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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PARNELL vs. GLADSTONE

THE LEADERSHIP OF JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

The Fortunes of the Liberal Government.

OVERTHROW OF THE FEUDAL LAND SYSTEM.

INDICIDENT OF THE WHIG REGIME BY THE LANDLORDS.

The Sligo Election—" Imported Candidates"
Edward flarrington the Imprisoned
Editor of the Kerry "Sentinel" to
be the Choice of the Party.

(Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

Duelin, July 28, 1883.

The position of Mr. Gladstone's Government is certainly not a happy one. Every day brings some fresh disgrace for an Administration aiready discredited beyond the hope of political redemption. England insulted by and to add, if possible, to the bitterness aroused in the Liberal ranks at the abandonment of the Suez Canal project, it is an open secret that this step was forced upon the Gladstone Cabinet in consequence of Mr. jancture, would simply mean the overthrow

country.

The London Times endeavors to deprive the Irish party of having compelled Mr. Gladstone to abandon his canal scheme; but the Pall Mall Gazette of last evening has courage and honesty enough to admit the "Mr. Parnell went for nothing in the calcu-lation of the Government? We should say "that on the contrary the knowledge of the "determination of those thirty-five votes did "make all the difference, as the Irishmen suppose. Alasi it is no joking matter, but "truth of a very formidable sort."

THE FORTUNES OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT continue to fare no better over here in Ireland. The Land Commission, in its reply to the indictment of the House of Lords, has virtually admitted that the policy of the Land Lesgue, in proposing to submit "test cases" for the Land Courts, was a sound one which, had the Land Lesgue not been surpressed, would have simplified the working of the Land Act and have effected an immense saving in the cost of its administration. This implies a censure upon the Government for the proclamation of the Land League, and is a strong and valuable testimony, by a Government tribunal, to the foresight and wisdom of that organization.

The defeat of the O'Connor Don was expected by all but Government supand his ignominious rejection by Wexford is another added to the reverses which the Gladstone Cabinet are encountering almost every day in its home and foreign policy. The end cannot be far off, and the next general election will put a seal of extinction upon the composite Liberal party, as at present organized, in Imperial politics. This will be an undoubted gain to the cause of reform, both in Ireland and Great Britain. A Radical or Democratic party, under the leadership of Joseph Chamberlain, will be the most prominent factor in the English politics of the future; and such | colm, residing in Main street, Newhaver, a party will be powerless against a united Conservatism in the House of Commons. unless it can count upon an Irish Democratic representation for support, and Mr. Parnell will be sure not to make a bad bargain for Iteland in such a contingency.

THE DEATH OF DENIS O'CONNOR, M.P. for Sligo, and brother of the O'Connor Don, leaves unother parliamentary seat vacant, for which a contest is sure to take place. The landlord-whig-tory, or "coalition" party, will try its fortune again and probably have the same standard-bearer who falled so miserably before the historic walls of Wexford. Slige county is a "mixed" constituency, numbering 3,266 voters, out of a population of about 100,000. At the last general election Sexton polled 1,550, Denis O'Connor 1,500 and Col. King-Harman (landlord candidate) 1,250. The land agitation was the controlling influence at that time, in Ireland, and something like a union was effected between the National party and the bishop, Dr. Gillooley, on the understanding that Denis C'Connor, rcpresenting the weak Home Bulers, should be allowed to run with the National candidate, Thomas Bexton. No such union is now Pronounced opposionists against Mr. Parnell's at home.

Party in Ireland, after Cardinal McCabe. A LONDON. hexicat of the county on the part of the abandoned, because of a misunderstanding National party, since the suppression of the with the railway. The Government had not land League, will encourage the 4 coalition interfered. Land League, will encourage the "coalition" interfered.

Party to try conclusions with Parnell in the London, August 10.—The Standard says the Pugwash.

The National candidate will be named on Monday next, and on his selection will mainly depend the issue of the contest. A strong local man is not likely to be forthcoming. A selection from outsiders will, therefore, have number of which he expects to be greatly to be made, and quite a number of names are already speculated upon in the press. A strong come on. Prominent members of the prejudice exists everywhere in Ireland against National party will be sent to the what are called "imported candidates." Men United States and Canada to carry out from England, chiefly, of whom nothing is heard until a vacancy for parliamentary honors induces them to profess nations sentiments.

Continued on 3rd page.

SCOTCH NEWS

EDINBURGH .- HEALTH OF THE CITY .- The mortality in Edinburgh last week was 18, and the death-rate 18 1000. There were 12 deuths under 1 year and 23 above 60, of which 6 were above 80 and 1 92.

Official information has been received in Belfast that the Girvan route between Belfast and Glasgow, via Siranraer, which has been closed for a good many months, will be reopened on the 1st of August. The disputes which existed for a time between some of the railway companies have at length been settled in a friendly manner, and there is every reason to believe that this popular service

will not be sgain interrupted. Messrs. Tom & Cameron, general merchants, Cheapside street, have just received from a client in Surinam, Dutch Gulans, one of the largest nuggets of gold which has ever been in the city. It was found on the estate of Fortuns, about 40 miles from Surinam. It is almost pure gold, weighs 6340z., and is worth about £250 sterling. The nugget, which has the French at Tamatave is followed by England humiliated at the hands of M. do Leeseps; the Dutch Exhibition at Amsterdam, may be seen for a few days at the premises of Mr. Alexander, jeweller, Buchanan street.

It will bring sadness to many in the North of Scotland (writes a correspondent) to hear Parnell's resolve to cast thirty-five votes in of the death of William Cameron, a graduate porals were to be met. This would have insured the rejection of the Government was incautiously bathing after his was a second and the second and the second are with nighest honors, and scholar porals were to be met. This would have a second and the second are with nighest honors, and scholar porals were to be met. This would have a second and the second are with night and the second are serious a character, at the present critical His body was afterwards recovered, and re-inncipre, would simply mean the overthrow ceived interment in the Protestant barying of the Gladstone Ministry and the formation | ground, with every demonstration of sorrowful of another cabinety if not an appeal to the sympathy. A brilliant career has been promaturely closed. Great sympathy is felt for his father, Mr. Duncan Camezon, Ardersfer.

Rejoicings took place at Dornoch and other neighboring towns on Tuesday on the return home of Sergeant Mackay, the winner of the courage and honesty enough to admit the grade of truth. Does the Times suppose," observes the Pall Mall Gazette, "that the attitude of crowd of civilians awaited the train, and gave crowd of civilians awaited the train, and gave the sergeant a right hearty reception. On arriving at the Mound, in Sutherlandshire, a carriage and four awaited him, and he was driven to Dornoch, where he was entertained to luncheon by Major Frager and the officers of his company, nearly 300 persons being present. Triumphal arches had been erected, and flags floated over the principal buildings.

On Tuesday six drapers in Dumfries were brought before Sheriff Hope at the instance of Mr J H Maitland, H M Inspector of Factories, charged with employing dressmakers and milliners in their workrooms after four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, 30th June. They all pleaded guilty, but had statements made on their behalf, generally to the effect that it was quite an exceptional occurrence, and in several instances that it was done without the employer's knowledge. The following penalties were imposed, being £1 for each girl and expenses :- Robert Barbour, £3 78 6d; Charles Wallace, £2 7s; W Lauder, £2 78; John Luke Scott, £6 98; W M'Gowan, £4 88; James Robertson and Miss Dickson,

On Saturday afternoon, while the Leith Swimming Olub were holding a swimming gals at the Marine Parade, an exciting scene occurred in connection with a long diving competition for a gold medal presented by Councillor Simpson. A young man named Jamieson dived from the boat, and grave niarm was caused at the length of time he remained under the water. On coming to the surface at some distance away, it was observed that Jamieson was in an unconscious condition. A man named Alexander Maljumped into the water immediately, without divesting himself of any of his clothes, and succeeded in bringing Jamieson to the shore. The means taken to restore animation proved effectual, and Jamieson stated that he only became insensible when reaching the surface of the water. He was under water for 2 mins. 20 secs., and the distance travelled was 85

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

(Special by Cable.)

DUBLIN, August 8.—Poole has been committed for trial to answer a charge of murdering Kenny. Mrs. Kenny was a witness today. She was the person referred to by the Crown Solicitor as the witness from America. She corroborated the evidence of witnesses who swore they saw Poole and Kenny on the night of the murder. A policeman testified that he had seen Daiton watching West-minster Abbey, the House of Commons and Lambeth Palace.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9 .- A hundred paupers have

hostile, and this combination, together with a monstration on Parnell's estate has been

constituency which has sent one of his most Government has decided to provide an addi-eloquent followers to the House of Com- tional £100,000 to aid Irish emigration the money to be taken from the British Ex-

chequer, instead of from the church surplus. Parnell will not go to Americe, but will remain to perfect the organization of Lesgue branches throughout the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada to carry out Mr. Parneli's plans. William Redmond M.P. for Wexford, and his brother, James E. Redmond, M.P. for New Rose, will both go to Australia. In consequence of the recent instructions from Rome it is feared that there will be considerable difficulty experienced in getting the priests to attend the League meetings, and that a great many of their parishioners, following their lead, will also hold alcof.

The Irish Laborers' bill passed through committee of the whole last night by a majority of 33. Mr. Trevelyan introduced a bill to aid the Irish working people by astablishing a system of tramways in Ireland. The bill includes a clause appropriating £100,000 to aid emigration.

Dublin, Aug 11 .- It is understood that the Government of New South Wales has corsented to allow the informers that went out on the steamer Pathan to land, and has promised to protect them, as far as lies in its

power. NEW YORK, Aug 11 .- A mass meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on the 27th of August to raise funds for the defence of O'Dontell, who killed the informer Carey.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—O'Herliny, who was acquired on the charge of treason felony, was arraigued to-day charged with conspiracy to murder. The Crown offered no evidence and the prisoner was released.

LONDON, Aug. 10 .- The Most Rev. Michael Logue, Bishop of Raphor, writes that the people in the County Donegal have passed safe ly through the crisis of distress, saved chiefly by the charity of the Irish people throughout

the world. Dublin, Aug. 8 .- Michael Davitt received an ovation from the population of Klikee, county Clare, yesterday. In a speech he said that the government were reduced to such weakness that they could not protect the life of one of their vilest instruments.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION-MR. PARNELL WINS AN OTHER VICTORY.

(By Cable from special Irish News Agency.) London, Aug. 11 .- The Government propored to advance one hundled thousand pounds sterling out of the Church Fund to promote assisted emigration against the viclent protests of the Irish members.

An amendment to the Land Act was introduced, permitting companies to purchase lands on same terms as tenants. If the For instance, it is said to be susceptible of Fishery Bill is carried it can be said that the present session is fruitful in Irien reforms. strongly opposed by the Irish party.

MIGBATION VERSUS ENIGRATION. Mr. Parnull demanded migration for a hun-

dred thousand additional laborers. The bill passed its third reading, and without doubt it is the most important item of legislation since the Land Act.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

Altogether the session has been fruitful in reforms for Ireland. Bishop Glihooly telegraphed to Mr. Parnell approving of his election of Lynch as a candidate for Sligo. Ohiel Secretary Trevelyan Introduced this morning the anxiously expected Tramways Bill. It proposes a guarantee of two per cert. on two millions sterling, conditional on the baronies accepting responsibility for two

NOAH'S ARK DISCOVERED.

TARABA TEUGH NO

FINDING OF THE ANCIENT VESSEL IN A GLACIER

per cent. additional.

A Constantinople contemporary announces the discovery of Noah's Ark. It appears that some Turkish Commissioners appointed to investigate the question of avalanches on Mount Ararat suddenly came upon a gigantic structure of very dark wood protruding from a glacier. They made inquiries of the inhabitants (Q. 1,725 in their report). These had seen it for six years, but had been airaid to approach it because a spirit | quest that the cheques should be sent to of fierce aspect had been seen looking out of the upper window. Turkish Commissioners, however, are bold men, not deterred by such trifler, and they determined to reach it. Situated as it was among the fastnesses of one of the glens of Mount Ararat, it was a work of enormous difficulty, and it was only siter incredible hardships that they succeeded. The ark, one will be glad to hear, was in a good state of preservation, although the angles-observe. not the bow or stern-had been a good dealbroken in its descent. They recognized it at once. There was an Englishman among them who had presumably read his Bible, and he saw it was made of the ancient gopher wood of Scripture, which, as every one knows, only grows on the plains of the Euphrates. Effecting an entrance into the structure, which was painted brown, they found that the Admiralty requirements for the conveyance of horses had been carried out, and the interior was divided into partitions fifteen feet high. Into three of these only could they get, the others being full of ice, and how far the ark extended into the glacies they could not tell. It, however, petitioned the Guardians of the North Dock on being uncovered it turns out to be 300 Union to pay their passage to Canada or the oubits long, it will go hard with disbelievers that he was holding secret communication possible as Dr. Gillooley is one of the most United States, as they are unable to get work in the book of Genesis. 's Needless to say," party in Ireland, after Cardinal McCabe. A Lordon, Aug. 9.—Mr. Trevelyan, Chief was soon on the spot, and negotiations have number of priests in the discuss are also Secretary for Ireland, says the proposed despeed into with the local Pacha for its

The Role Filled by James McDermott.

HOW THE SPY SAVED THE IMPORM-ER'S LIFE.

Startling Revelations about his Career-An Inside View of his Mysterious Movements-Some Facts about him which are Published for the First Time-Denounced as a Baser Ecoundrel than Carey.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 .- Several new links were added yesterday to the chain of anonymons circumstantial evidence which is being forged for the benefit of Chevaller James Mc-Dermott. To a reporter a gentleman, whose connection with nearly all the Irish national organizations qualifies him to speak, said :

Within the past two days I had an interview with one of the two men who came to this country for the express purpose of killing McDermott, and he reproached himself bitterly for having allowed the tratter to slip through his fingers. This invincible of whom I speak said that

they would have got away with McDermott on one occasion before he left this country but for an unfortunate circumstance? 'What was that?'

When he was within their reach he was also in the company of a newspaper man named Muldoon. The two were in a carriage, and they did not care to take the rick of hur!irg the innocent Muldoon while trying to punish the guilty McDermott.'

What was the future programme of this avenger of whom you speak? 'He had already engaged passage for Ec-

rope and was equipped with a pocketial of English sover; he, evidently supplied by sympathizers or . this sido. But is he not in danger of being captured on the other side also?

'I suggested to him what seemed the cer-

tainty of his capture; but he only replied the prisoners were standing. One day doggedly that he had to obey orders, and proposed doing so whether it meant capture

'They are now accumulating very rapidly, and thus saved Carey's life." and you would be surprised at some of them. proof that after the men on the other side found reason to suspect McDermott, they laid The bill is a curious medicy, and will be | traps, into which he fell quite unsuspecting | made to rescue the prisoners. Money was ly. They would tell him of a meeting which was not to take place, and at which various revolutionary plots would be hatched, and sure and at the time they named. This is one of not be given for such a purpose, adding that many tests to which he was subjected, and all 'it would be better to be shot than hanged.' went to confirm his treachery.'

'It has been alleged that McDermott was arrest. What is there in that story?'

There is a good deal in it, I can assure you. McDermott proposed that he should go to Cork and organize a band of conspirators to carry out any kind of secret warfare that might suggest itself, no matter how disbolical. And for this purpose he obtained with O'Herlthy, Featherstone and Dalton. Featherstone was an allas for an Irishman who had been obliged to fiee to this country a few years ago. In Cork McDermott organized the circle and became the leader of the men who were to blow up buildings in London, Liverpool and Dublin. We have posttive information as scon as McDermott reached Oork he gave away Gallagher and his companions, of whose mission he had been informed by Bosea. McDermott sent Dalton to Liverpool, where he was arrested under circumstances which left no room for doubt that McDermoit had informed on him, While in Cork McDermott cabled Rossa for \$100 each for himself and O'Herliby, with the re-O'Herlihy. Zwo cheques for £20 each were sent as requested, but were seized by detectives before they were opened by O'Herlihy whose arrest quickly followed. McDermott gave the whole matter away, Soon afterward Deasy, Featherstone and Flanigan were arrested and with the exception of McDermott and five or six men who escaped to this country, every man whom Mc-Dermott had induced to join in his fictitious plots was in the hands of the Government. McDermott himself never could have escaped if the English detectives wanted him. It is as clear as daylight that he was in their confidence, and that they interposed no obstacle to the flight of their paid apy from the country. McDermott, it is understood, acoused Featherstone of having given the business away. He did this for the purpose of trying to clear himself.' The subsequent movements of McDermott

detectives, McDermott arrived here and posed as a patriot. He then went to Montreal, Canada, where he styled himself "the invincible suspect," and denounced the British Government, while the story was started with Geo, A. W. Stuart, the defaulting secretary of the Board of Education. No wonder

above narrative. 'He knew he was safe in Canada or in any portion of the British do minions. The English Government would not harm a hair of his head. He was altogether too valuable to them to allow him to saffer a day's impliconment.

