squires docking the allowance of their army sons and there is now much murmuring about officers expenses, which are higher in the British than in any other service.

-An experiment is to be made of direct mail steamers between Italy and the United States. The Vincenzo Florio left Pater-mo on June 7, and is expected to reach New Vork in our doce. York in eighteen days.

-The crew of the Anchoria are charged with cowardice after the collision with the Queen. They were the first to leave the ship after insulting the passengers and taking possession of the liquor.

-Father Martin Marty, formerly Abbot of St. Meinrad, Indiana, is appointed Bishop of Dakota, and will, it is believed, ultimately be placed in the position of remitting Peter's pence with the signature "Bismarcklensu Episconis," Bismarck being the capital of the new see.

-At A lth, in Scotland, a few days

-This is an Anglo-Saxon country, of Course, but the Republican party has nominated for President a man whose grandfather was a Welshman, and for Vice-President one whose father was an Fishman. Is this the way to carry out the glorious Angle Saxon traditions? -Roston Pilot.

-A recent traveller in South Africa has placed in the hands of Dr. Cameron, M. P., a whip, more formidable than the "cat" of the British navy, with which he says that the mis-sionarics mear Lake Nyanza are in the habit of flogging refractory converts. The subject will probably be officially investigated.

-At Folkestone, England, lately, a married couple who only three weeks after mar-riage bad separated by mutual consent, met on the beach, when the husband ran up to the wife, put his arms around her, and kissed her. She gave him in custody for assault, and he was bound over in \$1,000 to keep the peace.

-Ebnezer Elliott, a working man, a Liberal, and even a Radical, whose "Cora-law Rhymes" were once so popular in England, thus defined a Communis:

"What is a Communist? One who has yearnings

For equal division of unequal earnings.".

-In no court, says the London --In no court, says the London Truth, are more beautiful women to be seen than in England; but it is to be regretted that more pains are not taken to teach graceful walking. Even in a ball room, what with high heels and tied back skirts, the art of progression is far too much neglected by Englishwomen.

-Purchasers have at last been found

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. "Post" Printing and Publishing Company, 761 CRAIG STREET.

Ottawa Free Press.

sings for the last time in Hayden's Imperial third Mass next Sunday merning at 10 o'clock.

Latest Irish News by Mail.

The Peace Preservation Act for Ireland ex-

pired on 31st May; and just at its death-bed-

ide Mr. Tottenham, the Conservative mem-

We see that Mr. Denis O'Connor Las given

the House to the advisability of restoring the

franchise to the suspended Bore,ugh of Sligo.

We carnestly trust that the hon. member

will succeed in his designs. Sligo has com-

mitted sins, but it surely has sat quite long

under the New Franchise Act, would have a

constituency of some 1,200 electors, and the

size of the constituency and the Ballot Act

would both combine to render any further

malproctices impossible. It is a great pity to

see 2. fine town like Sligo deprived of its right

to, return a member; and now that the

punishment has lasted so long, it is high time

to let bygones he bygones, and restore the

A notable address was delivered on Sunday

by the Archbishop of Cashel on the occasion

of laying the foundation stone of the new

church of Emly. The sketch of the ecclesias-

tical history of Emly with which his Grace

began is very interesting, but that passage of

the discourse which will most attract atten.

tion is that in which he utters a most dignified

and effective rebuke to those persons who

apply "ugly names and words of ominous

significance borrowed from the vicious voca-

bulary of the Continent" to the present efforts

of the advocates of the Irish tenantry. Such

a rebuke will afford the greatest encourage-

ment to the land a itators to persevere in

their present campaign, and will assuredly

add to the well deserved popularity of the

distinguished ecclesiastical chief of Munster.

The new Irish party in Parliament has at

last given the Government a taste of its quality, and it is more than doubtful whether

the Government like the experience they have

gained. On Friday week "the ball was

opened" on the vote for the Secret Service

Fund. Mr. Arthur O'Connor expressed a de-

sire to know generally something about the

expenditure of that fund, and Mr. T. D. Sul-

livan wanted to know how much of it was

spect in Ireland. Thereupon arose an animated discussion, which lasted for two or

three hours, and in the course of which the

was especially held up to reprobation. The

Government speakers had recourse to the

usual plea that the responsible authorities

should be trusted in the matter; but, this

answer not having had the effect of bringing

the debate to a close, the Chief Secretary for

Ireland at last rose to give a sort of promise

that next year the use of secret service money

would be dispensed within Ireland. After

this declaration, Mr. Parnell, who had pro-

posed two amendments and had taken two

divisions, allowed the vote to pass; and it

may, we think, be regarded as pretty certain

that spies and informers, if employed in this

country for the future, will have to be paid by

a direct vote of the House of Commons. The

second victory, in short, of the Irish party was

won on the evening of Friday week .- Nation.

-Nation.

SIR-CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY

A Young Ireland Leader on Irish Politics.

THE FORTY-EIGHT MOVEMENT

Anneal to Rome Against Archbishop Callen.

THE PRIESTS AND PROPLE.

PARIS, May 26, 1880.