· It is said that he knew he would be in danger in New York before he left Montreal?

He did know, but he was brought here by decoy letters. After failing to identify the man who shot at him, he went out on the street, and there recognized eight men who had been driven from Ireland, as they believed, by him. He went to the Morton House. Whom they traced him there he fled to Coney Island. There he was found, but he had two detectives with him. Later, three others were seen with him, One was Inspector Malien and another was Detective Joyce, both of the British secret service. He was at the West Brighton Hotel. The men who followed him did not kill brcause they would have been obliged to kill one of the detectives also. He sailed with

"Perhaps he deceived the British Government as well as his countrymen?" 'I think not. It would be impossible. They verify everything. He offered that letter

lioses gave him to a Montreal detective, saying, 'You can make a lot of money with that out of the Government.' The detective declined it.'

John Breelin, editor of the Irish Nation, sald that McDermott was a scoundrel. 'He has long been known as an unprincipled man and his connection with the English Government has been proved beyond a doubt by his arrest. He was hounded out of New York and when he went to Montreal he was hounded from that place and finally obliged to icave the country.'

THE PHENIX PARK TRAGEDY. In addition to other high national crimes placed to the charge of McDermott, it is sverred that he indirectly led to the convic tion of the Phoenix Park murderers.

"How is that?" asked the reporter of a man who was driven from Ireland in consequence of McDermott's revelations.

McDermott saved the life of Carey, the !rformer," he said, "without whose testimony conviction, would have been impossible. It was arranged to murder Carey in the court room on the way from the witness stand to the private room where he was kept. In his progress from the witness stand to his room he had to pass the dock in which one of those prisoners was in a position to kill Carey, but, strange to say, the informer death.'
What are the proofs against McDermott?' knew the plot, gave it away to the authorities,

> "Did McDermott not try to get Parnell's name mixed up in some scheme to liberate the Procaix Park murderers ?"

"He did, and in this way: A plot was wanted-£1,000, I believe. McDermott sug gested that the Land League funds should be drawn on. Pernell had to be consulted about enough the police would be around the place | that, and his reply was that the money could not be given for such a purpose, adding that McDermott communicated to the Government all that was going on, and was at one in some way responsible for Dr. Gallagher's | time sanguine that he would get Parnell in-

It is positive that McDermott was well supplied with money when he returned from Europe. Many of his friends were surprised at his fiush financial condition, and were sur prised where the money came from. There were few of them took any stock in the story

A prominent public official informed the reporter to-day that he saw in McDermott's possession several drafts for money deposited by him with John Munroe & Co., bankers, of Paris, and payable to him at the office of the firm in New York. He did not see the amount of the drafts, as McDermott covered the figures with his hands, but it is his opinion that they represented considerable

Continued on Eighth Page.

Religion in Madagascar.

O'DONNELL ON THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE ENG-LISH AND THE PRENCH.

LONDON, Aug. 9 .- Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, M. P., seems to be as thoroughly posted up in the politics of Madagascar as in the local effairs of his own borough of Dungarvan In a long letter to the papers he gives details as to the troubles between the English and French in that island, which show that our Government is not so entirely blameless as its friends would faln make it appear. The English missionaries have had a good deal to do in stirring up strife—all in the interests of the Gospel and Lancashire cotton goods. Mr. O'Donnell says that the pions evaugelical gentlemen are the owners of stores for the sale of English soft goods, from which they derive much profit. He has also found out that, with the spread of Bible truth, the trade in rum has been prospering in a remarkable manner, and he hints that the trafflo in this soul-inspiriting article has not can be briefly sketched. After his romantic been quite free from association with the escape, as he describes it, from the English same spencies. The missionaries, as in dusame agencies. The missionaries, as in duty bound, hate the French Jesuite, and dirplay much skill in getting up international quarrels in their regard. So that, in Mada-gascar, religion is turned to good account in promoting the interests of war and commerce.

was soon on the spot, and negotiations have that people were surprised at the cheek and been entered into with the local Pacha for its coolness of McDermott, not only in trusting himself on British soil once more, but mak himself on British soil once more, but was the first wandle was better year-old bay gelding. Passalor into himself on British soil once more, but mak himself on British soil once more, but m THE TURF.

Linto the marke reviewed of the weed again. I should retill the

Very easily, said the informant in the When My Days Were Young and Fair

BY HUGH FARRER MODERMOTT.

Do not sing that song again, For it fills my heart with pain;
I am bending to the blast,
And it tells me of the past,
Of the years of long sgo,
When my days were young and fair,
And my heart as light as air;
When one feeling filled the breast,
And one image grays it rost. And one image gave it rest, In the long, long ago.

Do not sing that song again, There's a tear in its refrain; It brings sadly back the time When my manhood feit its prime; When my manhood feit its prime; When the comrades dear and true, Closer, warmer, fonder grew, In the hour of friendship's proof, When the false ones slood aloof, And their friendship was but show, In the long, long ago.

Do not sing that song again,
I have lived my years in vain,
And my hair is thin and gray,
And I'm passing fast away;
On the durk and downward streams
I'm a wrack of idle dreams,
And it puts me on the rack
At the weary looking back,
At the cab and at the flow,
In the long, long ago. In the long, long ago.

Do not sing that song again, it distracts my weary brain; Ah! too well, alas! I know It is time for no to go, And to leave to younger eyes. The mild mystery of the skies, And this mighty world I treat, And the grander age ahead.

There's a mist upon the river, And there's bleakness on the shore; And in deams: I pass forever, While sad music waits me o'er.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ECHEMO FOR DEPOPULATING THE COUNTRY-FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE COMING NEXT SPRING -BTATE-AID EMIGRA-TION-A COLDEBAL SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 10 .- The Government bave decided to efficially undertake to aid Irish emigration on a colossal scale. The proposition made by Mr. Stephen, or the Canadian Profile Raliway, on behalf of a syndicate of Canadian rallways has been practically abandoned. Mr. Stephen offered to settle 50,000 Irish poor in familles of five each upon stocked and equipped farms in the neighborhood of Winnipeg, paying all the expenses of moving and settling them, providing the Government loaned the syndicate one million pounds without interest for ten years, the syndicate in turn to take mortgages for five hundred dollars upon each farm without interest for the three first years and at three per cent. after that, the settlers to have the op of securing their

HOLDINGS IN FRE SIMPLE

at any time upon the payment of five hundred dollars. The Government at first favored the proposal, but the Catholic priests in Ireland opposed it so strongly that the Cabinet finally refused to entertain the matter unless the Dominion Government guaranteed the repayment of the loan. Sir Alexander Galt, ex-High Commissioner to London, and Bir Charles Tupper, his successor, both ondeavored to secure this guarantee, but failed, owing, it is understood, to the opposition of Lord Dufferin, who has strong faith in the future of Canada and who bent his energies to secure direct action on the part of the Government in favor of the largest possible emigration to Canada. The Canadian Government having \$200 of the funds of the Kenian that the fugitive ex-secretary of the Board of finally decided to lend no official endorse-Brotherhood. With this money he Education allowed any of his stolen money to ment to any railway schemes of emigration, the Gavernment took up

LOBD DUFFERIN'S IDEAS,

and to-day decided on undertaking to carry them out. A special conference was summoned at the Mansion House, and after a long discussion an elaborate scheme of assisted emigration resolved upon, based upon the principles of the United States Homestead Laws. . The details of the scheme are not yet ready to place before the public, but it has been decided to move from Ireland and settle in Canada two hundred thousand poor Irish families. Ten thousand families, to average five persons each, aggregating 50,000 people, will be moved next spring, and the transportation will be continued as rapidly as the territory to be occupied on be got ready. Those to be moved next spring will, it is understood, be placed upon the lands offered by Mr. Stephen, which the Government will accept. These lands will be divided into

SECTIONS OF ONE HUNDRED ACESS,

each section to be provided with all the buildings, equipments animale, seed and food necessary for beginning farming upon un-broken land. Each settler will be given his homestead free for the first three years, and after that will be required to pay as rent three per cent upon \$500, but may at any time acquire absolute title upon payment of the latter sum. It has not been decided where the second flity thousand emigrants will be located. It is stated that in order to overcome the certain opposition of the Parnellltes the Government will hold out all possible inducements to the poor in the congest. ed districts to freely enter into the Govern-

ment's plan. MERTING IN THE MANSION HOUSE.

A meeting in favor of State aided emigration was held in the Mansion House to-day. Earl Shaftesbury presided. A resolution was offered to provide for the sending of two hundred thousand persons to Canada and other British colonies and for procuring them farms in new homes; the money to be advanced by the State, which would take mortgages on the farms as security. The Archbishop of Canterbury supported the resolution, which was adopted.

An agitation is on foot in Oitawa, led by a city alderman, to tax, the incomes of civil service employees tals year.

CERE

EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER XXXII .- (Continued.) EXEUNT OMNES.

The subject of the sermon was the uses of pain; the argument, that all real good comes through pain. The speaker's voice was so clear and strong that it was heard without effort on his part or the listener's, his tone was conversational, and his illustrations came naturally from his sea life.

Real confidence in God can be shown, he said, only when we are blind, and cannot see how our sufferings are to lead to any good end. Then trust is possible, is deserving, is saving. Then we learnquickly the lesson that God would teach us, and take a higher place. Our Master does not put back any soul. If it remain long in the region of trouble, it must be through its own stubbornness.

"We all suffer too much, because we afflict ourselves in trying to escape pair, when we cannot escape it. The chalice of this bitter sacrament is never empty, and never set aside. Friends and foes alike give it into our hands; our dearest and kindest press it to our lips, unaware, or in their own despite; the messenger of God presents it. It is useless to struggle, for we cannot escape; it is foolish to struggle; for in the bottom of that oup of bitterness is a heavenly draught of sweetness.

"Lessons are on every side, the whole creation preaches to us. Even the building of a ship is like the building of a saint. The pine and cak grow in the forest, they grow in rain and sunshine, they swing their branches in the wind, and rock the birds to rest. What is their end? To grow, and then to decay, and feed the roots of succeeding trees with their crumbling remains. They grow only to decay, and wish no better, and know no better, if better come, it must come from some outside, wiser will.

"When the woodman appears, he is an object of terror fancy, the Manichee would tell you. At the blows of the axe, the whole tree shivers, it trembles in every leaf, it falls with a groan. But its tortures are not ended. The saw the plane, the shave, the auger, the adze, do each their work; and the mourning tree says, 'I was made to be tormented. I am covered with ruin, and good shall no more come to me.' Ab, then, how happy seem the far-away peaceful woods! how dear the little nests that have been clipped off, and the intertwining branches of neighboring trees! We know "But we are not like the tree.

what hand lays us low, and clips off the unruly wishes, the foolish, twittering hopes. "Look at the home of the iron! It lies in darkness and mystery underground, and hears the small streams trickle down or bubble up. It knows and wishes no better. The miner comes with his pick, the dark ore is dezzled with alien sunshine, is tortured by fire. In its agony it becomes more terrible than fire, and presses and glows to destroy. It replies with sparks to the blows of the

"Oh! for the cool dark, the whispering stream, the moveless rook and earth! Its pain is to no end but that it may suffer, and ruin has come. "But we are not like the senseless iron.

We know what Divine Miner digs us out of our abasement, shows us the light of truth, and moulds us into shaps.

"At last the ship is built; its different elements are united into one harmonious being; and then it fancies that it understands It exults over the dull tree standing with its roots in earth, over the brutish ore burled in the darkness. It stands in its stocks, and grows in beauty, looks at the shining river that flows and sings for ever, and sees the children play and the days go

THE END.

A WORLD OF GOOD.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bone-set tes, that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters .- Nunda News.

The Iron Workers Convention at Philadelphia has resolved to send \$50,000 to the strik ing iron workers at Bethlehem, and has agreed to send them \$10,000 a week if ne,

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY" has been used with signal success in consumption of the lungs, consumptive night-sweats, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred affections of throat and chest. Sold by M&T druggists.

The strike at the Woonsocket Company's mill, Providence, has ended, the weavers' demand being granted.

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market. In vials at 25 cents.

Troops have been sent to preserve order at Ekaterinslav, Russis, where the recent anti-Jewish riots took place.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba.

Gen. Manteuffel, Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, has forbidden the publication of a newspaper at Metz by Deputy Auborne, a member of the Protest party.

Complaints of Chinese being smuggled from British Columbia into the United States on a large scale are made by the collector of customs at Tacomab, W.T.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dlet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or

milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled—"JAKES EPPS

& Co., Homocpathic Chemists, London, Eng.

land. Also makers of Epps's GHOCOLATE Es-

SENON.

A TALE OF CALIFORNIA.

BRET HARTES NEW ROMANCE.

CHAPTER I.

The sun was going down on the Carquinez woods. The few shafts of sunlight that had pierced their pillared gloom were lost in unathomable depths or splintered their ineffectual lances on the enormous trunks of the red-woods. For a time the dull red of their vast columns and the dull red of their castoff bark which matted the echoless aisles still seemed to hold a faint glow of the dying day. But even this soon passed. Light and color fied upward. The dark interlaced treetops that had all day made an impenetrable shade broke into fire here and there; their lost spires glittered, faded, and went utterly out. A weird twilight that did not come from the outer world, but seemed born of the wood itself, slowly filled and possessed the aisles. The straight, tall, colossal trunks rose dimly like columns of upward smoke. The few fallen trees stretched their huge length into obsourity, and seemed to lie on shadowy trestles. The strange breath that filled these mysterious vaults had neither coldness nor moisture; a dry fragrant dust arose from the noiseless foot that trod their barkstrewn floor; the sisles might have been tombs; the fallen trees, enormous mummles; the silence the solitude of a forgotten past.

And yet this silence was presently broken by a recurring sound like breathing, interrupted occasionally by inarticulate and stertorous gasps. It was not the quick, panting, listening breath of some stealthy feline or canine animal but indicated a larger, slower, and more powerful organization, whose progress was less watchful and guarded, or as if a fragment of one of the fallen monsters had become animate. At times this life seemed to take visible form, but as vaguely, as misshapenly, as this phantom of a nightmare. Now it was a square object moving sideways, endways, with neither head nor tail and scarcely visible feet; then an arched bulk rolling against the trunks of the trees and recoiling again, or an upright cylindrical mass, but always oscillating and unsteady, and striking the trees on either hand. The frequent occurrence of the movement suggested the figures of some weird rhythmic dance to the music heard by the shape alone. Suddenly it either became motionless or faded away.

There was the frightened neighing of a horse, the sudden jingling of spurs, a shout and outcry, and the swift apparition of three dancing torches in one of the dark aisles; but so intense was the obscurity that they shed no light on surrounding objects, and seemed to advance of their own volition without human guidance, until they disappeared suddenly behind the interposing bulk of one of the largest trees. Beyond its eighty feet of circumference the light could not reach, and the gloom remained inscrutable. But the volces and jingling spurs were heard distinct-

"Blast the mare! She's shied off that cursed trail again.

"Ye sin't lost it agin, hev ye?" growled e second voice. "That's jist what I hev. And these blasted

pine knots don't give light an inch beyond There was a laugh—a woman's laugh—hys-

terical, bitter, sarcastic, exasperating. The second speaker, without heeding it, went on. "What in thunder skeert the horses? Did you see or hear anything ?"

"Nothin'. The wood is like a graveyard." The woman's voice again broke into a

hoarse, contemptuous laugh. The man resumed angrily : "If you know anything why don't you say

so, instead of cackling like a d—d squaw there. P'raps you reckon you kin find the trail

"Take this rope off my waist," said the woman's voice, "untle my hands, let me down, and I'll find it." She spoke quickly and with a Spanish accent.

It was the men's turn to laugh. "And give you a show to snatch that six shooter and blow a hole through me as you did to the Sheriff of Calaveras, eh? Not if this Court understands itself," said the first speaker

"Go to the devil then," she said curtly. " Not before a lady," responded the other.

There was another laugh from the men, the spurs lingled again, the three torches reappeared from behind the tree, and then passed away in the darkness.

For a time slience and immutability porsessed the woods; the great trunks loomed upward; their failen brothers stretched their slow length into obscurity. The sound of breathing again became audible; the shape reappeared in the sisle, and recommenced its mystic dance. Presently it was lost in the largest tree, and to the sound of breathing succeeded a grating and scratching of bark. Suddenly, as if riven by lightning, a flash broke from the centre of the tree trunk, lit up the woods, and a sharp report rang through it. After a pause the jingling of spurs and the dancing of torches were revived from the distance.

" Hallo ?' No reply.

" Who fired that shot?"

But there was no reply. A slight veil of smoke passed away to the right, there was had just quitted, and without further words the spice of gunpowder in the air but nothing more.

hands of two men and a woman. The wo ened by smoke as if it had served the purman's hands were tied at the wrist to the pose of a chimney. In one corner lay a bearhorse-hair reins of her mule, while a riata, passed around her waist and under the mule's girth, was held by one of the men, who were evidently used as a table, and the other as a both armed with rifles and revolvers. Their cupboard. In another hollow, near the en-frightened horses curavted, and it was with trance, lay a few small sacks of flour, coffee, frightened horses curavted, and it was with difficulty they could be made to advance. "Ho! stranger, what are you shooting

at?" The woman laughed and shrugged her shoulders. "Look yonder at the roots of the tree. You're a d-d smart man for a Sheriff, ain't you?"

The man uttered an exclamation and spurred his horse forward, but the animal reared eyes, and she could not restrain the paroxyam in terror. He then sprang to the ground and approached the tree. The shape lay there, a scarcely distinguishable bulk. "A grizzly, by the living Jingo! Shot

through the heart." It was true. The strange shape, lit up by the flaring terches, seemed more vague, unearthly, and awkward in its dying threes, yet the small shut eyes, the feeble nose, the pon- disposed so as to completely hide the enderous shoulders, and half-human foot armed with powerful claws were unmistakable. The men turned by a common impulse and peered into the remote recesses of the wood again.

"Hi, mister! come and pick up your game. Hallo there!" The challenge fell unheeded on the empty

WOODB. "And yet," said he whom the woman had called the Sheriff, "he can't be far off. It was a close shot, and the bear hez dropped in his tracks. Why, wot's this sticking in his claws?"

The two men bent over the animal. "Why, it's sugar, brown sugar-look!". There was no mistake. The huge beast's fore paws and muzzle were streaked with the unromantic household provision, and heightened the absurd contrast of its incongruous members. The woman, apparently indifferent, had taken that opportunity to partly free one of

her wrists. "If we hadn't been cavorting round this yer spot for the last half hour I'd swear there was a shanty not a hundred yards away," said

the Sheriff. The other man, without replying, remount

ed his horse instantly. "If there is, and it's inhabited by a gentleman that kin make contre shots like that in the dark, and don't care to explain how, I reckon I won't disturb him."

The Sheriff was apparently of the same opinion, for he tollowed his companion's example, and once more led the way. The spurs tinkied, the torches danced, and the cavalcade slowly re-entered the gloom. In

another moment it had disappeared. The wood sank again into repose, this time disturbed by neither shape nor sound. What lower forms of life might have kept close to its roots were hidden in the ferns or passed with deadened tread over the bark-strewn floor. Toward morning a coolness like dew fell from above, with here and there a dropping twig or nut, or the crepitant awakening and stretching out of cramped and weary branches. Later a dull, lurid dawn, not unlike the last evening's sunset, filled the aisles. This faded again, and a clear gray light, in which every object stood out in sharp distinctness, took its place. Morning was waiting outside in all its brilliant, youthful coloring, but only entered as the matured and sobered day.

Seen in that stronger light, the monstrous tree pear which the dead bear lay revealed its | pose. age in its denuded and scarred trunk, and showed in its base a deep cavity a foot or two from the ground, partly hidden by hanging strips of bark which had fallen across it. Suddenly one of these strips was pushed aside, and a young man leaped lightly down.

But for the rifle he carried and some modern peculiarities of dress, he was of a grace so unusual and unconventional that he might have passed for a faun who was quitting his ancestral home. He stepped to the side of the bear with a light, elastic movement that was as unlike customary progression as his face and figure were unlike the ordinary types of humanity. Even as he leaned upon his rifile, looking down at the prostrate animal, he unconsciously fell into an attitude that in any other mortal would have been a pose, but with him was the picturesque and unstudied relaxation of perfect symmetry. " Hallo, Mister!"

He raised his head so carelessly and listlessly that he did not otherwise change his attitude. Stepping from behind the tree, the woman of the preceding night stood before him. Her hands were free except for a thong of the riata, which was still knotted around one wrist, the end of the thong having been torn or burned away. Her eyes were bloodshot, and her hair hung over her shoulders in one long black braid.

"I reckoned all along it was you who shot the bear," she said; "at least some one hidin' yer," and she indicated the hollow tree with her hand. "It wasn't no chance shot." Observing that the young man, either from misconception or indifference, did not seem to comprehend her, she added, "We came by here, last night, a minute after you fired."

"Oh, that was you kicked up such a row, was it?" said the young man, with a shade of interest.

"I reckon," said the woman, nodding her head, "and them that was with me." "And who are they?"

"Sheriff Dunn of Yolo, and his deputy." " And where are they now?"

"The deputy—in h—ll, I reckon; I don't know about the Sheriff." "I see," said the young man, quietly, " and

"I-got away," she said savagely. But she was taken with a sudden nervous shiver, which she at once repressed by tightly dragging her shawl over her shoulders and elbows, and folding her arms defiantly. "And you're going?"

"To follow the deputy, maybe," she said gloomly. "But come, I say, ain't you going to treat? It's cursed cold here."

"Wait a moment." The young man was looking at her with arched brows slightly knit, and a half smile of ourlosity. you Teresa?"

She prepared for the question, but evident ly was not certain whether she would reply defiantly or confidently. After an exhaustive scrutiny of his face she chose the latter, and said, "You can bet your life on it Johnny." "I don't bet and my name isn't Johnny. Then you're the woman who stabbed Dick

Curson over at Lagrange's ?" She became defiant again. "That's me, all the time. What are you going to do about

She whisked the shawl from her shoulders, held it up like a scarf, and made one or two steps of the sembi-cuacua. There was not the least gayety, recklessness, or spontaneity in the action; it was simply mechanical bravado. It was so ineffective, even upon her own feelings, that her arms presently dropped to her side and she coughed embarrassedly. Where's that whiskey, parduer?" she asked.
The young man turned toward the tree he

an irregular-shaped vaulted chamber, pierced The torches came forward again, but this fifty teet above by a shaft or cylindrical open-time it could be seen they were held in the ing in the decayed trunk, which was blackened by smoke as if it had served the purskin and blanket; at the side were two alcoves or indentations, one of which was and augar, the sticky contents of the latter still strewing the floor. From this storehouse the young man drew a wicker flask of whiskey and handed it, with a tin cup of water, to the woman. She waved the our aside, placed the flask to her lips, and drank the undiluted spirit. Yet even this was evidently bravado, for the water started to her

> of coughing that followed. "I reckon that's the kind that kills at forty rode," she said, with a bysterical laugh. "But I say, pardner, you look as if you were fixed here to stay," and she stared ostentatiously around the chamber. But she had already taken in its minutest details, even to observing that the hanging strips of bark could be

"Well, yer," he replied; "it wouldn't be very easy to pull up the stakes and move the sipate entirely before it reached the top of the her way toward the matches. Suddenly she shanty further on.

Seeing that either from indifference or cau- her eyes on the darkest corner of the cavern tion he had not accepted her meahing, she and became motionless. looked at him fixedly and said :

"What is your little game?" a Eh?

"What are you hiding for-here, in this tree?" "But I'm not hiding."

"Then why didn't you come out when they hailed you last night? "Because I didn't care to."

Teresa whistled incredulously. "All right -then if you're not hiding, I'm going too." As he did not reply, she went on: "If I can keep out of sight for a couple of weeks, this thing will blow over here, and I can get across into Yolo. I could get a fair show there, where the boys know me. Just now think of lookin' here."

"Then how did you come to think of it?"

he asked carelessly.
"Because I knew that bear hadn't gone far vas no shanty here. And, besides," she added in a low voice, "may be I was huntin' a hole myself to die in, and spotted it by instinct."

There was something in this suggestion of hunted animal that, unlike anything she had previously said or suggested, was not exaggerated, and caused the young man to look at her again. She was standing under the chimney-like opening, and the light from above illuminated her head and shoulders. The pupils in her eyes had lost their feverish prominence, and were slightly suffused and ottened as she gazed abstractedly before her. The only vestige of their previous excitement was in her left-hand fingers, which were incessantly twisting and turning a diamond ring upon her right hand, but without imparting the least animation to her rigid attitude. Suddenly, as if conscious of his scrutiny, she stopped saids out of the revealing light, and by a swift feminine instinct raised her hand to her head as it to adjust her straggling hair. It was only for a moment, however, for, as if aware of the weakness, she struggled to resume her aggressive

"Well," she said. "Speak up. Am goin' to stop here, or have I to get up and get?"

"You can stay," said the young man, quietly; but as I've got my provisions and ammunition here, and haven't any other place to go to just now, I suppose we'll have to share it together."

She glanced at him under her eyelids, and a half-bitter, half-contemptuous smile passed across her face. "All right, old man," she said, holding out her hand, "it's a go. We'll start in housekeeping, at once, if you like."

"I'll have to come here once or twice a day," he said, quite composedly, " to look after my things and get something to eat; but I'll be away most of the time, and what with camping out under the trees every night, I reckon my share won't incommode you."

She opened her black eyes upon him at this original proposition. Then she looked down at her torn dress. "I suppose this style of thing ain't very fancy, is it?" she said with a forced laugh.

"I think I know where to beg or borrow a change for you, if you can't get any," he replied simply.

She stared at him again. "Are you a family man?" " No."

She was silent for a moment. "Well," she said, "you can tell your girl I'm not particular about its being in the latest fashion." There was a light flush on his forehead as he turned toward the little cupboard, but no

tremor in his voice as he went on. "You'll find tea and coffee here, and, if you're bored, there's a book or two. You read don't you-I mean English?" She nodded, but cast a look of undisguised contempt upon the two worn, coverless

last week's Sacramento Union, have you? I hear they have my case all in; only them lying reporters made it out against me all the "I don't see the papers," he replied curtly.

"They say there's a picture of me in the Police Gazette, taken in the act," and she langhed.

He looked a little abstracted, and turned as if to go. "I think you'll do well to rest a while just now, and keep as close hid sa possable until this afternoon. The trail is a mile away at the nearest point, but some one might miss it and stay over here. You're quite safe if you're careful, and stand by the tree. You can build a fire here," he stepped under the chimney-like opening, "without its being noticed. Even the smoke is lost and cannot be seen so high."

The light from above was falling on his head and shoulders as it had on hers. She looked at him intently.

" You travel a good deal on your figure, pardner, don't you'' she said, with a certain admiration that was quite sexless in its quality; "but I don't see how you pick up a living by it in the Carquines woods. So you're going, are you? You might be more sociable. Good by."

"Good by!" He leaped from the open-

ing. . "I say, pardner!" He turned, a little impatiently. She had knelt down at the entrance so as to be nearer his level, and was holding out her hand. He did not notice it, and she quietly withdraw it.

"If anybody dropped in and asked for you, what name will they say?" He smiled. "Don't wait to hear."

"But suppose I wanted to sing out for you what will I call you?"

He hesitated. "Oall me—Lo."
"Lo, the poor Indian?" "Exactly."

it suddenly occurred to the woman Toresa that in the young man's height, supple yet erect carriage, color, and singular gravity of demeanor there was a refined aboriginal suggestion. He did not look like any Indian she had ever seen, but rather as a youthful chief might have looked. There was a further suggestion in his fringed buckskin shirt and moocasins, but before she could utter the halfsarcastic comment that rose to her lips he had glided noiselessly away, even as an Indian might have done.

She readjusted the slips of hanging bank with feminine ingenuity, dispersing them so as to completely hide the entrance. Yet this did not darken the chamber, which seemed to draw a purer and more vigorous light through the soaring shaft that pierced the roof than that which came from the dim woodland aisles below. Nevertheless she shivered, and drawing her shawl closely around her, began to collect some half-burnt fragments of wood in the chimney to make a fire. But the preoccupation of her thoughts rendered this a tedious process, as she would from time to time stop in the middle of an action, and fall into an attitude of rapt abstraction, with far-off eyes

What did she see through that shadow?" Nothing at first but a confused medley of figures and incidents of the preceding night; things that would not have happened but for another thing—the thing before which everything faded! A ball room, the sounds of music, the one man she had cared for insulting her with the flaunting ostentation of his unfaithfulness; herself despised, put aside, laughed at, or worse, illted. And then the moment of delirium, when the light danced; the one wild act that listed her—the despised one-above them and made her the supreme figure, to be glanced at by frightened women, stared at by half-startled, half-admiring men "Yes," she laughed; but, struck by the sound the trails are all watched, but no one would of her own voice, moved twice round the cavern nervously, and then dropped again into her old position.

As they carried him away he had laughed at her-like a hound that he was; he who for that sugar; because I knew he hadn't stole had praised her for her spirit, and incited her it from a cache—it was too fresh, and wo'd revenge against others; he who had taught have seen the torn-up earth; because we had her to strike when she was insulted: and it passed no camp, and because I knew there was only fit he should reap what he had sown. She was what he, what other men, had made her. And what was she now? What had she been once?

She tried to recall her childhood. Th man and woman who might have been her father and mother; who fought and wrangled over her precoclous little life; abused or caressed her as she sided with either, and then left her with a circus troupe, where she first tasted the power of her courage, her beauty and her recklessness. She remembered those flashes of triumph that left a fever in her veins-a fever that when it failed must be stimulated by dissipation; by anything, by everything that would keep her name a wonder in men's mouths, an envious fear to women. She recalled her transfer to the strolling players; her cheap pleasures, and cheaper rivalries and hatred-but always Teresa! the daring Teresa! the reckless Teresa! audacious as a woman, invincible as a boy; dancing, flirting, fencing, shooting, swearing, drinking, smoking, fighting Teresa i "Oh yes; she had been loved, perhaps—who knows?-but slways feared. Why should she change now? Ha, he should see.'

She had lashed herself in a frenzy, as was her wont, with gestures, ejaculations, oaths, adjurations and passionate apostrophes, but with this strange and unexpected result. Heretofore she had always been sustained and kept up by an audience of some kind or quality, if only perhaps an humble companion; there had always been some one she could fascinate or horrify, and she could read her power mirrowed in their eyes. Even the half-abstracted indifference of her strange host had been something. But she was alone now. Her words fell on apathetic solltude; she was acting to viswless space. She rushed to the opening, dashed the hanging bark aside, and leaped to the ground.

She ran forward wildly a few steps and stopped "Hallo!" she cried. "Look, 'tis I,

Teresa !" The profound silence remained unbroken. Her shrillest tones were lost in an echoless space, even as the smoke of her fire had faded into pure ether. She stretched out her clenched fists as if to dely the pillared austerities of

the vaults around her. "Come and take me if you dare!"

The challenge was unheeded. If she had thrown herself violently against the nearest tree trunk, she could not have been stricken more breathless than she was by the compact, embattled solitude that encompassed her. The hopelssness of impressing these cold and passive vaults with her selfish passion filled her with a vague fear. In her rage of the previous night she had!not seen the wood in its profound immobility. Left alone with the majesty of those enormous columns, she trembled and turned faint. The silence of the hollow tree she had just quitted seemed to her less awful than the crushing presence of these mute and monstrous witnesses of her weakness. Like a wounded quall with lowered crest and trailing wing, she crept back to her hiding place.

Even then the influence of the wood was still upon her. She picked up the novel she had contemptuously thrown aside, only to let it fall again in utter weariness. For a moment her feminine curiosity was excited by the discovery of an old book, in whose blank leaves were pressed a variety of flowers and woodland grasses. As she could not conceive that these had been kept for any but a sentimental purpose, she was disappointed to find that underneath each was a sentence in an unknown tongue, that even to her untutored eye did not appear to be the language of passion. Finally, she re-arranged the couch of skins and blankets, and, imparting to it in three clever shakes an entirely different character, lay down to pursue her reveries. But nature asserted herself, and ere she knew it she was asleep.

So intense and prolonged had been her previous excitement that the tension once relieved she passed into a slumber of exhaustion so deep that she seemed scare to breathe. High noon succeeded morning, the central shaft received a single ray of upper sunlight, the afternoon came and went, the shadows gathered below, the sunset fires began to est their way through the groined roof, and she still slept. She slept even when the bark hangings of the chamber were put aside and

the young man re-entered. He laid down a bundle he was carrying, and softly approached the sleeper. For a moment he was startled from his indifference, she lay so still and motionless. But this was not all that struck him; the face before him was no longer the passionate, haggard visage that confronted him that morning; the feverish air, the burning color, the strained muscles of mouth and brow, and the staring eyes were gone, wiped away, perhaps, by the tears that still left their traces on cheek and dark eyelash. It was the face of a handsome woman of thirty, with even a suggestion of softness in the contour of the cheek and arching of her upper lip, no longer rigidly drawn down in anger, but relaxed by sleep on her white teeth.