Sir Charles Cavan Duffy, one of the most carnest and distinguished of that brilliant set of young Irishmen who constituted what was called "the young Ireland party," and many of whom died in exile, has been passing a few weeks in Paris on his way back from peal to the Irish peasantry to combine and Anstralia. It will be remembered that he expatriated himself in despair of seeing his than that of practising his profession of barrister, and had no purpose whatever of engraphy again in public life. He had not House of Commons the party of fifty had been i town to its old place. - Freeman's Journal. been there more than a year, however, when | reduced to five by desertion inside and outside he was pursuaded to enter the Legislative As- | Parliament. The experience acquired in the abaably. English House of Commons soon singled him out for grave responsibilities. After the habit of new countries, he held in succession, during twenty years, offices with the most varied duties. He was successively Minister of Public Works, Minister of Public Lands, Minister of Roads and Railways, and finally Frime Minister. His experience in the member of the first government created by House of Commons, as I have stated, had made him thoroughly acquainted with Parlia-mantary precedents and practice, and at the government in Australia Sir Gavan desmentary precedents and practice, and at the commencement of a new colonial Parliament (three or four years ago) he was elected Speaker and held this office until the eve of his return to Europe, when he announced his offices were filled at the discretion of Minisintention not to hold it again. He left his ters enjoying the confidence of the commu-eidest son, however, in the Ministry, and is nity. The government of England or even himself now on his way to Ireland to carry the Queen could not appoint or remove even out a purpose which he deems a sacred duty and for which he has renounced the emoluments of a high position.

Ohance having brought me in contact with him as to his impressions regarding the pre- | in the United States, was there so large a progent political situation in Ireland and as to portion of Irishmen who were landed proprie-bis own views in connection with it. He tors or in good professional and industrial said he had always declined to be questioned on the part of newspapers as to his opinions and intentions, but the munificent donation of \$20,000 which it had made to the Irish poor entitled the HERALD to exceptional complaisance from Irishmen, and he would nower anything I asked in reason.

In reference to a paragraph which had appeared in the London Times announcing that he was expected in London very soon and would be putup for an Irish constituency, Sir Savan said that he had been communicated with on the subject, but did not desire to return to Parliament at present. He had been mearly thirty years in Parliament at home or in the colonies. He knew what could be done there and what could not be done, and he preferred being outside it for a time. He had returned to Europe for the purpose of publishing a book, and he would not let Parliament or anything else divert him from that purpose. The book was a history of the group of orators and journalists known as "Young Ireland," beginning with the period of O'Connell's monster meetings and ending with the conviction of Smith O'Brien and his friends in 1848.

I asked him whether it would not be well postnone the publication of the

of the priests remained faithful, and the Irtsh party would have succeeded in the end but that the clergy were ordered by certain bishops to refrain from political meetings, and from under the popular platform. The Irish party appealed to Rome against the policy of Archbishop Cullen. Lucas, who carried the appeal, was supported at the propaganda by several bishops and by one archbishop, but he was unsuccessful and died of disappointed

under the Act could recover compensation after its expiry. Mr. Hugh Law, the Attorney. General for Ireland, made his official debut in the new Parliament by the gratifying anhopes. He was au Englishman, but he loved the Irish people, and served them with per-fect fidelity, according to his convictions. He (bir Gavau) had declared at the outset that if nouncement that grand juries would have no further powers to levy money under the Act, the priests were withdrawn from politics he would throw up his seat in Parliament and which we now hope is dead and buried. "Tis lost to sight, thank Goodness, and 'tis not to leave the country, and he did so. He did so under the belief that you could no more sway memory dear.

the peasantry against the exterminating landlords in 1855 without the aid of the priests than you could have raised the Highland clans a century earlier without the help of their chiefe. In his farewell address he/Sir G.)

remembered he had used a phrase which had been misquoted a hundred times since. He enough on the stop) of repentance Sligo, said, "You might as well appeal to a corpse in a dissecting room to rise and walk as apact without their clergy." This had been dis-torted and constantly cited as if he had said hopes of justice for his country realized. He that "Ireland was as dead as a corpse on the went to Australia without any other idea dissecting table." Now he bated controversy and did not think it worth while contradicting the misstatement. Before he left the

> I enquired if he had gone into politics at once in Australia?

He replied in the negative and said his intention originally was to practice as a barister and refrain from colonist politics, and he did so for a time. But the new constitution was coming into force, he was offered a seat in the first Parliament under it, became a the will of the people, and thus became comcribed as the freest in the world. When a reform commended itself to the people it was immediately carried into effect. All public a policeman in Australia. She appointed the Governor as her immediate agent or representative, but no one else. Australia was one of the most prosperous countries in the world. the veteran patriot, I put some questions to and he rejoiced to say that nowhere, not even tors or in good professional and industrial

THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA.

positions.

I enquired if it was because Irishmen infamous uses on which the secret service were a majority of the population that Irish statesmen were so successful in Ausmoney had hitherto been expended in Ireland were thoroughly exposed by several Irish tralia? members. The case of the scoundrel Talbot

He said that the frish, so far from being a majority, only amounted to a fourth or fifth of the population, and there was actually a smaller proportion of Irishmen in the parliaments there than in the B'itish House of Commons. But men who emigated generally got their prejudices rubbed off, and a population chiefly English and Scotch allowed Catholics to attain to office in Australia which no wisdom or virtue apparently would enable them to reach in England, where there had not been a Catholic Prime Minister or Speaker since the time of the Tudora.

I asked him his opinion in regard to the existing division among the home rulers, but he said he had refrained from mixing in personal controversies in Ireland for more than twenty years, even when his own name or conduct was in dispute, and he intended to persevere in the same course.

The linen trade of the north of Ireland is at I enquired whether he thought the GladSCOTCH NEWS.