With the lithe, soft tread that was habitual to him, the young man moved about, examining the condition of the little chamber and its stock of provisions and necessaries, and withdrew presently to reappear as noiselessly with a tin bucket of water. This done he replenished the little pile of fuel with an armful of bark and pine cones, cast an approving glance about him, which included the sleeper and silently departed.

It was night when she awoke. She was surrounded by a profound darkness, except where the shaft-like opening made a nebulous mist in the corner of her wooden cavern. Providentially she struggled back to consclousness slowly, so that the solitude and silence came upon her gradually with a growing realization of the events of the past twenty four hours, but without a shock. She was alone here, but safe still, and every hour and rigid mouth. When she had at last succeeded to her chances of ultimate escape. She ceeded in kindling a fire and raising a film of remembered to have seen a candle among the added to her chances of ultimate escape. She pale blue smoke that seemed to fade and dis. articles on the shelf, and she began to grope chimney shaft she crouched beside it, fixed stopped. What was that panting?

Was it her own breathing, quickened with a sudden nameless terror, or was there som thing outside. Her heart seemed to stop breathing while she listened. Yes! it was a panting outside—a panting now increased, multiplied, redoubled, mixed with the sounds of rustling, tearing, craunching and occasionally a quick, impatient snarl. She crept on her hands and knees to the opening and look out. At first the ground seemed to be undulating between her and the opposite tree. But a second glance showed her the black and gray, bristling, tossing backs of tumbling beasts of prey, charging the carcass of the bear that lay at its roots, or contesting for the prize with gluttonous choked breath, sidelong snarle, arched spines, and recurved tails. One of the boldest had leaped upon a buttressing root of her tree within a foot of the opening. The excitement, awe, and terror she had undergone culminated in one wild, maddening scream that seemed to pierce even the cold depths of the forest as she dropped on her face, with her hands clasped over her eyes in an agony of fear.

Her scream was answered, after a pause, by a sudden volley of firebands and sparks into the midst of the panting, crowding pack; a few smothered howls and snaps, and a sudden dispersion of the concourse. In another moment the young man, with a blezing brand in either hand, leaped upon the body of the bear.

Teresa raised her head, uttered a hysterical cry, slid down the tree, flew wildly to his side, caught convulsively at his sleeve, and fell on her knees beside him.

"Bave me! save me! she gasped in a voice broken by terror. "Save me from those hide ous creatures. No, no!" she implored, as he endeavored to lift her to her feet. "No-let me stay here close beside you. Se," clutch. ing the fringe of his leather hunting shirt, and dragging herself on her knees nearer him, so-don't leave me, for God's sake!"

"They are gone," he replied, gazing down curiously at her, as she wound the fringe around her hand to strengthen her hold; "they're only a lot of cowardly coyotes and wolves, that dare not attack anything that lives and can move."

The young woman responded with a nervous shudder. "Yes, that's it," she whisper ed, in a broken voice; "it's only the dead they want. Promise me-swear to me, if I am caught or hung or shot, you won't let me be left here to be torn and—ah! my God! what's that?"

She had thrown her arms around his knees, completely pinioning him to her frantic breast. Something like a smile of disdain passed across his face as he answered : " It's nothing. They will not return. Get up!"

Even in her terror she saw the change in his face. "I know, I know!" she cried. "I'm frightened—but I cannot bear it any longer. Hear me! Listen! Listen—but don't move! I didn't mean to kill Curson—no! I swear to God, no! I didn't mean to kill the sheriffand I didn't. I was only bragging—do you hear? I fied! I lied—don't move. I swear to God I lied. I've made myself out worse than I was. I have. Only don't leave me nowand if I die-and it's not far off, may beget me away from here-and from them. Swear it!"

"All right," said the young man, with a scarcely concealed movement of irritation. "But get up now, and go back to the cabin." "No; not there alone." Nevertheless he

quietly but firmly released himself. "I will stay here," he replied, "I would have been nearer to you, but I thought it better for your safety that my camp fire should be further off. But I can build it here, and that will keep the coyotes off."

"Let me stay with you-beside you"-she said imploringly.
She looked so broker, crushed and spiritless—so unlike the woman of the morning that, albeit with an ili grace, he tacitly consented and turned away to bring his blankets. But in the next moment she was at his side, following him like a dog, silent and wistini, and even offering to carry his burden. When he had built the fire, for which she had collected the pine-cones and broken branches near them, he sat down, folded his arms and leaned back against the tree in reserved and deliberate silence. Humble and submissive, she did not attempt to break in upon a reverie

she could not help but feel had little kindli-

ness to herself. As the fire snapped and

sparkled she pillowed her head upon a root,

and lay still to watch it. it rose and fell, dying away at times to a mere lurid glow, and again, agitated by some breath scarcely perceptible to them, quickening into a roaring flame. When only the embers remained, a dead sllence filled the wood. Then the first breath of morning moved the tangled canopy above, and a dozen tily sprays and needles detached from the interlecked boughs winged their soft way noiselessly to the earth. A few fell upon the prostrate woman like a gentle berediction, and she slept. But even then, the young man, looking down, saw that the slender fingers were still almlessly bu: rigidly twisted in the leather fringe of his hunting shirt.

UHAPTER II.

It was a peculiarity of the Carquinez Wood that it stood apart and distinct in its gigantic individuality. Even where the integrity of its own singular species was not entirely preserved, it admitted no inferior trees. No was there any diminishing fringe on its outskirts; the sentinels that guarded the few gateways of the dim trails were as monatrous as the serried ranks drawn up in the heart of the forest. Consequently the red highway that skirted the eastern angle was bare and shadeless, until it slipped a league off into a watered valley and refreshed itself under lesser sycamores and willows. It was here the newly born city of Excelsior, still in its oradle, had, like an infant Hercules, strangled the serpentine North Fork of the Ameri can Biver and turned its life current into the ditches and flumes of the Excelsior miners.

Newest of the new houses that seemed to have accidentally formed its single, straggling street was the residence of the Rev. Winslow Wynn, not unfrequently known as "Father Wynn," pastor of the First Baptist church. The "pastorage," as it was cheerfully called had the glaring distinction of being built of brick, and was, as had been wickedly pointed out by idle scoffers, the only "fireproof structure in town. This sarcasm was not however, supposed to be particularly distant ful to "Father Wynu," who enjoyed the repr tation of being "hall fellow—well met" with the rough mining element, who called then by their Christian names, had been known a drink at the bar of the Polka Saloon while en gaged in the conversion of a prominen oitizen, and was popularly said to have no "gospel starch" about him. Certain con solous outcasts and transgressors were touched at this apparent unbending of the spiritual at thority. The rigid tenets of Father Wynn's faith were lost in the supposed catholicity his humanity. "A prescher that can jine man when he's histin' liquor into him withou jawin' about it, ought to be allowed to wrest with sinners and splash about in as much cold water as he likes," was the criticism

Continued on 3rd page.

one of his converts. Nevertheless it was true that Father Wynn was somewhat loud and intolerant in his tolerance. It was true that he was a little more rough, a little more frank, a little more hearty, a little more impulsive than his disciples. It was true that often the proclamation It

of his extreme liberality and brotherly equality partook somewhat of an apology. It is true that a few who might have been most benefited by this kind of gospel regarded him with a singular disdain. It is true that his liberality was of an ornamental, insinuating quality, accompanied with but little sacrifice; his acceptance of a collection taken up in a gambling saloon for the rebuilding of his church destroyed by fire, gave him a popularity large enough, it must be confessed, to cover the sins of the gamblers themselves, but it was not proven that he had ever organized any form of relief. But it was true that local history somehow accepted him as an exponent of mining Christianity, without the least reference to the opinions of the Christian miners themselves.

The Rev. Mr. Wynn's liberal habits and opinions were not, however, shared by his only daughter, a motherless young lady of 18. Nellie Wynn was, in the eye of Excelsior, an unapproachable divinity, as inaccessible and cold as her father was impulsive and familiar. An atmosphere of chaste and proud virginity made itself felt even in the starched integrity of her spotless skirts, in her neatly gloved finger tipe, in her clear amber eyes, in her imperious red lips, in her sensitive nostrils. Need it be said that the youth and middle age of Excelsior were madly, because apparently hopelessly, in love with her? For the rest, she had been expensively educated, was profoundly ignorant in two languages, with a trained misunderstanding of music and painting, and a natural and faultless taste in dress.

The Bev. Mr. Wynn was engaged in a char acteristic hearty parking with one of his latest converts, upon his own doorstep, with admirable al fresco effect. He had just ciapped him on his shoulder. "Good-by, good-by Charley, my boy, and keep in the right path; not up, or down, or round the guich, you know-he, hal-but straight across lots to the shining gate." He had raised his voice under the stimulus of a few admiring spectators, and backed his convert playfully against the wall. "You see! we're goin' in to winyou bet. Good-bye! I'd ask you to step in and have a chat, but I've got my work to do, and so have you. The Gospel musn't keep us from that—must it, Charley? be, ha!"

The convert (who elsewhere was a profane expressman, and had become quite imbscile under Mr. Wynn's active heartiness and brotherly horse-play before spectators) managed, however, to feebly stammer with a blush something about "Miss Nellie."

"Ah, Nellie. She, too, is at her taskstrimming her lamps, you know the parable of the wise virgins," continued Father Wynn, hastily, fearing that the convert might take the limitration literally. "There, there good bye. Keep in the right path." And with a parting shove he dismissed Charley, and entered his own house.

That wise virgin, Nellie, had evidently finished with the lamp, as she was fully dressed and gloved and had a pink parasol in her hand as her tather entered the sitting room. His bluff heartiness seemed to fade away as he removed his soit broad-brimmed hat and glanced across the too fresh-looking apartment. There was a smell of mortar still in the air, and a faint suggestion that at any moment green grass might appear between the interstices of the red brick hearth. The room, yielding a little in the point of cold, seemed to share Miss Nellie's freshness, and, barring the pink parasol, set her off as in a vestal's cell.

"I supposed you wouldn't care to see Brace, the expressman, so I got rid of him at the door," said her father, drawing one of the new chairs toward him slowly, and sitting down carefully, as if it were a hitherto untried experiment.

Miss Nellie's face took a tint of "Then he doesn't go with the coach to Indian Spring to-day?" "No; why?"

"I thought of going over myself to get the Burnham girls to come to choir meeting," replied Miss Nellie, carelessly, "and he might have been company."
"He'd go now if he knew you were going."

said her father, "but it's just as well he shouldn't be needlessly encouraged. I rather think that Sheriff Dunn is a little jealous of him. By the way, the Sheriff is much better. I called to cheer him up to-day" (Mr. Wynn bad, in fact, tumultuously accelerated the sick man's pulse), "and he talked of you as usual. In fact, he said he had only two things to get well for. One was to catch and hang that woman Teresa, who shot him; the other-can't you guess the other?" he added, archly, with a faint suggestion of his other manner. Miss Nellie coldly could not.

The Rev. Mr. Wynn's archness vanished. "Don't be a fool," he said, dryly. " He wants

to marry yor, and you know it. " Most of the men here do," responded Miss

Nellie, without the least trace of coquetry. "Is the wedding or the hanging to take place first, or together—so he can officiate

" His share in the Union Ditch is worth a \$100,000," continued her father,"and if he isn't nominated for District Judge this fall, he's bound to go to the Legislature anyway. I don't think a girl with your advantages and education can afford to throw away the chance of shining in Sacramento, San Francisco, or, in good time, perhaps even W.

Miss Nellie's eyes did not reflect entire disapproval of this suggestion, although she replied with something of her father's practical quality:

" Mr. Dunn is not out of his bed yet, and they say Teresa's got away to Arizona, so there isn't any hurry."

"Perhaps not. But see here, Nellie, I've some important news for you. You know your young friend of the Carquinez woods-Dorman, the botanist, eh? Well, Brace knows all about him. And what do you think he is?"

Miss Neilie took upon herself a few extra degrees of cold, and didn't know. "An Injin! Yes, an out-and-out Cherokee. You see, he calls himself Dorman—Low Dor-

man. That's only French for 'sleeping water' -his Injin name. 'Low Dorman.'" "You mean 'l'Eau Dormante.'"

Neille. "That's what I said. The chief called him 'Sleeping Water' when he was a boy, and one of them French Canadian trappers translated it into French when he brought him to California to school. But he's an Injin, sure. No wonder he prefers to live in the

"Well?" said Nellie. "Well," echoed her father, impatiently, he's an Injin, I tell you, and you can't, of course, have anything to do with him. He

and those Eastern clergymen as a magnificent specimen of a young Californian. get what an occasion you made of his coming to church on Suzday, and how you made him come in his buckekin shirt and walk down the street with you after service!" "Yes, yes," said the Rev. Mr. Wynn, hur-

riedly. "And," continued Nellie, carelessly, " how you made us sing out of the same book. Children of our Father's Fold," and how you preached at him until he actually got a

"Yes," said her father: "but it wasn't known then he was an Injin, and they are frightfully unpopular with these Southwestern men among whom we labor. Indeed, I cause of Ireland, and whose only qualificaam quite convinced that when Brace said the only good Injin was a dead one, his ex-pression though extravagant perhaps, really and an ability to maintain themselves in voiced the sentiments of the majority. It would be only kindness to the unfortunate Mr. Parnell is not likely to select one of this creature to warn him from exposing himself type with whom to fight the O Connor Don

to their rude but conscientious antagonism." in a county where a formidable clerical ele-"Perhaps you'd better tell him, then, in your own popular way, which they all seem to understand so well," responded the daughter. Mr. Wynn cast a quick glance at her, but there was no trace of irony in her facenothing but a half-bored indifference as she walked toward the window.

"I will go with you to the coach office," said he father, who generally gave these simple paternal duties the pronounced character of a public Christian example.

foot of the hill, and ask after the baby, so I shall go on to the Crossing and pick up the coach when it passes. Good-by."

Nevertheless, as soon as Nellie had departthe Rev. Mr. Wynn proceeded to the coach office, and, publicly grasping the hand of Yuba Bill, the driver, commended his daughter to his care in the name of the universal brotherhood of man and the Christian fratereity. Carried away by his heartiness, he forgot his provious caution, and coaffed to the expressmen Miss Nellie's regrets that she was not to have that gentleman's company. The result was that Miss Nellie found the coach with its passengers awaiting her with uplifted hats and wreathed smiles at the Crossing, and the box seat (from which an unfortunate stranger who had expensively paid for it, had been summarily ejected) at her service beside Yuba Bill, who had thrown away his olgar and donned a new pair of buckskin gloves to do her honor. But a more serious result to the young beauty was the effect of the Bev. Mr. Wynn's confidence upon the impulsive heart of Jack Brace, the expressman. It has been already intimated that it was his "day off." Unable to summerily reassume his usual functions beside the driver without some practical reason, and ashamed to go so palpably as a mere passenger, he was forced to let for the moment, he was not, however, beaten. He had lost the blissful journey by her side, which would have been his professional right, but—she was going to Indian Spring could be not anticipate her there? Might they not meet in the most accidental manner? And what might not come from that meeting away from the prying eyes of their own town? Mr. Brace did not hesitate, but, saddling his flost Buckskin, by the time the stage had passed the Crossing in was dashing along the "cut off" in the same direction, a full mile in advance. Arriving at Indian Spring he left his horse at a Mexican pesada on the confines of the settlement, and from the piled debris of a tunnel excavation awaited the slow arrival of the coach. On mature reflection he could give no reason why he had not boldly awaited it at the Express office, except a certain bashful conscicusness of his own folly, and a belief that it might be glaringly apparent to the bystauders. When the coach arrived and he had overcome this consciousness, it was too late.

(To be continued).

\$2,101,000; assets \$1,603,000.

Scipio, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1879. I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have have also been cured of

their various ailments by them. REV. E. R. WARREN

Georgia has about 15,000 members of Masonic lodges.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangemen's of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound is one of the bitterest fees of the Land Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everyhero. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.-B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY. HANDAN AND COURTNEY.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—President St. John, of the Modoc Club, the best rowing authority in the West, says Hanlan told him recently that at Chatauqua Courtney made a proposition that Hanlan for \$8,000 should lose the race. Hanlan agreed, intending to get Courtney on the water and heat him. A meeting to arrange details was fixed, which Hanlan did not attend, and within an hour it was announced that Courtney's boat was cut.

WHY COURTNEY SAWED HIS BOAT. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8 .- The Globe-Democrat reports an interview between its representative and the backer of Hanlan at the time of the noted race with Courtney. Hanlan's backer discloses that three races had been arranged between Courtney and Hanlan, the latter to win the first, the former to win the second, and the third to be given to the one whomsoever the most money was beat against. Hanlan accordingly won at Lachine, but at Chafaugua Haulan, finding his friends betting

boats. By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalised and purified, and so made capable of pro-

on him, refused to stand by Courtney. The latter seeing he could not win sawed his

Continued from first page. LETTER FROM MICHAEL DAVITT

WELL ENOWN IRISHMEN of pronounced petriotic sympathies residing in England and Scotland are, of course, not included in this category, as this class of our countrymen in Great Britain has given some of our ablest public men to the National movement, such as Messrs. Healy, Justin McCarthy, John Barry and Arthur O'Connor. The objection I speak of is confined to men who have no record of work accomplished or attempted in England, in connection with the tions for an Irish constituency reside in a London, during the session of Parliament.

ment will be arrayed on the opposition side. Opinion here in Dublin inclines to the putting forward of Mr. Edward Harrington, editor of the Kerry Sentinel, who has just been imprisoned by the Government in a most wanton disregard of the commonest sense of justice. John Dillon strongly favors such a candidature. It would be an emphatic protest against a contemptible act of petty vengeance on the part of Dublin Castle, while it would carry out the old theory of the Land 'It's hardly worth while," replied Miss League, that those who are singled out for No!lie. "I've to stop at the Watsons', at the political persecution by the English Govern-League, that those who are singled out for evidences of social progress. For a time these ment for their fidelity to Ireland should be selected by the Irish people for such honors as it is in their nower to bestow. It was under exactly similar circumstances that his brother, Mr. Timothy Harrington, was elected. when in prison, for the County of Westmeath

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS. While pushing ahead towards the origina goal of the Land League—the complete overthrow of the fendal land system-it refreshes the journey considerably to have to look back occasionally upon what were our two opposing parties at the beginning of the struggle now engaged in mutual conflict over the administration of the Land Act. The brand of discord which was so often flung into the councils of the National Party, in the past, by combined Whigs and Tories, is now burled back into the West-British ranks, and we, who have so often allowed ourselves to be thus divide i and weakened, are now witness ing the effects of a similar policy upon the following of our political adversaries. One day we are treated to hysterical cries of "A

coalition party to the rescue!" as a the danger of a compact Nationalist movement is descanted upon by Liberal and Conservative organs: but when the gallant borough of Wexford spurns the coalition candidate, the O'Connor Don, and gives its representation to a young man who is at present away be the coach proceed without him. Discomfited neath the Southern Cross, at work for Ireland. we find the would-be allies again upbraiding each other for the miserable pass to which they have both been brought.

The Ecuse of Lords—assembly of land lords-has just expressed its opinions (through a select committee, which was appointed last year to inquire into the working of the Land Act) on the way in which the Land Commission has administered that measure. The Commission is accused of hav Ing systematically resorted to partial judgthe high road he had mounted the hill and ments, by which rents have been invariably reduced, and landlords threatened with ruin. The Commissioners retort, at once, upon the Lords' committee, in the following spicy

"It appears to the Commissioners," observe Mr. Justice O'Hagan, Messrs. Vernon and Litton and Lord Monck, "that the Lords' Committee have departed from the constitutional principle which protects the grounds of judicial decisions from being in vestigated by such a body as the Committee, and that, where the rule does not apply, they have lost sight of a principle quite as sacred, by condemning absent men without " calling on them for their defence. They, ment of a regular government for Peru. The huge, drastric, griping, sickening pills a therefore, submit that the report ought not to are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "be regarded as an impartial verdict of a "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggiets. 22 we "parliamentary tribunal." This language, to the House of Lords, for that assembly's The statement of the officers of Copeland opinion upon reductions of rent in Ireland, Land Commissioners are lectured, in tour, for the despairing champion of landlordism, 4 is new, strange, revolutionary. It was new " to depart from the principles of property and contract; it was strange to assert that the scientific generalisations of political economy my had no application to Ireland; it was revolutionary to do all this at the bidding of unscrupulous Laud Leagurers. It was both new and strange, though not revolutionary, that the House of Lords should sit in judgment upon the action of courts which purported to be courts of justice, But, perhaps, the strongest and the most revolutionary proceeding of all is that these judicial persons should ruch into print to defend themselves against the verdict of a Parliamentary tribunal." To this

LANDLORD INDICTMENT OF THE WHIG GOVERNMENT Land Court and its doings an official Whig organ, the Northern Whig, replies; and when I prelace the following remarkable quotation by the observation that this identical journal League and war, in common with every other anti-national paper in Ireland, a supporter of landlordism previous to the land agitation, your readers will percleve bow thorough the work of the past four years has been, and how near we are approaching to the final collapse of the landlord system of land tenure. As this question, from a journal hostile to the national cause, summarises the work that has been so far accomplished in "the land war" between the Land League and Irish landlordism its admissions will be read with satisfaction by your Irish, and with interest, I hope, by your other thousands of readers who have had "the Irlsh question" constantly belove them for some time back :

"There was a time when the great question was, 'What is to become of the tenant-farm ers of Ireland?' The question is now, ap. parently, what is to become of the landlords? They themselves, if we may judge by Lord Monteagle's paper read lately in Dublin acknowledge that the agrarian dis-"content of generations has at last produced a social revolution which has shaken the whole framework of Irish society. They declare that they do not know "the people. The loyalty, the deference, the submissiveness, which conquests and confiscations of generations could not destroy, have given way under the pressure of an agrarian orisis without parallel in Irish history. In some parts of the west, as well s as south, the peasant, it is said, will hardly touch his hat to his landlord. It is a great change from the time that four families, the Fitzgeralds of Kildare, the Boyles, the Ponsonbys and the Berisfords, as Mr. Froude But you forget," said Nellie, imperturbably, that it was you who invited; him here, and was so much exercised over him. You remainded the political sources as a threshing on Mr. Edgar Price's that it was you who invited; him here, and was so much exercised over him. You remainded the political life, and the worst possible candimated the political life, and the worst possible candimated to face and outling Mr. L. Howlets.

"tells us, by their county influence and their captures and their whirlpool at Niagar and is sover. "eigns of Ireland. Now the landlord class are from Salamanes, N.Y., for the Falls on Tarsday. He tried the armor by going over the dam on the Allegheny River, and is confident of success."

date for a county is a landlord. They have been practically effaced. It may seem un-generous to remind them that in the day of their power they fergot themselves, and im-"agined that nothing could touch them in their position of privileged irresponsibility. They would take no warn-ings; they would make no concessions; they were deaf to the appeals alike of jus-"tice and compassion. But the time came at " last-and it is a humiliating commentary on "their worth as a class—that the whole land "of Ireland had to be put in Chancery, as it were, to be taken so completely out of their hands that they are now powerless to evict and powerless to fix the rents paid for their lands. Even the Times has come to throw them over, suggesting that they were formerly kept as buffers between the Executive and the masses; but their power has been shattered, and the question now is, whether their intervention is any longer an advantage. The Spectator is almost instified in saying, in reference to the recent attitude of the landlords, that not only is " their power of resistance gone, but that their " wish to resist is going, and that they do not even care to maintain their territorial ascendency." IT IS TRUE, AND SAD AS 'TIS TRUE

that we have not reached this stage in the

settlement of the Irish land question without deplorable occurrences marking, in crimson stains, the steps of reform, and giving to tne historian deeds of blood to record as well as acts that were but accidental to a movement which aimed at the abolition of a system to which agrarian crime and outrage were incidental, robbed us of external sympathy, by confounding the excrescences of a contest with its essential character. Time, however, enemies have said and done their worst, but truth is at last asserting itself and reversing the aspersions of calumny by the force of unblased fact and reason. Opinion, which forgot in moments of prejudiced feeling, that crime of an exceptional nature is born of exceptional laws of injustice, and no more exhibits itself in the social organism without cause than does inherited or induced disease in the human frame, is now arriving at the same philosophical conclusions as to theorigin of Irish crime, which Macaulay has drawn from similar acts of human frenzy in connection with every other social or political revointion from the beginning of society: "We deplore the outrager," wrote the great essayist, "which accompany revolutions. But the more violent the outrages, the more assured we are that a revolution is necessary. The violence of these outrages will plwave be proportioned to the ferocity and ignorance of the people; and the ferocity and ignorance of the people will be proportioned to the oppression and degradation under which "they have been accustomed to live." * * *
"It is the nature of the Devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession " less horrible than the struggles of the tremendous exorcism?"

MICHAEL DAVITT.

FROM HAMILTON .-- A gentleman writes I have suffered for four years with night losses and general weakness, caused by abuse. had tried all the advertised medicines, and a number of eminent doctors, and found no rellef or benefit. I have used twelve boxes of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, and am entirely restored." See advertisement in another column. For sale by Laviolette & Nelson.

GENERAL LYNCH.

LIMA, via GALVESTON, Aug. 10-A telegram from Valparaiso announces the appointment of General Lynch as Vice Admiral. This is confirmed by subsequent despatches from Santiago. The President in a telegram con-gratulates General Lynch and Colonel Marrostisgo upon their success at Huamachuco, and says that the victory will be doubly glorlous if it leads to peace and the establish- stacking it. Round stacks of a size only to

WATER. The true Florida water always comes with a litte pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, a bankrupt, Boston, shows liabilities of is resented by the landlord Express, and the said in the paper of the pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemr, New York," water their "revolutionary" proceedings. "Every- marked or stamped in pale transparent let-thing connected with the Land Act," sighs ters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genmarked or stamped in pale transparent letuine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water mark letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fail to see them.

> A London correspondent sends to a New York paper the startling information that "Jenny Lind is growing old." It doesn't seem possible! and the report will not be credited in this country until it is corroborated by somebody more reliable than a Lordon newspaper writer.

Cramps are immediately relieved by taking a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a little milk and sugar; it takes about two mirutes to relieve the worst cases.

It will be news to many lady readers to learn the value of ostrich feathers that are exported from the Cape. Last year over 253,000 pounds of feathers were exported, There are many chances against spring-10wn the vaiue being £1,093,989. This is sevenfold what it was ten years ago, so that the habit of wearing feathers must have grown.

What are the desirable qualities in a whisker dye? It must be convenient to use, this period with advantage—say about 4 lbs easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant per Irish acre, if the land be rich; if poor, in appearance, and cheap in price. Bucking- double that quantity may be sown. bam's Dye for the Wniskers unites in tself all these merits. Try it.

A new use has been found for cotton, Manufactured into duck it has been successfully introduced as a roofing material. Aside from its cheapness it possesses the advantage of lightness as compared with shingles or slate; it effectually excludes water, and it is said to be a non-ponductor of heat.

THE LITTLE MODEL REPUBLIO.

VALPABAISO, CHILI.-Senor Ricardo Stuven, leading commission merchant of this city, after having exhausted all other remedies has been completely cured of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-banisher. He makes this public.

The great Fisheries Exhibition in England brought out in view hundreds of blg, strong shy fishermen, and some of the critics admired them and went into raptures over them and then looked in despair at the little, insipid and stolid-mosd dudes who represent England in certain parts of London.

*Lvdia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ranks first as a curative agent in all complaints peculiar to women.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMING OPERATIONS FOR AUGUST. Harvesting the corn crops should almost mainly engage the farmer's attention this and the succeeding month.

Wheat, by being allowed to stand too long, or till fully or dead ripe, suffers much lose not only by shedding, whereby all the prime grains are lost, but the sample is deteriorated in value, as the bran, by over-maturity, increases in thickness. Avoid cutting or binding in wet weather—it adds much to the beauty of the grain that the straw is perfectly dry when bound into sheaves; let the sheaves be made small, and care should be taken to draw out all succulent weeds before they are tied up.

BARLEY, from its quickly vegetating powers is the grain of all others, the most liable to damage from a wet or damp harvest time, as it is particularly liable to grow both standing and in the sheaf; it should be on that account cut expeditiously in dry weather, bound and stooked when arrived at a sufficiently ripe state, which is indicated by the straw assuming a bright golden color, from nearly the bottom to the top, and the ear banding down. A favorable opportunity should be seized to save this crop at this period, for as soon as the entire sap leaves the straw it gets peculiarly brittle under the car, and the slightest wind "shakes the barley."

Oate, being the hardiest of all our cereal crops, takes least damage in bad weather; in fact, a shower is thought to improve the sample in color. At the same time, it should not be neglected on this account, as is too often the case. It should be cut much earlier than is usual, particularly those sorts which are more liable to shed than others, is rendering justice to the Land League. Its such as the potato and the black cats, which, weather permitting, should be cut while the grain is soft. Like the weather, it will fill and ripen in the sheaf and stook, and not be so liable to shed. When there is much grass in oats a good way to win or dry the crop is not to the and stook the sheaves in the usual manner, but to set each sheaf on its end by itself, tied by the top and spread round in the snape of a bec-skep and left in this way for a few days, when, if dry, it may be tied and stooked, or if the weather were fine, left until fit for stacking, when the sheaves may be tied and carried to the baggard. Oats so full of grass that in the usual way they could scarcely ever have been dried sufficiently well for stacking have often been made perfectly sound by the above plan.

Rye is much more liable to shed than most other grain, and in favorable localities is sooner ripe than wheat. When the straw turns from a bright yellow to a whitish yellow color, and the first and second knots as sume a yellow color, instead of the bluish green one, it should be reaped, bound immediately into small sheaves, and stooked, and the less handling it gets afterwards the bot-

Peas are fit for reaping when the lowermost pods are ripe, for if the crop is left standing till the upper pods are ripe, the bottom ones will burst, and the most valuable portion of the seed be lost; siter being cut they should be left in the sward, and only once turned, from the liability of the ripe pods bursting; when sufficiently dry let them be housed or stacked at once; it is desirable to give this crop as little handling or tossing as possible, as every shift they get the primest grain is lost. The straw makes excellent fodder, when chaffed, for cows or horses.

Brans.—Unless in very favorable localities, beans seldom ripen in this country sooner than the end of September. They require very dry weather in the harvesting. When the leaves begin to lose their green color, and the bottom, or greater portion of the pone, turns black, the crop should be reaped with a sickle, bound into small sheves with straw

the air cells to their normal condition. The bands, and set up in stocks to dry.

Stacking.—When thoroughly dry, lose no time in carrying the corn to the heggard and stacking it. Round stacks of a size only to be easily secured at once in the barn, are best.

Let the shanks be long and the heads short; and no time should be lost in well and scourely thatching stacks immediately after the sir cells to their normal condition. The cures are usually permanent.

In Consumption — inhalations loosen the phlegm, ease the cough, increase the circulation of the blood, assist assimilation, remove consult wonderful promptness, arrest hemorrhages, stop all wasting away of the lungs, soother pain, overcome all shortness of breath, and, in fact, cure all the earlier and very many of the later stages of consumption after all hope by other means is past. HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA and no time should be lost in well and sctheir formation is completed,

Green Chops.—The greatest possible attention, is requisite this month to the weeding and hoeing, both by hand and horee-hoe, of the crops of parenips, carrots, turnips,

mangels, cabbages, &c. Stubble turnips, or the yellow early Altringham turnip, can be sown after peas, beans, or corn crops. Where desirable, they give a plentiful supply to sheep, particularly ewes with early lambs, in November, December, and January.

Cassage has become, like parenips and carrote, as much a farm crop as it has been hitherto a garden one. It will be, therefore, necessary that sowings be made as early in the month as possible. Early York, Wellington, Norpareil, Fulham, or Vanack, some for planting out early in October, to come in early, and the greater portion should be kent over for planting out in February and March for a general crop. The drumhead, green Savoys, hundred-headed cabbage, and borecole, for planting out during the spring months for a general late crop.

LATING DOWN WITH CLOVER AND GRASS Exens. -This month is the best in the year for laying down with permaneut grass seeds. seeds; but those sown at this season have everything in their favor. The ground should be well pulverised and thoroughly cleaned for their reception. A little rape seed may be sown amongst grass seeds at Bars may be sown till the middle of next

month, but the earlier the better. On stubble land it may be of much advantage to apply some manure; plough it in lightly; harrow and roll; sow the seed at the rate of from 10 lbs per statute acre to 20 lbs per Irish acre bush-harrow and roll; if the land be dry plough into wide sets; but if inclined to wet plough into eight feet ridges, with the furrows well cleaned out. Where the precaution was taken of sowing rape seed early in June much more valuable crops will be obtained by transplanting it, particularly if some manure can be applied. Plough the stubbles as soon as the corn is cut and removed : have ready the rape plants, and place some active boys or girls along the lines of ploughing, each having a bundle of plants; let them lay the plants in every third furrow, fitteen inches plant from plant. Men with three pronged forks put a little manure on the root of each plant; the next turn of the plough covers the roots. Or the land may be treated in the same manner as for turnips, by ploughing harrowing, opening drills, depositing the manure and close them; roll, and plant the rape plants on the crown of the drill. Excellent stolen crops are grown in this way for cows and sheep, and they are particularly valuable at the time ewes are ismbing.