Lord Rosslyn, the Lord high Commissioner to the General Assembly, laid the foundation of a new church at Dumbledykes, near Edin-

burgh, on and June. ber for Leithm, put a very significant query to the Government. It was whether persons having standing claims for personal injuries QUICK PASSAGE FROM QUEEKC .-- The Allan Line clipper ship Abeons, from Quebec, arrived in the Clyde on Saturday after an un-usually fast passage of 14 days. The Abeona is the first vessel at Glasgow this season from Canada, having anticipated even the steamers. In view of the fact that many vessels that left before and at the mame time as the Abeona for Quebee have not yet arrived out, her return home at this early date is remarkable. The Abcona, in addition to her passage to Quebec, proceeded to Montreal and dis-charged and loaded there. The Absona notice of his intention to call the attention of

sailed for Montreal yesterday (Friday) .-Scotch papers. SUPPOSED CHILD MURDER AT DUNDER -The udy of a female child, wrapped up in two newspapers, has been found in a field at the west end of Dundee, and the police are making active inquiries with the view of discovering

the mother. The body, which was found among long grass and near a dyke, was disbeing informed of the matter, reported it to the police. The body was taken to the deadhouse, and a post mortem examination has been made. There are no marks of violence child is supposed to have been born alive

The text of the bill introduced by Dr. Cameron, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Middleton and Mr. Mark Stewart, "to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to provide for the better punish-ment of fraudulent debtors in Scotland," has been printed. In addition to the principal clause, abolishing imprisonment for debt, there are sections dealing with the punishcertain specified cases, and enacting penalties fraudulently obtaining credit, conveying away property, and contracting debts for over £20 i before discharge; tendering a false claim, statement of accounts, &c., or not attending examination (imprisonment for not more than one year, with or without hard labour).

On June 4th Mr. George Smith, farmer, Coldhome, Rothiemay, Banfishire, died from the effects of a wound on the head, said to have been struck by his son John with a spade. It appears that about a week ago the son had quarrelled with the father for going to work too early in the morning, and in a fit of passion seized a spade which was standing near the stable door, and struck the old man a fearful blow on the head, which felled him to the ground. Mr. Smith's dying deposition was taken by Sheriff Scott Moncrieff, Banff, and the Procurator-Fiscal on baturday. The son was taken into custody the same day by Inspector M'Gregor, Banff, and after emitting a declaration was committed to Elgin prison for further examination. The son is said to be of weak intellect, but was regarded as a harmless person till the melancholy event just recorded. He will likely be brought up on a charge of murder.

On 1st June a meeting of the Glasgow Committee on the Armenia Famine Fund was held in the Council Chambers-the Lord Protreasurer, reported that the new subscriptions up to date amounted to £570; there was a balance on the Asia Minor Fund of 1875 of £11 19s 9d, and on the Bulgarian War Fund of 1876 of £212 2s 11d, which gave £794 2s 8d available for disposal. The Lord Provest mentioned that the subscriptions had been sent in response to 700 circulars, and they had now to consider whether they would just

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Ridgetown new Roman Catholic church is to be 38 x 64 feet, and of red brick. The stone work of the joundation of Mount Forest Roman Cathollo church has been begun.

Rev. Father Bradou, of Brantford, has threatened the young men of his congregation, who are in the habit of standing on the street corners after church is dismissed and insulting ladies as they pass, that unless the prac-tice ceases immediately the names of the guilty parties would be made known from the pulpit.—Globe.

An Ecclesiastical Commission, appointed by His Grace the Archbishop, was beld on Thurday at Knock. Very Bev. Archdeacon Gavanagh, P.P.; Very Rev. Ganon Waldron, P.P., Ballyhaunis; Very Rev. Canon Burke, P.P., Clatemortis; Very Rev. Canon O'Brien, Athenry; Very Eev. Canon Rouayne, Ballinrobe, are deputed to report upon the alleged apparitions and miracles.-Tuam

News. One of the richest and most famous monasteries in Italy is that of Monte Casino covered by some children, whose parents, on on the line of railway between Rome and Naples; it was founded in 529, and has continuously existed ever since. Its library is wonderfully rich in written and printed documents, and the rents of the domain are ado on the body, but, from its appearance, the quate to maintain the institution. Its abolition and confiscation are now urged by the Italian radicals.

Rome on his visit ad limina, accompanied by bis chaplain, the Rev. John Byan, and is stay-ing at the Irish College. The Catholics in the Cathedral parish of St. John's, although but 18,000 in number, have spent within the last five years six or seven thousand pounds sterling on schools, and have built a residence for the Christian Brothers at a cost of £5,000. They also spent 67 000 during the same pariod ment of fraudulent debtors generally, and in last five years six or seven thousand pounds for the cases of absconding with property for the Christian Brothers at a cost of $\pm 5,000$. (imprisonment for a space not exceeding two: They also spent $\pm 7,000$ during the same period years, with or without hard labour), and for on the Church of St. Patrick, which will be consecrated in September. The total cost of that church is £25,000. The Cathedral of St. John's, consecrated in 1855, cost £80,000. There are more than a dozen convents in St. John's. The total number of Catholics in the diocese is 45,000 .- London Tub'et.

> An orphan boy of twelve years of age, of Arab birth, who had been baptized, had been placed with a family of colonists near Orleansville in Algeria, who employed him as a shepherd. In this capacity be came in contact with some Arab shepherds belonging to surrounding tribes, and by them he was tempted by various bribes to renounce the Christian religion. At length, as he bravely resisted all their entreaties, they beat him and threatened him with death ; as notwith standing this he remained steadfast, they at last put him to death, cutting off his head. The circumstances becoming known, the employers of the lad have raised a monument over his remains, on which is engraved this inscription : "Here lies the body of Pierre who died a martyr to the faith. Mgr. Lavi gerie, the Archbishop of Algiers, has begut to collect the acts of the martyrdom of this child.

During the month of May special devotions were held in the Roman Catholic Church in St. Catharines, in honor of the Virgin. vost presiding. Mr. James Nicol, the hon. As a consequence, the grand altar and the two small altars have been brilliantly illuminated the large altar being literally covered with candles, which have not as yet been removed. Tuesday the Rev. Dean Mulligan, having oc casion to go into the church about 2 p.m., was considerably astonished and alarmed to find the whole church illuminated, the lights on the altar, over one hundred in number, being all ablaze, and all the chandeliers and gas accept these subscriptions or endeavour to raise lights in the building in full blast. Who more. Mr. Gourlay, banker, thought the could have lighted them is a mystery, as it stone administration then in course of forma-tion would be needed to Ireland. paratus to reach the candles on the high altar. How it could have been done undiscovered is more remarkable still, as some one is very apt to enter the church at any hour of the day. Some have imagined it a miracle. On Thursday morning, about two o'clock, a young man in the neighborhood of the Baptist church discovered a bright light shining from its windows. Fearing that the church was on fire he hastened to the vicinity, when lo! everything was peaceful and calm. The church, instead of being on fire, was merely lit up from basement to ceiling. The doors were thrown open, the g-tes were ajar, and all seemed in readiness for service. What cause there can be for these freaks can only be conjectured. The pranks, probably, arise from the pure love of mischief in some persons, with a great deal more of recklessness than reverance. "Mama" said an angel of four, "why is papa's hair so gray, and bis face so young?' She sent the child to bed, but let us answer the darling, it is because your papa has not yet tried Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, which matter, Mr. Corrie on Sunday night left removes dandruff, cleans the scalp and re-Dumfries by the mail train for Liverpool, and stores hair to its pristine splendor. Sold by on Monday he sailed from that port for the all chemists.

on this Line

ON THE

AT

General Superintendent.

TO

EX S.S. 'DOMINION.' A CHOICE LOT OF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BRUSSELS CARPETS

BEST QUALITY.

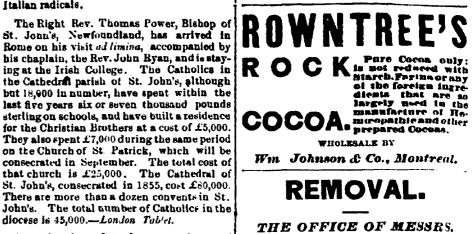
Brussels Borders

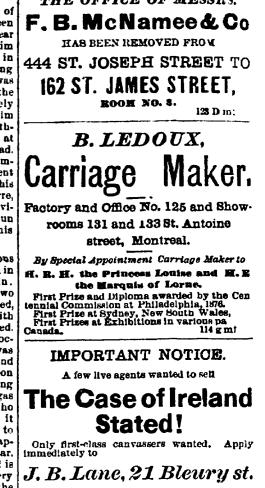
TO MATCH,

BRUSSELS HALL, STAIR AND BORDER

As this lot was ordered for spring trade, and at the very low prices of last fail, they will be offered regardless of present advanced prices, choice and cheap.

LIGGET & HAMILTON. 13, 15, 17 and 19 St. Joseph Street.





he had done some work in Parliament.

He said he would rather postpone Parliament until he had finished his book. Many men could do better service in Parliament shan he; but how few were left who knew the public and private history of that enoch. who possessed the official records and private correspondence connected with it; who had shared the councils, the hopes and the disasters of the party, and who could relate and describe them to a later generatilon. He had laid down an important office in Ausstalia chiefly that he might do this work be-Sove he died.

I asked him why he set such value on the history of a coup manque like the Irish movement in '48.

He replied, for two reasons. First, because sightly understood it was not a coup manque. Whatever opinions were of vital force on Ire-Eand at present might be traced up to that period as to their fountainhead. It had left behind it results as indestructible on that island as the influence of the French Revolution on the mind of Europe was indestruc-tible. The new opinions had often wandered wide of their parent stock, but the pedigree could not be mistaken. The other reason was that the history of Ireland was so uniform that a knowledge of a few years, even in the present century, would enable a thoughtful man to reconstruct it all. If an English or foreign statesman did not know and denized to know how it happened that men, not deficient in capacity and not suspected of unworthy motives, so often passionately longed to break away from the government of Eng-Mand, he need only study patiently the history of any one era, however brief, in order to have his eyes opened. He (Sir Gavan) hoped to leave such a study as a legacy to his country, and after a quarter of a century's abaence, spent among English friends and col-Resgues, and at a time of life when he had done with hopes and fears, it might be taken for granted he would bring to the task what-ever judgment and insight nature had endowed him with.

WHY HE LEFT IRELAND.

I enquired how it happened that, with his strong interest in Ireland, he had ever gone to Australia?

He replied that he had gone there because Breland had lain down basely at the feet of Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston. In 1850 the people were flying to America and the colonies at the rate of a theusand a day from the famine and the exterminating landlords. In conjunction with Froderick Lucas, George Henry Moore and others, he had founded a parliamentary party to obtain such a change in the laws affecting land as would save the Irish race from the extinction with which they seemed to be threatened. More than fifty members were elected, pledged to a sweeping reform, and pledged also not to accept office with any administration which would not make this reform a cabinet question. Sadleir and Keogh broke their pledges, took office and carried off more than half the Irish members to the support of the Aberdeen government, which did not adopt the proposed re-form. The honest members fought the deserters at the hustings, in the press and at public meetings, but the superior clergy, especially Archbishop Cullen, supported those who had fallen away from them, and a large mass of the pople did the same. The bulk

tion would be neetul to Ireland.