Dairy Cows during hot weather in this and previous month should be housed in the heat of the day and supplied with green lood. They will be let out to the pastures in the cool of the evening.



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REVIVING AN OLD CUSTOM.

HALIFAX, Aug. 8.—General Lord Alexander Russell, commander of the British troops in Canada, has caused a sensation in military circles by reviving the Sunday customs of the regiments dropped twenty-two years ago. On the solicitation of the olitzens he has just issued orders that the bands of the regiments shall play on the way to and from the garrison church on Sunday, and after service that the regiments be paraded on the street along the church before proceeding back to the barracks. The affair has taken the officers and men by surprise and is the sole subject of conversation in the barracks and mess-rooms.

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 15, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1883. THURSDAY, 16-St. Hyacinthe, Confessor. FRIDAY, 17-Octave of St. Lawrence. SATURDAY, 18-Of the Octave of the Assump-

tion. St Agapitus, Martyr. SUNDAY, 19—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joschim, Father of the B.V.M. Less. Eoclus. xxxl. 8-11; Gosp. Matt. i. 1-16; Last Gosp. Matt. vi. 24-33. MONDAY, 20-St. Bernard, Abbot, Confessor,

and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. O'Connor, Omahe, 1876. TUESDAY, 21-St. Jane Frances de Chantal.

Widow. WEDNESDAY, 22-Octave of the Assumption. SS. Timothy and others, Martyrs.

THE total number of visitors to the Inter. national Fisheries Exhibition, London, from the opening up to last week was 874,764.

BOME of the leading magazines of England are far from being exclusive. The next number of the Nineteenth Century will, it is stated, contain an article on Fenianism, to be contributed by Mr. James Stephens, the well known Head Centre.

QUEEN VICTORIA is quite angry with the poor Duke of Teck, who is married to a first cousin of Her Majesty, for having permitted his household effects to be sold out by the the scandal by paying his debte, which she could very easily afford to do in behalf of the reputation of a member of the royal family.

In another column will be found our weekly letters from Michael Davitt, special correspondent of THE POST and THUE WITNESS. The letter contains a comprehensive review of the political situation and a brilliant demoription of the principal events of the day. It is refreshing to turn to this correspondence, which is a perfect feast beside the nauseous and lying stuff that is daily furnished to American and Canadian readers by the ordimary cable correspondents.

late years which has given more satisfaction to the community, and especially to the female portion thereof, than the one which Judge Dugas pronounced yesterday against a miserable wretch who had attempted to outrage a child of tender years. His Honor condemned the prisoner to receive twenty lashes, besides the ordinary period of imprisonment. The "cat-o-nine tails" is what is wanted for all such ruffians, and Judge Dugas is to be commended for introducing it after a lapse of seven years, which was the last time it was used in this city.

do considerable travelling within their own tight little islands. A return just issued relating to the railways of the United Kingdom passengers conveyed, exclusive of season ticket holders, was six hundred and fifty-five millions, or an average of about twenty times a year for each inhabitant. The total length of lines operated upon was 18,457 miles. The capital of the various companies is something enormous, and goes away up into the billions. It reaches the figure of \$4,385,000,000, of which all but \$550,000,000 is paid up. The total earnings from all sources was over \$345,000,000.

THE Quebec Government seem bent on carrying on the work of retrenchment. It is only a few weeks ago that Hon. Mr. Mousseau announced that the Cabinet had acted on the zecommendations of the Civil Service Commission, whereby the Government effected a gaving of some fifty thousand dollars by weeding out superfluous servants and cutting down he salaries. Since that time the pruning knife has been kept in constant use, until a further reduction of thirty-five thousand dollars in the expenditure has been made. This saying has been effected by taking a percentage, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, off a number of votes of money, to public institutions and by reducing, or altogether withdrawing ther grants.

· The other day we called attention to a certain anomaly in the administration of the liquor law, whereby a simple clerk of the court was enabled both to curtail the effects of the License Act and balk the good inten-

punishing offending liquor sellers by depriving them of their licenses. Ald. Grenier, who is acting chairman of the Police Committee, has acted promptly in the matter, and has given instructions to the clerk of the dians drowning and suffocating themselves Recorder's Court to institute all actions for infractions of the liquor law under the Quebec License Act, which empowers the Magistrate to deprive the offender of his license, and not under the old Act 42-43 | isfied with leaving the boundary line an im-Vict., which allows the Magistrate to impose a fine only.

Some Canadian gentleman is going to have an easy thing of it during the term of our next Governor General. An Ottawa despatch informs us that an officer to be known as the Dominion aide-de-camp will be appointed at Bideau Hall on the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne. His duties will consist in supervising the list of invited guests to the Hall. It is probable, we are further told, that a well known and prominent resident of the Dominion will be appointed to fill the position, which will be an important one owing to the discrimination which will have to be used in issuing invitations. This innovetion will be a perfect sineoure, and the pecple of Canada will fail to see why a large expenditure of money should be incurred on an "Inspector of Guests" for Lord Lansdowne when the Marquis of Lorne and all his predecessors were never in need of such a piece of flunkeyism.

We acknowledge to-day the receipt of flity dollars from the Irish residents of Eganville, Ont. as their contribution to the National Testimonial for Mr. Parnell. The time is approaching when the subscription list will have to be closed; and still there are thousands of Irishmen in this city and throughout the Dominion who have failed to respond to the national appeal. This apathy does not speak well for Canadian Irishmen; it is much to their discredit. Has generosity or a keen appreciation of sacrifice and of devotion to Ireland ceased to be the characteristics of Irishmen in the Dominion? Money subscribed to the Parnell Testimonial Fund is given, not to Parnell only, but to the whole Irish cause. The Irish leader is in need of nobody's charity; but the Irish cause is in need of the continued help and support of Ireland's sons : and it is by strengthening Parnell's hands that Ireland's salvation will be advanced and eventually secured.

WHEN the English detectives went through the sham performance of arresting the notorious James McDermoit, of Brooklyn, on board the steamer which arrived yesterday at Liverpool, he said he would call on the American Government to protect him. McDermott is in no need of Ameri-CED protection, for he is amply shielded by the English Government. sheriff. Her Mejesty might have prevented | The infamous spy was undoubtedly under Government patronage while he was in Canada recently. If he was not, why was he not arrested and tried for open attempts to work up dynamite plots; Any other man who was not in the pay or secret service of the Government would have been slapped into jail without a moment's notice if he had uttered a quarter of the treason which McDermott was ever ready to spout, even in the presence of detectives. McDermott is too thick with Government officials to have even a hair of his head hurted. In the meantime it is a shame ought to know that 'God's mills grind and a scandal for the English Govern-THERE has been no sentence passed during | bogus dynamits plots and afterwards arrest and condemn his dupes to penal servitude for ceived its dead blow." Mr. Nicholas Flood His on the strength of his information.

ME. P. LACROIX, acting Building Inspector, is at present engaged in drawing up a plan whereby the Corporation will be enabled to keep a record of all buildings and steam engines erected in this city, according to class, construction, number, and value. By section 1688 of the Code, builders and architects are jointly and severally responsible for any defect in the erection of buildings for the space of ten years. Mr. Lacroix now proposes that when a build-THE people of Great Britain and Ireland | ing is to be constructed no work should be allowed without at first obtaining a permit from the building department, and in order to obtain this permit a plan and specification shows that at the end of 1882 the number of should be left for the approval of the Bullding Inspector. This should contain plan of foundation, class of masonry, brick work, number of stories, class of roof, approximate cost, name of architect and builders. By means of this record the Inspector would be in a position to furnish clues to all builders and architects and to supply generally reliable information as to the value of buildings erected annually, as is done in the principal cities across the border. As things are now conducted, the Building Department is practically ignorant of the most essential statis-

tics in this respect. Public men and especially public writers. in England, have, on frequent occasions, displayed woeful ignorance of the affairs, the land, the resources, in fact, of the whole life of the Canadian colony. The only clear no- path of duty. Butler lays down a wise and tion many had of the country was that it was some place around the North Pole. When speaking or writing of Canada or Canadians, they generally erred on the wrong side and in a manner to depreciate the country. During the past few years this policy of detraction has been abandoned, and now nothing too good can be said of the Dominion. In fact, we are given credit for things which are quite impossible. The Canadian Gazette, published in the English metropolis, says that we "have marked the boundary line between Canada and the United States, where it runs through the great lakes by stone piers, which for the position. After referring to the nu- the evening. The late French-Canadian celehave been sunk in the water till mercus and emphatic protests which have brations at Basex and at Windsor, Ont.,

at high water mark." That a paper, published in the interests of Canada, should endorse and ventilate such an ignorant absurdity, is quite incomprehensible. Just imagine Canain building stone plers in a depth of water ranging from one to a thousand feet, through the middle of lakes that could swallow up the whole United Kingdom ! If Canadians are sataginary one on terra firma, it is not likely that they would build a stone mason's line across veritable seas.

THERE is an idea-one, however, that is being rapidly dissipated—that the Irish are the greatest whisky drinkers in the world. It is nothing uncommon to see, on the stage and in the nevel, an Irishman represented in the character of a rollicking tippler, who is never so happy as when he has a good supply of the stuff that forms the richest source of government revenue. This charge, like so many others maliciously levelled against Irlshmen, is far from being borne out by the facts. The latest revenue returns show that in 1882 the quantity of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom was 38,377,820 gallone, of which 19,206,829 gallons were distilled in Scotland, 10,124,467 in England, and 9,046,461 in Ireland. Now, as to the consumption of this immense quantity of whiskey, England swallowed 16,811,494 gallons; Scotland managed to put down 6,502,955, while Ireland did away with only 5,239,815, In the matter of whisky drinking therefore Irishmen cannot hold a candle to their neighborsacross the Channel, the Scotchman drinking two gallons to the Irishman's one. And as to Englishmen punishing seventeen millions of spirits, besides the innumerable millions of beer and porter, to which national justice is done, it is a whisky phenomenon which sets Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the English temperance advocate, almost crazy. Such facts as these only make liars of those people who would give Irishmen the most prominent place on the intemperance list. Truth will always assert itself even if it has to tunnel its way through mountains of calumny

and prejudice. NICHCLAS FLOOD DAVIN, the editor of the Regina Leader, makes the astounding statement in a recent article that "there never was a truer friend of Ireland than Mr. "Goldwin Smith." Who or what has turned Mr. Davin's head that he should thus libel Mr. Smith, and insuit the Irlsh people by classing him among the warmest friends of Ireland? Has the prairie editor of the Northwest neither eyes to see nor ears to hear, that nothing has ever fallen from the pen or from the lips of Goldwin Smith but the most bitter denunciations of, and the most foulmouthed calamnies on the Irish people. Will Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin please read A. M. Sullivan's recent article published in the Nineteenth Century. (and reproduced by the English, American and Canadian Press) in reply to Smith's furious appeal to the British Government to exterminate the people from Ireland, before ver had." Following this sardonic statement Mr. Davin adds another which has neither sense nor reason and is literally incomprehensible. glowly' Mr. Smith has become panicpassing, eruption of a disease which has re-Davin may be a flashy writer, but he is not a solid writer, and apparently is an untruthful one. Wake up, sir, and come to your

GOVERNOR BEN BUTLER, of Massachusetts, does not believe in pardoning criminals bacause they are rich and educated and belong to aristocratic families. His Excellency was recently urged by a great mass of eminently respectable people to pardon Chase, the notorious Fall River defaulter, because he (Chase) was a well cultivated and highly connected gentleman who had been a model Church member before he was detected in his wholesale robberies. The Executive Council of the State also strongly recommended that a pardon be granted on account of Chase's previous good character and general intelligence. Butler took the sensible ground that these qualities only made his dishonesty all the more intolerable, and that these were the very reasons why Chase cught not to be pardoned. He ought, on the contrary, the Governor held, to the disgust of the eminent and 'culchawed' people who sought the pardon, to be punished all the more severely on account of his superior knowledge and advantages. Butler is a Governor who has a backbone that does not bend or crack under the pressure of maudiin and misplaced sentiment. He carries his democratic principles everywhere he goes and whips the rich as well as the poor, the cultured as well as the ignorant, the aristocratic as well as the vulgar, into the common sound principle when he holds that culture and rank instead of being an excuse for crime augment the criminality of the deed and raise a barrier to all sympathy for the criminal highly connected and well cultivated. If there is to be social order, crime has got to be punished, and if crime is punished somebody has got to suffer, whether he comes from a mansion or from a hovel.

In an article on the appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, La Mineres takes Mr. Gladatone seversly to task for baving selected such a man

exists among the citizens of Irish origin, our and other leading public men on these contemporary expresses the hope that the occasions, proves that they are not coming of Lansdowne will not be marked by the insignificant local meetings that some any shostile manifestation. In commenting narrow-minded people represent them to be. on the action of Gladstone's Cabinet, La There is to be another grand convention of 21,000. There are nearly 7,000 acres less of Minerve asks if the Imperial Ministry could French-Canadians in Massachusetts on the flax, and 39,000 less of meadow and clover not have refrained from selecting an Irish | 18th of September next. The programme to Lord on this occasion?" "Mr. Gladstone," i be discussed on that occasion is one worthy it says, "ought to know that Irish emigrants i of notice for the scope and practical nature of make up a considerable portion of our popu- its aims. It is as follows:—"The social and figures are a terrible condemnation of the syslation, and despite the indifference which he has always shown towards the colonies, could he not have taken this fact into account? Lord Lansdowne may posses all the qualities required in a Governor-General for ordinary times; but on account of circumstances, on account of events in which he has been mixed up in Ireland, his nomination irritates an important part of our population. Some have tried to dissipate this unfavorable disposition by explaining that Lord Lansdowne has always been good towards his tenants. We would like to believe that this is true and the testimony of a certain priest from County Kerry has been quoted by some in support of the pretension. But this does not prevent Lord Lansdowne from being among the number of famous landlords against whom the Irish people are at present engaged in waging war. We sincerely believe," concludes La Minerve, " that in such a state of affairs it would have been better to wait till the end of the crisis before sending us an Irish Governor. Lord Dufferin himself "ties and conventions." should not have been chosen in 1873, if circumatances were the same as to-day.

A DYNAMITER IN THE PAY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

It is now generally admitted that the notorious James McDermott, of Brooklyn, was not only a fierce dynamiter, but that he was one of those well paid pct agents of the English Government, which allowed him to talk dynamite boldly and openly on the public squares, the better to ensuare poor misguided youths into his traps and get them to endorse his bogus plots against the Queen's statue and the Parliament Buildings and the like, for the purpose of delivering them up as victims to British justice. It is not very creditable to a civilized Government to have such a villain and infamous wretch in its service. It is a terrible thing to encourage any man to earn a livelihood by selling the liberty and the life of his unfortunate dupes and victims. A few days before his hurried departure for Liverpool McDermott showed a friend a check for \$10,000 drawn by the Secret Service Department of the British Government. It was dated after the betrayal of O'Herlihy, Featherstone and Dalton. The Brooklyn Eagle, which seems to be pretty well informed on the doings and conduct of the spy and dynamiter, says in regard to his arrest :is remarkable that this same Liverpool police, to whom, it is alleged by the Irish Nationalists he betrayed Featherstone, should now arrest him on the steamer, before he attempted to land, on the charge of conspiracy he again ventures to assert that this rabid to murder public officials. McDermott is not English writer is "the truest friend Ireland | such a fool as to play fast and loose both with the English police and with the Irish s societies here, and after being shot at by the one party rush into the prison of the other. He says: "Although a historian who has | Such a course is inconsistent with his well studied great movements, and who therefore known acuteness and diplomacy, and certainly gives color to the suspicion that after being shot at in New York he crossed ment to allow this wretch to work up stricken by what may prove the violent, but over to Liverpool because his life would be safer in a British prison than in America. If he had no understanding with the Liverpool police, and if his former story was correct that he had to leave England to avoid arrest on the principle that "a burned child dreads the fire." England would have been the last place in the world he would have gone to. But if he had really betrayed his confederates, if he had given information to the British Government, or to the police of Liverpool which enabled them to arrest one or more conspirators and to obtain secret evidence which was used against them, and if McDermott discovered on his return here that all his movements had been watched and that he had been doomed to death as an informer, it is easy to understand that he would think himself safest in a British prison, as Benedict Arnold fied for salety, after his treachery to the American patriots, to a British ship.