His reply was that it a man of genius and courage like Mr. Gladstone could not carry practical reforms it was vain to hope that any one else could. But for the individual will of Mr. Gladstone the Irish Church establishment would be still in full operation, and the the short time, and so for the present the pre-Irish tenantry in three provinces bare of all defence against unjust landlords. I suggested that the Irish had not shown

themselves over grateful for these services. He said there was some truth in that Tow yarns are slightly lower. It is said that charge, but perhaps only a half truth. It was in consequence of the precarious position of hopeless to expect men to be euthusiastic over imperfect justice, and the English people would not suffer Irish questions to be settled fairly. The disestablishment would have formed a temporary theme for a satirist like the author of "Julliver's Travels.' Religious equality was proclaimed, and it was established by giving one party all the churches. all the glebes and the bulk of the fund by way of compensation, and when the other party asked a single ruined church, dear to them from historic associations, the House of Lords threw out the bill which granted the conces-sion. The bases of a liberal land code were certainly laid by the Gladstone government, and the new administration might perfect it, but they found the principles of it ready to their hand in the speeches and writings of the Irish Land Reformers in 1852. Sir Robert Peel, when he carried Catholic emancipation, and again when he carried free trade, recognized the services of those who ally adhered tohad made his path easy, and it would not, he thought, have misbecome Mr. Gladstone to have remembered men without whom he would have never heard of the Irish land question. When he took up Irish claims again there was a very simple method by which he could secure the gratitude of the country and of the world; let him insist on Parliamentsettling them in the same spirit in which he settled the Alabama claims, and not always proffer a pitiful composition of so many shillings in the pound to Ireland. One of the few generous lord lieutenants sent to Ireland told a great English minister a truth still worth remembering when he said " that an imperfect settlement of a national grievance leaves a splinter in the wound."-New York Herald

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP.

" Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple B remedy ?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

SPECIAL NOTICE,

The Pianos manufactured by Weber & Co., of Kingston, Ont., are acknowledged to rival the best Imported Instruments in durability and elogance of finish, while in delicate evenness of touch and purity of tone they are unsurpassed by any other. They are also much lower in price than any Imported Instruments. Montreal Ware-rooms: 419 Notre Dame street. 44-tt

-The Chicago Tribune now spolls have "hav," and favorite without an e.

mills upon short time was under consideration last week. A trade meeting was held, but a sufficient number and proportion of the spinners had not signed the agreement regarding posal has fallen through. In yarns, business during the past ten days for both home trade and exportation has been very dull, and the stocks on the market have been increasing. in consequence of the precarious position of the flax crop, some spinning firms have for the present withdrawn their yarns from the market. In brown power-loom linens very little new business is being done As regards light goods, stocks have been on the increase and prices tend downwards, while for medium linens the demand is very quiet, and stocks show a slight increase. Very little has been done in heavy goods. Production is barely consumed, but there has been no alteration in prices. Very little is being done in linen handkerchiefs, very few of which are being manufactured at present, and as to cambric handkerchiefs the demand is slow. In bleached and finished livens the business done of late in the home trade has not been extensive. which is largely owing to the Whitsuntide holiday season, and both the Continental and American trade are dull. The stocks held by the trade generally over Ulster have increased, but prices on the whole have been gener-

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL .- The following is the full text of the bill introduced by Messrs O'C. Power, Gray, O'Shaughnessy, Commins, and Synan. It is entitled " A Bill to amend the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870," and is as follows :---

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, "Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :---

"1. From the passing of this act so much of section 9 of the act of the 33rd and #34th years of her Majesty, chap 46, as provides that ejectment for non-payment of rent shall not be deemed a disturbance of the tenant by the act of the landlord shall be repeated, and in case of a tenancy or holding determined by such ejectment or other legal process on the of the 1st Lanark Rifles, it was resolved that part of the landlord for such non-payment, the court shall consider such a determination of the same as a disturbance by the act of the "Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this any rights which such landlord may have interested that is so, I will go this any rights which such landlord may have interested that the following were the probable numbers under the said act or otherwise, to any deduct from the various regiments:tion from or set off against the tenant's claim for compensation under the said act for such disturbance or determination of his said ten-

> ALCV. "2. This act shall be constructed with, and form part of, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, and may be cited as the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1880."

-The religious sect called the Drunkards is now holding a great Convention at Lanark, Ill. Fully thirty thousand people are in atfor the three days' meeting, and the scene at Edinburgh Volunteer authorities as to the the camp resembles an army encampment.

to the revival in business which set in some send at least £750. It was agreed to forward months since. The propriety of patting the a draft for \pounds 750 to the treasurer of the London Committee as a first instalment, and to keep the fund open for further subscriptions.

> At the April meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of Dumfriesshire, a report by the Audit Committee stated that there was a deficiency of nearly £1000 in the accounts of Mr. Thomas Corrie, Procurator-Fiscal, and clerk of the late Prison Board, chiefly in connec-tion with the latter office. The report stated that the matter was under the consideration of the Crown authorities, and the meeting agreed to leave the case in their hands. Although Mr. Corrie would give no explanation, he still continued to discharge the duties of Fiscal, and on Saturday last he was engaged in the Sheriff Court prosecuting a number of cases. On that day a meeting of Dumfries Observatory and Museum proprietors was held, of which Mr. Corrie was treasurer. It appeared that he had made no statement of his intromissions for thirteen years, and a committee was appointed to investigate the ac-There being reason to believe counts. that the Crown autnorities were moving in the

United States. On Tuesday his resignation of the office of Procurator-Fiscal reached the Sheriff-Substitute, Mr. Hope, who appointed Mr. Jones, chief constable, to be Procurator-Fiscal ad interim. As Mr. Corrie had a large salary, and did not live in an extravagant style, there is much speculation regarding the causes that have led to the alleged defalcations. He was a nelder in Greyfriars Church. -Scotsman. On 3rd June a meeting of the commanding officers of the Volunteer Corps in the West of Scotland was held in the office of the secretary, 137 West George street, Glasgow, to consider the circular issued by the Edinburgh Volun-

teer authorities as to the propriety of holding a Royal review in Edinburgh in the beginning of August. Lieutenant-Colonel Matheson, of the Lanark Engineers, was called to the chair. The following segments were re-presented :--1st Lanark Artillery, 1st Lanavk Engineers, 1st, 4th, 16th, 19th, 25th. 31st, and 105th Lanark Rifles, 1st Rentrew Rifles, 1st Ayr Rifles, and 1st Dumbarton Rifles. The meeting cordially approved of the proposal and on the motion of Lieutenant-Colonel Todd a review such as that proposed was desirable, and that all the corps represented at the meeting agree to take part in the same in the

800 550 600 400 900 400 400 Engineers. 1st Renfrew Rifles..... That makes a total of 5750 men. The com-

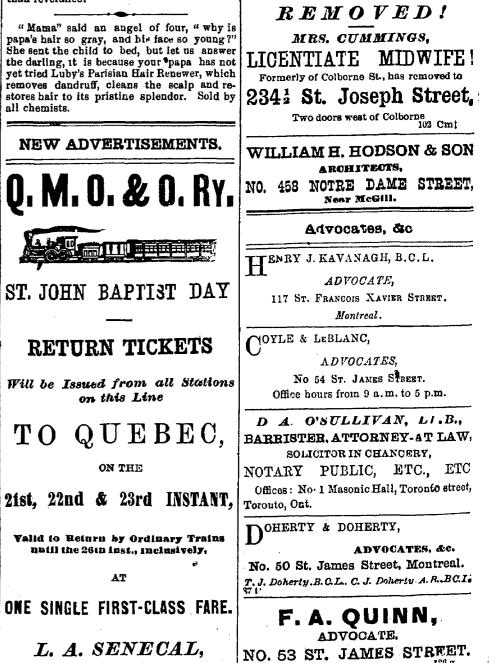
manding officers of the other regiments stated that they were not prepared to state the number of their various corps which would be present at the review. A committee was arrangements for the review.

The trade supplied. SOLE AGENT. THOS. TIFFIN & CO.

Have always in stock a complete assortment of

TEAS, LIQUORS, Molasses, Syr-ps, Sugars and General Groceries, Mess Pork and Lard,

As well as an infinity of articles not usually kept by Wholesale Grocers, and well calculated to meet the requirements of the general country 89-mwfmut merchant.



Srd do, 4th dp. 16th do. 19th do. 25th do. 31st do.



big prize in the lottery always lives in a town about five hundred miles distant-Keokuk Constitution. My uninitiated friend, it is because that is about as close as they ever get .-Eloomington Eye.

Twas such a little thing to do-

hole in the ceiling.

dead man-back soon."

he will bear watching.

brad and turning somersaults.

there are.

strike in.

woman !

showed him the poem.

if I can hardly make a livin'."

it up until she makes her exit?

A wag some time since advertised a carliage to go without horses, with only one wheel, and invited the curious in mechanics to come and see it. Many of the members of the Society of Arts attended, with ardent expectations of seeing a performance worthy of Archimedes-when the advertiser produced a wheelbarrow.

"My darling G. is the most perfect Apollo of a man I have ever seen," remarked Matilda Anne, wending her way home from a leap year visit to the young gentleman she is now paving her addresses to. "Yes; a perfect Apollo-G. !" spitefully retorted her sister Malvinia Jane, a rejected rival bent on a desperate revenge.

At a recent wedding the bridegroom, being an officer, wore his side-arms at the nuptials. A little wide-awake brother of the bride was attracted by the display of weapons, and as he had another sister, whose true love was a car-penter, he boldly inquired, "May, when Jenkins comes to marry Milly, will he wear his saw by his side?"

"What shall we do with the Indians ?" asks Secretary Schurz. Do with them? Why, man make telegraph poles of them; grind them up for mince pies; make lighthouses of them, Charley; anything you please, in fact. But the Indians have a way of sitting up all night, and scalping the army, and such like and so you needn't worry. It isn't likely that any will be captured for several years.

Mr. Buckland tells the following story :-A very nervous man went out fishing on Loch Tay. An immense salmon took the fly, and ran the reel out in a most violent manner, the rod shaking and bending to the weight of the fish. The angler-we cannot call him sportsman-was pale with fright. At last, as the line had not been fastened to the spindle of reel, of course the fish ran it clean out and escaped with this. The angler exclaimed, "Thank heavens! the brute's gone; let us go ashore."

A gentleman hired a countryman for serwant who had never been in service before. "I will give you filteen francs a month, and I will dress you," says the master. The country lad looks delighted, and enters at once. The following morning, however, as his master did not see him, though it was getting late, he got up and went to see what was the mat ter. He found the servant in bed. The master flew into a passion, but the man said, "Was it not agreed you were to dress me? I was waiting for you."

THE GREATEST BLESSING.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured Will you try it? See another by it. column.

PORD'S EXTRACT. for Inflammations, Congestions and Ulcerations. Its remedial and Dealing properties are wounderful. 'Try it: 25-1



--- Agriculture.

NOTES FROM THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A large portion of every day is devoted just new to the destruction of insects. The first besties as can be picked from the vines are gathered into a small tin pail, in the bottom of which is an inch or two of water, with a little kerosche oil upon it. The bestles die upon touching the oil. This is alow work, but it pays, for every female bestle will lay over 1,000 eggs, and these may give a great deal of trouble when the young larva: appear in swarms, besides the damage done to the grop by eating the leaves. In three hours 1 collected in this way over 3,000 beetles, equal, if half were females, to 1,500,000. Then the early cabbage plot is visited, and the young green worms killed by crushing with t's finger; or a little pepper is dusted upon the leaves, which kills the worms. Rose-bugs are very numerous, and are found upon potatees, cabbage, melons, cucumbers, cherries and grapes, derouring the leaves, fruit and blossoms. These are picked off or caught in the small pail above mentioned, as they drop from the leaves at the slightest touch. The currant-worm is also crushed with the finger and thumb, or, when plentiful upon a leaf, the leaf is plucked off and dropped into the pail. This is not labor lost, if every one would do the same; but it is exasperating for those who thus work, or who hire some one to do this work at considerable cost, to find neighbors neglecting the pests, and leaving them to breed and increase without an effort to destroy them. If a popular sense of what is right and just could be evoked, and the means of destroying noxious insects be used by every farmer, we should soon be free from

CULTIVATION IN HOT, DRY WEATHER.

them.