Such, at all events, will be the interpretation put upon McDermott's extraordinary return to England and arrest there by those who already had their suspicions of his fidelespecially if he had really been engaged as a conspirator against British public officials and knew that the British Government were on the look out for him. The sentences passed upon Brooklyn "suspects" or conspirators by the Lord Chief Justice of England have not been so light that a Brooklyn man would voluntarily run the risk of them. On the other hand, the Benedict Arnold theory is quite intelligible, for the man who had given information to the British officials would have a claim on their protection."

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN RACE.

During the past three days our French-Canadian fellow-countrymen have been holding their annual national celebration at Plattsburg, N.Y. The gathering was an immense success, being large, orderly and representative. A goodly contingent from Montreal attended, and Messrs. Chapleau, Laurier and Frechette delivered orations apropos of the occasion, and worthy of the reputation of the speakers. The chief features of the celebration were a parade, piculo, fireworks, speeches, and a grand illumination in

Marquis and to the deep discontent which The presence of Sir Rector Langevin intellectual conditions of the French-Canadians in the United States, and the means of improvement. The political and social welfare and future of the race. The "French language, its use and preservation "in families. The French-Canadians and the working classes. The position of the French-Canadian race in America, the preservation of its memories and the teaching of its history. Statistics concerning the race in the United States-the number living in each community represented at the convention—the number of employees in each branch of industry—the number to be unaturalized and the number that has been "naturalized within a year—the number of children under fourteen attending public schools, and the number attending the schools controlled by the Catholic Church—the number of French Canadian "newspapers published showing how they " conform to the customs of the race, and " what encouragement they give to the socie-

From the above it will be seen that the French Canadians are alive to their interests in the United States, and that they are determined to make themselves felt as a factor in the affairs of that country. This is eminently right and proper in view of the unjust and groundless calumnies lately levelled against their nationality by State of 14s, per head for every Irish head in the officials and partizan statisticians. The French Canadians in Massachusetts to-day number over 70,000, and among them are found numbers of sober, industrious, self- the many instances of that much-vaunted made men of wealth and position who reflect | "British fair play" to which Ireland has been credit on their race and honor on the Ameri. systematically treated for over three cencan Republic. For sobrlety, morality and the exercise of the domestic virtues, the laboring class, whether skilled or unskilled, will com- mons, the Irish Bishops—at all times the pare favorably with the same grade of any | best guides and counsellors of their peopleother people in the dominion of Uncle Sam. | met in solemn council to consider the pro-They are today a power in the Eastern States, with their churches, schools, reading rooms and newspapers; and no official libelier can, in future, afford to nickname them "the

Chinese of the East." At the meeting of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science." held "lumbar" power-were the strongest, the healthiest and had the largest families. In point of fecundity they seem indeed, to be singularly favored—for the Psalmist tells us the Bill. About two weeks ago the Irish that "children are a blessing from the Lord," and pronounces "happy the man who hath his quiver full of them." Happy then must be the people whose marvellous multiplication enabled them to increase from 8,000 (the | the "misgovernment of Ireland." Their original number of colonists when immigration from France finally ceased) to 1,500,000.

home, they have been sneered at because they | than sufficient "to maintain in comfort and are poor; but honest poverty is not a crime. If they are not at the top of the commercial ladder to-day, everybody knows it is not be- | remedial legislation" (that is, the Land Bill). cause of want of ability, but because they as not "having extended in any appreciable were the original peasantry of the country- | degree to the deserving but destitute classes." the first land owners, and until lately have not had occasion to compete with the sharks sided emigration as unwise and impolitic and sharpers of trade and commerce. If

they are poor, what Longfellow said or the Irish race at home and abroad." the Acadians is equally applicable to the French Canadians:- The richest are poor, but the poorest live in abundance." Nevertheless within a comparatively recent period they | bishops and press of Ireland, that the British have developed a marvellous shrewdness and aptitude for business pursuits. Such names as Senecal, Hudon, Beaudry, Quintal, Chaput Grenier, &c., &c., belong to men who would take a front rank in any business community.

We are told, time and again, that they are ignorant, but the quality of ignorance more properly belongs to those who know so little as to prefer it against them. It is well known that their Classical Colleges are the | purposes. It is said that whom the gods best on this continent. They have a literature distinctly their own, and their authors historians, poets, journalists stand so high that several of them have been crowned with coveted honors by such European institutions of learning as the French Academy.

It is well for their calumniators to remember ity so strongly awakened. If innocent, it is that it was the French Canadians who Christhe last thing a rational man would have done, tianized and civilized this North American continent, and thus laid the foundations of that social and commercial prosperity for which others claim credit to day. In view of the claims of others that they have done everything for trade and commerce here, and no other people anything-the French Canadians may well exclaim with the great Latin poet :-

" Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores."

ENFORCED DESTITUTION AND EMI-

GRATION IN IRELAND. igures contained in the annual report of the Registrar-General for last year, it is not to be wondered at that there is destitution in unhappy Ireland. These figures speak of the erament, we are told, are firmly best upon agricultural condition of the country, and corrying out this latest scheme of Irish extertenements and cabins—once the homes of a ported in tamilies of five each. Next spring guileless people—are ruthlessly levelled to ten thousand families, averaging five each, the dust, and hearth-fires quenched for ever amounting to fifty thousand people, will by the incubating nightmare of landlord rule be moved, and the transportation will and oppression. Decline, decrease and be continued as rapidly as the perritory diminution constitute the retrain of this mel- can be got ready for them until

in 1881! In round numbers 22,000 sores have been added to the total of "waste" lands, whilst 100,000 have relapsed into a state of bog and marsh. Ocreals have fallen off by over 20,000 scres, green crops by over than in 1881. Besides, there were nearly a million and a half tons of potatoes less than in the preceding year. These Government tem that extirpates the people and turns the land into a desert and calls that desert peace. But this is not all. Mr. Ernest Hart, Commissioner of the Irish Political Committee. has returned from his visit to Donegal, where he found no fewer than 14,000 persons subsisting upon the alms of the priests, derived from American charity. These people, he says, are living on a pennyworth of Indian. meal a day. He adds, that in Ireland there are 4,000,000 acres of land, formerly under tillage, now returning to a state of nature. In his report to the Government he recommends, instead of spending money on

emigration, the lending of money at one per cent. to a substantial company which will redeem this land and settle upon it the tenant-farmers, who in a few years would become proprietors of their own holdings of 30 acres each. Sir Joseph N. McKenna, M. P. for Youghal, has published a pamphlet, in which he traces the growth of taxation in Ireland since 1851, when it stood £1 12s. 2d. per head of the population, up to 1871, when It stood £2 6s. 2d. per head. The figures for the last decennial period are not available, but he observes there is nothing to modify or radically alter the aspect of the case for the better since then. From this it will be seen that taxation in Ireland has been forced up, within the period mentioned, to an increase country; whilst the taxation for Great Britain within the same period of time has actually been lowered 3s. 3d. per head This is one of turies. Three years ago, when the Land Bill was under discussion in the House of Comvisions of the Bill, and after due deliberation drew up a series of amendments which they forwarded to Mr. Gladstone with the respectful request that he might be pleased to have them inserted in the Bill, in order to make it really effective for good to the mass of the tenant-In this city last year, it was shown that, of | farmers of the country. Mr. Gladetone reall the peoples inhabiting this northern Con- turned the Bishops a windy and evasive reply, tinent the French Canadians stood first in and, when the Bill became law, the Bishops had the not unexpected mortification of seeing that not one of the eighteen amendments suggested by them had been incorporated in Bishops once more in council assembled, adopted a series of resolutions charging the "chronic state of misery and want" now prevailing in certain districts of the country on Lordships show that in the congested districts where the people suffer most, there are lands In the United States, and sometimes nearer | now running into grass, or unreclaimed, more happiness the surplus population of such congested districts." They condemn "recent They also very properly denounce "State tending only to promote disaffection amongst

It is in face of this state of affairs and with this knowledge put in their possession, both by their own accredited agents and by the Government has proposed and decided yesterday to exterminate the Irish on a colossal scale—the number to be deported having been placed at the enormous figure of 200,-000 people. It is face of these damaging facts that Mr. Trevelyan, the Irish Secretary, obtained the passage of a vote, a few days ago in the Commons, granting £100,000 (or \$500,000) for emigration would destroy, they first make mad," and it is consoling to know that the insanity of the British Government on the Irish question will lead to their speedy and complete overthrow. The Cabinet is divided against itself. It is slowly but surely losing the confidence of the people. It has shown itself to be a weak-kneed, shulfling, compromising, self-contradicting, makeshift, miserable Government, and the sooner the once "grand old man" is relegated to the obscurity of his Homeric studier, and the pamphiet advocacy of republican freedom in Italy, the better will it be for the interests of. Britain general and of Ireland in particular.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

The British Government, actuated by a tender regard for the welfare of its Irish subjects, has at last struck upon a happy plan of When one considers a few of the facts and remedying their grievances. They are to be expatriated by the hundred thousand to the wild prairie lands and snowy regions of the Canadian North-West Territory. The Govshow that large tracts of once cultivated mination. That scheme is as follows:lands are now lapsing into wildernesses, that Two hundred thousand Irish are to be dethe whole 200,000 are brought over They There are 34 odd scree more devoted to are to be placed on Government lands, dividtions of the Magistrate, who had resolved on they are eight feet above the surface been entered against the appointment of the proved also to be very successful reunions. the accommodation of English buildooks than ed into sections of 100 acres, each section of

Each settler will be given his farm free for succeed in settling the Irish question. the first three years; after that, he will be required to pay as rent three per cent. upon PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND \$500, but may, at any time, acquire the abso. lute title on payment of the full \$500. It is said that the first instalment of 50,000 are to be located on lands in the vicinity of Winnipeg but what is meant by vicinity is not exactly stated. We are not told when the remaining 150,000 are to be brought over but it is reasonable to suppose that it will be just as soon as the Government can get rid of them.

These terms and conditions of settlement appear beautifully attractive upon paper, and, no doubt, to the ears of the impoverished, famine-stricken peasantry of Ireland, they Will sound like angel voices calling them to a "land flowing with milk and honey." But when the British Government, child-like and the British Government, with its H. J. CLOBAN, Esq., Treasurer Parnell Testimonial Fund. bland, comes to the Irish people with its proposals of peace and plenty and permanent homes, rent free in a Orown colony-let the people beware, there's a snake in the grass. " Timeo Danaos etiam dona ferentes."

The Greeks are to be dreaded, even when they come offering presents. In these tempting offers of land settlement, the British Government takes good care to say nothing about the unparalleled rigors of the climate in the Northwest where, in winter, the mercury ranges from 30 to 68 degrees below zero. The Government says nothing about the hare, bleak, treeless prairies, subject to blinding blizzards, where, smid mountains of snow, men have already been found frozen to death before human aid could reach them. Just fancy immigrants coming from the mild and equable climate of Ireland and settling down for life in such a place, with the prairie-dogs, foxes and grizzly bears for their daily and nightly companions.

" Farmers provided with buildings, equipments, animals, seed and tood." How cheering, how hopeful the inviting prospect! but " 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." The immigrants are not told that the buildings are thin, moveable, wooden shanties incapable of giving sufficient shelter to a "nanny-goat." "Equipments." This, we suppose, means farming implements. Now the immigrants have never seen or heard of the farming implements used here. Who will undertake to teach them their use, and how long will the process of instruction last to be effectual? "Animals." What kind and how many? "Seed." What quality and how much? "Food." What sort of food, and for BEEF" into the leading saloons of the city. in the \$500? This is information which the British Government takes good care to withhold from the deluded immigrants.

This is the most heartless and iniquitous, Scheme for the wholesale extirpation of a people that modern statesmanship has yet the first prize for the bicycle road race which conceived. If the Gladstone Government takes place on Saturday next, has been added could only carry out this plan, it would succeed in doing what Henry II. Elizabeth; Oromwell and James I. failed to accomplish. Mr. Carmody, Bleury street. The medal is Those brutal and bloodthirsty rulers brought the gift of Mr. Edward Murphy, President of in their train a hungry and hybred crowd of the Society, and is well worth winning. The "mercers," "grocers," "salters," "butchers," sooundrels and soalawage from the slums of London, took forcible possession of the land from its rightful owners, and then gave the bis old customers and the public in general people a choice of going to one of two places -to hell or to Connaught. The Irish people ump, and hopes that the liberal patronage chose the latter, believing that the English given him formerly when in business will be usurpers might need the other place for accorded him again in his new position. The

themselves. So, the English Government of to-dayworthy sons of worthy sires-cffers the victims of its oppression and misrule, their choice of two places—the wilds of our North-West prairies, or the slimy cells of the poorhouse. The alternative is a trying one, but the poorhouses are located, at least, on 1rish soil—and we are much mistaken if the Irleh people will not, if need be, prefer them to the former. They will leave the Northwest prairies for Mr. Gladetone and his Irish landlords who may yet require them for their own

Never before has the Gladstone Govern-

ment showed such blundering incapacity to deal with the Irish question as on the present occasion. Surely the old man must be in his dotage, otherwise he would not countenance. at this hour, wholesale emigration as a remedy for Irish grievances. He and his government have been told again and repeatedly the real remedy for Irish wrongs. The National Party in the Commons, the bishops and priests and people of Ireland, have told him the remedy and he knows it. Let us again repeat it here. It is the migrating or the moving of the people from the "congested" and barren districts to the uncongested and fertile tracts of land in each country. It is the reclams. tion of the fifteen millions of tillable waste and pasture lands now lying fallow or devoted to the fattening of sheep and bullooks on board the Filgate. The City Band has for the enrichment of absentee landlords. It is to stop the drainage of taxation, which now takes forty-throe millions of dollars annually out of the country. It is to keep and spend in the Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in country the twenty-five of thirty millions of the United States. Graduates and teschers dollars of rack-rent now taken out of it to be desiring new or improved positions anywhere, spent in luxury and riotozs living by cormorant landlords. It is to catablish and foster the growth of manufactures and industries throughout the country, and thus save the lives of the people from depending on the growth of one solitary vegetable. It is to restore the sell of Ireland, on easy terms, to the Irish people, the legitimate owners, to only witness examined was F. X. Limoges, have and to hold, to possess and to enjoy. Finally, it is to grant to Ireland such a his wife to step into, when all of a sudden he measure, of Home Bule as is granted to Can- fell into the water without a cry and was not sile, to Australia, to New Zealand, and to the

Other self-governing colonies of the Empire.

farm to be provided with buildings, equip- known, for Irish grievances; and never, until ments, animals, seed and food necessary for these remedies are adopted, will fithe Gladbeginning farming upon unbroken land. stone Government, or any other Government

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Oloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Trottomily dominor description		
D & J McCarthy, Sorel	15	00
D B Gallagher, Andover, N.S	5	00
E Cloran, Montreal	· 1	
Thos. Heffernan do	2	
Thos. Mulcahy Orillia	10	00
Rev. John Connolly, P.P.,		
Biddulph, Lucar, Ont	10	00
John Gannon, Orillia		00
Per B. Jones, Brickley, Ont	5	50
Mat Murphy Montreal	_	00
Per P. Galvin, Eganville, Ont	50	90
TT I Commiss Time		

DEAR SIR,-Please find inclosed the sum of fifty dollars for the above testimonial, and publish in the next issue of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Yours respectfully,

PATRICK GALVIN. Eganville, Oat., Aug. 6tb, 1883.

The following are the names of the subscribers to the above fund in Eganville, Ont., through Mr. P. Galvin :- Patrick Galvin \$2 25, George Bros. 4 00, Daniel Lacy 2 00, Martin Gorman 1 00, James McDermott 1 00, John Casey 2 00, James Higgens 1 00, Bimon Howard 1 00, Patrick Higgens 1 00, Lawrence Curley Jr. 100, Patrick Brennan 3 25, Thos Quealy 1 00, Nicholas Bulger 1 00, Thos O'Donovan 1 25, William Gorman 1 Co, Thos Devlin 50c, E Power 1 00, William Hagerty I 00, Patrick McGrath I 00, John Hooper 1 00, Edward Bennet 75c, Michael Furlong 50c, Jeremiah O'Neill I 00, Michael Kerney 1 00, Thos Power 1 00, John Foy 1 00, Dr Dowling 200, Morgan McGrath 100, James Bulger 1 00, Lawrence Curly Senr 50c, Mrs Michael Conway Barklake 50c. Hugh Gallaher I 00, James Gorman 1 00, John McCann 1 00, John A Hicky 1 00, Mrs M Daley, Barry's Bay, 50c, Joseph Doyle, Brudenell 100, Bernard Rodden 100, Michael Daley 50c, Cen Dwyre 50c Pat Harty 1 00, George Perrigo 1 00, William O'Donnell 50c, John Billings 50c. James McKenran. Reeve Grattam 1 00.