The stirring of the soil in the dryest, hottest weather is very useful. One may readily perceive this on an examination, in very dry weather, of the soll of a garden or field which has been frequently stirred; and that under a sod or on a road. The former will be found moist, from the surface downward, while the inter will be hard and perfectly dry. On the return of wet weather, the condition of the cultivated soil is favorable to the immediate absorption of the rain, while the hard soil by its dryness and hardness repels the water, which flows over and away from it without moistening it. This is a fact that may be studied with advantage, for one never learns anything so well and remembers it so permamently as when he has personally investigated and seen it for himself.

PAINTING BARNS.

The Hon. George Geddes, not long ago, startled many of those who have great confidence in his opinions, by declaring against painting barns and stables as a waste of money, the preservative effects of the paint not nearly returning its cost. It is not likely not nearly returning its cost. It is not likely hay, \$3 10 \$9'; polatoes, 30c to 30c. that Mr. Geddes' praotices what he preaches' in this respect, or acts consistently in regard to it. For if it is a waste of money to paint a barn, it is equally a waste to paint a house, and would he have farmers to leave their worden houses all impainted and looking \$7 to \$8; polatoes, 70c per bag; corn, 60c. \$7 to \$8; polatoes, 70c per bag; corn, 60c. wretchedly, or are his own barns bare and unpainted It is not always that we should thus consider expenditures. If we are to measure the mere money value of a thing, we should come down to first principles, and do nothing at all unless we could see the money return to log cabins and bark camping places, and eschew soap and good clothes, because they cost money, and filth is cheap. We cannot carry any such principle into execu-tior. The mere worry and loss of self respect to a man who has a rough, unpainted house and farm buildings, and the sense of profit in it. We should, to act consistently, house and farm buildings, and the sense of shame and inferiority to the neighbors which his family must feel, would considerably outweigh the money cost of the painting. I would have all buildings painted. My haybarracks, even, are painted, posts and roofboards, and the paint pays for itself; for the roof-boards have not curled up, do not warp, or shrink and swell alternately, as if unpainted, and the small cost is a trifle compared with the comfort and the profit. Red is too conspicuous a color, and although it is now extremely fashionable in country places for garden and piazza furniture and ora much more agreeable and appropriate color is the rich brown, so nearly matched by the brown rocks, brown soil, and brown bark, which are natural and complementary to the green verdure. This color is cheap, durable, and fire-proof. It is the brown oxide of iron, made from the earthy iron ore known as hematite, which is ground fine, and, when mixed with linseed-oil, oxidizes with it and forms a hard durable coating. It spreads and covers well, and one coat will last many years. Any farmer's boy can learn to paint, and as the paint costs but \$1 50 per 100 pounds, and oil is cheap, every farmer should paint his buildings, even to the pig-pen and the hen-roosts. IRRIGATION OF GRASS LANDS. IRRIGATION OF GRASS LANDS. Every year, in some locality, crops are injured or destrored by dry weather. So far as rain is concerned we are leipless, but there is water in every stream which passes through parched deids, and yet it gives them no help. Every year at some seasons rain falls in excess, the streams rain full, and the low places are flooded until the diminishing water-courses in time carry off the surplus. Yet this water flows through hellows and valleys in which it might be impounded and kept to be made useful in the ever-recurring Gry seasons of the year. Grass is the most useful crop we produce, and dry times injure the gravs more seriously than al-nost any other, yet there is no other that could be watered so easily and so effectively as grass. In Europe, where the climate is not so dry as orars, one sees constantly water meadows so arranged as to be irrigated by the streams which pass through them, and these grass lands, peren-zially verdant, are valued more highly than any other land. Some water-meadows could not be purchased for least han 35,000 to 55,000 per acre. and they pay interest upon this enormous va-ing of acres of our grass fields which will not yield a pound of hay, and which lie many feet below whe levels of streams which rise in the hills above them, and meander for miles down slopes which could be completely watered by them. But irrigation is, as yet, an unknown art here, are the basis of their agriculture. Every-body confesses the need of it, and deplores the for their advantage. Wherever irrigation the practiced, grass, root crops, and the gar-de may be made safe against any ordinary dry pield frass under the usual conditions of a de may be made safe against any ordinary dry heir frassion one acre of grass may yield they the streams of the rough the season-de may be made safe against any ordinary dry heir frass under the usual conditions of a de may be made safe against any ordinary dry heir of hay, en IRRIGATION OF GRASS LANDS.

growth of a very thick mat of white clover in an old meadow. Whether the draining of the farm which is now completed will have the effect of demonstrating the value of the mari remains to be seen. It is my opinion that it will, since not even fish guano and other active manures were able during this wet season to produce a marked result on any part of the farm.

CL

dince not even fish guano and other active manures were able during this wet easion to produce a marked result on any part of the form.
It is bardly fair to confine our account of scoweed to the aimple consideration of the potash which it furnishes, since its most valuable constituents is probably nitregen-producing ammonia, and it contains other early elements in perceptible quantity. But its chief value as a permeasure of the its confine our account of scoweed to the aimple consideration of the potash which it furnishes, since its most valuable constituents is perceptible quantity. But its chief value as a permeasure of ferrilizer is no doubt due to the potash which results from its decomposition. The use of sea-weed, however, is confined to such limited localities, and is so theroughly well understood by all farmers residing near the sea-coast, that it is hardly worth while in a practical treatise of this sort to devote much space to its consideration. Certainly nothing that we could say could possibly increase the entusiastic devotion to its "getting" which actuates all sea-board farmers.
I once asked a neighbor, who is remarkably well-to-do" in the world, how he could make up his mind to get up at 3 e'clock on cold whiter morning, and go with his team to a beach, four miles distant, to haut home seawed, four miles distant, to haut home seawed, so a man situated as he was, the seaweed was worth the trouble. His reply was as follows: "There's more than than seaweed in it-the deviis in it,—" and I don't know how it is, but I had rather sit up all night to get seawed than to go out carly in the morning dock-shooting." Indeed, in many sea-board neighborhoods fould and is able to which seawed is habitually applied is sufficiently great to establish its value. Swamp muck teeing, so far as organic matter is concerned, entirely the result of the decomposition of vegetable matter, its ashes, of course, are used to far means of the grass lands to which sea woed is habitually applied is sufficiently g

(To be Continued.)

Commercial.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19.—Fail wheat, \$1.67 to \$1.72 per centai; spring do., \$1.50 to \$1.80 per centai; barley, 80c to [\$1.10 per centai; peas 8 c to \$1.00 per centai; oats, \$1.05 to \$1.08 per centai; bet \$3.00 to \$5.00; dressed hogs, \$5.00 to \$5 60; bides, \$c; sheepskins, 60c to \$2.50; wool, 26c to 27]c; eggs, 9c to 10c; oheese, 11c to 12]c; potatoes, 50c to \$5c; corn 80c to \$1.10.

ki bio s, oncese, ne to 15; e, polatoes, occ to 55; cora 30; to 56; j; fall wheat, \$1 20 to \$123; spring wheat, \$1 22; to \$6 59; fall wheat, \$1 20 to \$123; spring wheat, \$1 22; peas, 65; to 65; to 40; c; cattle (live weight) \$300 to \$500; beef, \$4 to \$6; nutton, \$5 to \$7; hides, \$6 to \$8; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1 50; wool 25; to 27; butter, 13; to 15; eggs, 12; ohrese, 100 to 10]; hay, \$5 to \$6; potators, 60; to 27; butter, 13; to 15; eggs, 12; ohrese, 100 to 10]; hay, \$5 to \$6; potators, 60; to 70; per bag; corn, 56; to 60; GUELPH, June 19, -Flour, No. 1 super, \$275 to \$10; fall wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.07; spring wheat, \$1,00 to \$1.05; barley, 45; to 56; potators, 50; hoegskins, \$16 to \$20; wool, 76; cattle (live weight), \$1.00 to \$1,05; barley, 45; to \$5; wool, 76; to 29e; butter, 14; to 15e; eggs, 10; to 12c; hay, \$5 to \$9; potatoes, 30; to 35;.

Stitutes, 10 SS; polatoes, no per bag; cora, ouc. BELLEVILLE, June 19.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6 to \$6 50; fall wheat, \$1 25 to \$1 30; spring wheat, \$1 25 to \$1 30; barley, 50c; peas, 60c to 00c; oats, 355 to 40c; nutton, \$6 to \$8; hides, \$5 to \$8; sheepskins, 20c; wool, 30c; butter, 12c to 15c; eggs, 8c to 11c; cheese, 10c to 11c; hay, \$5 to \$10; polatoes, 75c to \$1 per bag; rye, 55c to 70c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, June 21. The offerings of cattle at St. Gabriel market this forenoon consisted of about ten carloads of good to choice stock, and sales were report-



MINERAL MANURES. [Continued from TRUE WITNESS of June 16.]

On my farm, however, where most of the mari was used. I have thus far in no instance seen any decided benefit resulting. But this fact should by no means condemn the mari, for the reason that the land, not then having even been drained, was so excessively wet during fair play.

in moticephic antisolage reculting Total Its mas was to be found in the shortfueners

ed at 5c to 5% for shipping grades, and 4c to 4 c per lb live weight for butchers' cattle. Live hogs were scarce, and sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Mr. Dudley De Claire. of Lancashire, was the principal buyer of cattle on export account, having purchased about 100 head from various drovers at 51c to 53c per 1b. Mr. George nament, yet it is too prominent and glaring H. Ball, of Bristol, England, was also to suita refined taste. So with the red barns: buyer for the Glasgow market, and made several purchases at from 51c to 5.1c per lb live weight. Montreal as a cattle market appears to be attracting considerable attention, there being three representatives of different cattle firms in Great Britain on the market to-day. Cables received from Glasgow on Saturday reported the cattle market quiet, with prices slightly receding, and advising shippers to operate cautiously. Al-derman McShane has a quantity of distillery and store-fed cattle ready for shipment, most of which will leave this week. Ocean freight space is still scarce, most of it having been engaged ahead.

34 C

At Viger market butchers' cattle met with an indifferent sale at prices ranging from 34c to 41c per 1b. Calves were scarce, and sold at \$4.50 to \$8.50 each for fair to good sized stock, smaller ones selling at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. A few sheep sold at \$4 to \$5.50, and lambs at \$2 to \$4.50 each as to size.

MARRIED.

HACKETT-LEMAY-On the 21st inst., by the Rev. M. Lynch, John Hackett, to Mary Louise, daughter of David Lemay. All of Peterboro'.

DIED.

SWEENEY.—At Prescott, Ontario, May 25th, Peter M. Sweeney, in the 27th year of his age. 42-4.

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