LOCAL NEWS

—About 1,000 pilgrims for St. Anne de Beaupre passed through the city yesterday from Ottawa.

A GOOD MOVE.-The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID how many months? Are the buildings, It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whiskey. At ithe equipments, animals, seed and food included Ornival His Excellency was amongst tnose who partook of the beverage and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' refreshment room .- Oitawa Citizen.

_A handsome gold medal, which is to be to the already large number of prizes presented by the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, and is now on view in the window of second prize for the same race is also a gold medal, of very pretty design, the gift of Mr. Walter Kavanagh.

_Mr. F. X. Major calls the attention of to his admission of partnership in the firm of Mr. E. Cluq-Mars advertised in another col. business will be carried on under the name and style of E. Cinq-Mars & Co., 308 Notre Dame Street, West, old St. St. Joseph Street.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND. Mr. Thomas Buchanan, the Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund in this city, received the following letter from His Grace Archbishop Croke, which explains itself: THE PALACE,

THE PALACE,
Thurles, July 30.
My Dear Sir,—Your esteemed favor and remittance, £30 sterling, are to hand. Accept my best thanks with the assurance that the wish of the generous donors shall be duly attended to in distribution.

Yours most faithfully,
T. W. Croke.

Mr. THOS. BUCHANAN, Treasurer.

It might be stated that this is the third donation which has been forwarded by Mr. Buchanan to Archbishop Croke since April last, the total amount being close on \$1,100. This fact speaks well for the generosity of the Irish citizens of Montreal.

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS! Discovered at last, a remedy that is sure, safe and painless. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR never fails, never causes pain, nor even the slightest discomfort. Buy Putnam's Corn Extractor, and beware of the many chesp, dangerous and flesh-eating substitutes in the market. See that it is made by Polson & Co., Kingston.

GRAND CELEBRATION.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society of this city intend next year to celebrate the 50th anniversary of its existence on a grand scale. Every French-Canadian society in the Dominion and the United States to be invited to take part, and the French-Canadian typos are also determined to assist at the celebration. To get up a fund to meet their portion of the expenses on that occasion, they will give a moonlight excursion on the 21st inst., been engaged for the occasion. The programme will be given later on.

TEACHERS WANTED; to subscribe for our PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. stamp for postage. Address, F. E. WILSON & Co., 267 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE COTE INQUEST.

Mr. Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday afternoon upen the body of J. B. Cote who was drowned last week at Lachine. The who stated that on Saturday deceased was holding a boat at the Lachine lighthouse for afterwards seen, although a search had been made. He had been drinking for some time There are the remedies of told and well verdict rendered was "acsidental death."

A semi-annual sale will take place Monday, the 6th instant. No deception. We offer the sesson ever offered in Montreal. Our Mr. Hamilton has just returned from the United States. He has secured from different milis | CAREY'S DEATH A JOY TO IRELAND several lines of goods, which cannot be competed with in the city, that will give to our customers such satisfaction as to insure speedy sale and happy countenances. No more advertising for sale row on; our goods will advertise themselves. Look at our win Previously acknowledged \$482 25 dows during sale.

N. E. HAMILTON & CO.,

65 Noire Dame Street West. (Old St. Joseph Street.)

THE LATE MR. BORLAGE.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of the St. Francis District, was called at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning and the following resolutions passed :-

1. The members of the St. Francis section of the Bar have learned with deep regret of the sudden death of their friend and confrere George Henry Borlase, whose great talents and learning had achieved for him a high position at the Bar, and whose gentlemanis pearing and high sense of honor had gained for him the respect and esteem of the profes sion in every district of the Province. 2. That the members of the Bar attend

READ THIS.

a period of one month.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis-

the funeral in a body and wear mourning for

THE YAMASKA DROWNING ACCIDENT. A large meeting of students of St. Mary's College took place in the City Hall last weel evening to express sympathy with Chief Paradis in his sad affilction at the loss of his two sons. Among those present were Deputy Chief Naegele, Hon. Mr. Mercier, Assistant City Olerk P. O'Meara, Rev. M. St. Jean, of Montreal College, and a large number of the former students of St. Mary's Academy, of which the deceased young gentlemen were once students. The whole party numbered in all nearly one hundred persons, and much credit is due to Mr. O'Meara for the efficient manner in which he looked after the arrangements. Mr. Henri Gauthier was unanimously elected President; Mr. Arthur Melancon, 1st Vice President, and Mr. Arthur Barcelo Secretary.

The President, in taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting and briefly reviewed the particulars of the sad accident which had befallen two of their confreres. The first thing, he thought, that ought to be done would be to appoint pall-bearers, which was accordingly done, the result being as followe :--

FOR EUGENE PARADIS. FOR EMILE PARADIS. Mr. H. Gauthier

Mr. E. De Cotret, Z. Bissonnette, A. Barcelo, " G. Labine,

D. Bruchest, J. Mount, A. Cortelet, J. Gauthier, B. De Cotret, " N. Bivet. F. Hurtublee,

The following resolutions were then put and unanimously carried: Firstly-Moved by Mr Henri Gauthier, seconded by Mr John Mount : "That we have heard with feelings of regret of the sudden demise of our esteemed fellow-students Emile

and Eugene Paradis." Secondly - Moved by Mr Arthur Melancon, seconded by Mr Arthur Coutelet: "That we tender our sympathies to the members of the family in their sad bereavement."

Thirdly-Moved by Mr D Bruchesi, seconded by Mr Loignon: "That we resolve to assist at the juneral in the uniform costume of our respective colleges.

Fourthly-Moved by Mr G Labine, seconded by Mr Arthur Barcelo: "That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the afflicted iamily."

Addresses were then delivered by Hon Mr Mercler and Mr P O'Meara.

CATABBH.

CATARBH.—A now treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

OBITUARY.

Edouard Dabuse, the French painter, is

dead. Mr. C. F. Smith, Manager of the Bank of British North America in Quebec, died in that city on the evening of August 13.

Dr. Mosher, formerly Surgeon-General of the State of New York, was found dead in his bad at Albany on the morning of August

Mr. Alex. Mitchell, father of Grand Treasurer Edward Mitchell, and one of the oldest Freemasons in Hamilton, Ont., died in that city on August 7th.

Nathaniel Smith Richardson, D.D., editor of. the Church Guardian, New York, was found dead in bed at Bridgeport, Conn., on the morning of August 7th of apoplexy. He was author of several religious works.

The Parish of St. Martin has lost one of its oldest and most respected cittzens in the person of Mr. Joseph Uote, who died on Friday last, August 10th, at the advanced age of 70 years. Mr. Cote had been Mayor of the Parish for over 20 years, and was universally beloved and respected.

The Finest Present you can make vour Daughter,

On her return from school, is one of those fine planes to be found at the stores of the N.Y. Piano Company. These instruments are among the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all their planes and organs are sold at very reasonable

A large number of fine planes and organs are now being received from the various factories at their stores, St. James street. They show a very beautiful collection of WEBER, DECKEB & SON, HALL, VOSE & SON, WILLIAMS, etc., and the organs of Bell, Burdett, Geo. Wood and others. The prices on all these instruments, which represent the standard makers of the United States and Canada, are placed within the reach of all. They also allow full value for old planes and their tuning and repairing is perfection.

We see from the London musical papers that the Weber planes are now used by Madame Albani, Nilsson and Patti, in their grand concerts in the Albert Hall, London.

GRAND CHEAPSALE, MICHAEL DAVITT'S LETTER.

best show, in all departments, for the dull RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE,

And a Blow to England.

THE POWER AND UBIQUITY OF THE frish race.

The Despairing Tone of the Government.

THE LAND LEAGUE FIGHT!

Bankrupt Laudlords—Dying Kicks from a Monster System—A Hold Stand against Police Terrorism—Tillage Distasteful to Lady Keumare—a Tenant's Story—Evictions no longer Pay and are Considered a Luxury.

SUPPORTING 'The WOUNDED SOLDIERS.'

Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUE WITHESS.

KILKEE, Co. Clare, Aug. 14, 1883. If a stranger to the world of Irish politics had chanced to enter Dublin on Monday evening, or Tuesday morning, last, he would have imagined, from the exulting looks of the passers by, and the excited demeasor of the groups of people to be geen in every street. that some great national event had just occurred, and that popular rejoicing was about to break forth, in consequence. Had he listened to the conversation of this animated populace, he would have overheard an almost universal expression of doubt respecting the truth of the same statement. "It is too good to be true," appeared to sum up the prevalent feeling regarding the cause of all this excitement, and this expression was spoken from thousands of eyes as hopefully cablous as by the tongues of the more courageous portion of the animated multitudes. There was a sense of relief marked upon every face one met. Hands at the consummation of some ardent wish, and the startling cry of "the informer Carey shot!" from the newsboys revealed the source of all this popular commotion. my way from that city to Limerick Junction, only topic talked of in the train. No one was found to express a single word of regret or pity. Betributive justice had simply done what English justice shrank from doing. A murderer is no less so because he adds to murder the crime of informer; and the bullets from O'Donnell's revolver REGISTERED A PAR JUSTER DECREE

in everyone's opinion than did the sentences from Judge O'Brien in Green street Court

If the theory of Invincible agence in the execution of Carey be a correct one (and I doubt this very much) that singular body has done something to retrieve the position it has hitherto held among Irish secret cocleties. It had given more informers to the Government than any of its predecessors. The jaunty bearing of Corrydon, during the State trials of 1867, was decency itself compared with the callous atrocity of James Carey while sending Joe Brady to the gallows. Vengeance, however, has followed more rapidly than in any previous execution of a traitor by his betrayed associates, and the lightning-like switness with which Carey has been struck down, so far from Ireland yet so near to the period of his traitorism, has done l more to impress public opinion in Ireland and Great Britain with the power of the Invincibles than did even the deed of the 6th of May. The blow dealt to the Government has likewise been equally severe. Mighty as are its means of protection, it has failed to shield James Carey from the power of those

whom it essaved to crush by his infamy. The blow has shattered the credit of Dublin Castle with informers. If they cannot be sayed from the consequences of their treachery, they will not volunteer for Her Majesty's Battalion of Testimony in Ireland, and it is this, and the mere "removal" of Carey. which covers the Government with confusion and gives to O.Donnell's act its true force and significance. despairing tone of one of the organs of the Liberal Government leaves nothing to be said on this point: "To circumvent the assassin." writes this outspoken editor, "the approver is indispensable." But when neither time, nor space, nor escorts of police can avail to save the approver from the vengeauce of his betrayed associates, what injucement can a Government offer?

TO TEMPT THE COMPURATOR TO COMPRES ? Carey of all men has least reason to complain of his fate. He voluntarily pledged himself by oath to suffer death if he betrayed his comrades; he admitted having taken part in the slaying of traitors; and, now that the doom which he meted out to others has been meted out to himself also, no one will deny the substantial justice of his fate. But from the administrative point of view Carey's murder is a serious calamity. It is a grim and unmistakable reminder of the power of the Irish Invincible. His arm is long. his tenacity is that of the sleuthhound and those whom he has marked for destruction in valu fise to the uttermost parts of the earth to escape from his vengeance. The very ship that carried to sea the wretched fugitive, carried, it may be, in the same steerage, the avenger, and before he could set foot on land he was shot down without mercy. South Africa, no doubt, was selected as a refuge because there are sewer Irish there than in any of our other colonies. But the Irish race is ubiquitous. The Celtic spawn spreads into every land. They are ubiquitous, and their ubiquity is perhaps the chief reason why the Irish problem to-day is insoluble by the methods which were efficacious before the Irish Hegira."

Yes, the "Celtic Spawn" has spread into every land, but what power is it that is responsible for this mensoing ubiquity of the Irish race? The traditional policy of Celtic expatriation, by which England has sought to clear us out of Ireland, is beginning to bear bitter fruit.

discount. Send postal card, for large illustrated catalogue.

N. Y. PIANO CO.

St. James street, Montreal,
Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale,
Williams, and other Planos.

St. 3. Send postal card, for large illustrated by which her people were sought to be exterminated. The wisdom of just rule is being learned from the consequences of governing by unjust and unconstitutional methods. Every weak-

prisonments for political offences have but multiplied offenders. The gallows could neither terrify the slayers of England's Secretaries nor wring a syllable of fear or regret plain of from Joe Brady and his companions when confronting them with death.

THE POLITICAL GABRIEON OF LANDLORDIAM is being overthrown, while those of our people whom it has banished from Ireland in the past are now leagued in universal combination against the power that exiled them. The decree of the National League in Dublin will be acted upon simutaneously in London, Washington, Montreal and Melbourne as readily by our race in the lands of which these

are best known cities as in any county in Ireland; while at the very heart of the British Empire in England's House of Commons, the power of Ireland to make reprisals is not only manifested, but confessed and deplored by exponents of English op-

inion, as a menace to the very existence of

parliamentary institutions. Does not this look very much like the beginning of the end of that system of rule which has begot this state of things for England? There is such a thing as retributive justice for nations as well as for the Carey's, by whom they seek to trample upon a people's rights; and the ubiquity of the Irish race, which leaves no corner of the wide world a safe retreat for an Irish traitor, is becoming, day by day, equally menacing to the power that employs him in its rule of

Justice with empires is like honesty with individuals. It is the best policy. It would not fill prisone, breed Invincibles, : kill Government officials, manufacture dynamite, or beget obstruction in the House of Commons and paralyze legislation. It would do just the contrary of all these, and those of England's public men who are being marked out by public opinion as the statesmen of the near future are recognizing this, and are preparlag the popular mind of England for a lord system, which we are now abolishing in revolution in the policy of governing Ireland. Ireland.

VISITING THE WOUNDED.

During the past week I have been inspecting what Thomas Sexton has appropriately called the wounded soldiers in the Land League fight-evicted tenants. Under any circumstances this would be a painful mission to go upon in Ireland. To see men, women and children deprived of the homes—no matwere shook as if in personal congratulation | ter how poor-round which the few happy memories of a persecuted existence must cling, and listen to the tale of wrong and privation that is ever the accompaniment of the social crime of eviction, is, Nor was this feeling confined to Dublin. On of all the experiences of human suffering, the saddest and most depressing. the fate of this phenominal wretch was the Still it is gatisfactory to know that eviction is no longer what it was in Ireland. While the power of its infliction is being rapidly struck down in the inroads we are making upon landlord supremacy, the scenes of heart rending misery so often depicted in stories of Irish exictions are no longer asscciated with this exercise of the landlord's vindictiveness upon his impoverished victims. This change was brought forcibly before my mind on Monday and Tuesday last while employed in visiting some forty evicted families in the districts of New Pallas and Murroe, in the County of Limerick. Accompanied by the patriotic parish priest of Ballyneety-one of the old guard of intrepld Land League soggarths, Rev. Michael Ryan, paid visits to the huts on which these families have been residing since the evictions took place, now close upon two years ago. In no single instance did I find a family

accepted. These farmers belonged to the cass known as "comfortable." Their holdings were rented at an average of £80 a year. They could have paid their landlords at the time of the No Bent manifesto, but they struck against the old rack-rents, sold their stock and "went out" on principle, as recommended at the time. The price realized by such sale is safe in bank, while the Land League has charged itself with the support of themselves and families. In many instances the huts are built ight opposite the house from which the family was turned out. Every one of the houses and farms thus sontinelled remains untenanted.

No "land grabber" dare occupy the one or of the Land Act between my Killarney.

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In the meantlme, before the scillary in the slitting to put up the interest of my sale, in Tralee, and it was accordingly disposed of the sum of £5, without any No "land grabber" dare occupy the one or offer to rent the other.

Meanwhile how has this expensive luxury of eviction affected the landlords?

Lord Cloncurry has lost over £6,000 since the evictions on his Murroe estate. Loyd Aptionn has lost at the rate of £1,000 a year, and is now vainly trying to sell the property. Major Leslie is in the bankruptcy court, and a Receiver has been appointed and a fruitless effort made to dispose of the estate in Dublin; while the remaining landlord whom we have been fighting in this district, a solicw named Lysaght, is also on the shaughrawn and is

topelessly endeavoring to sell out. Time was in Ireland when loss and ruin were all on one side, and that the side of an additionally persocuted people. Those days have gone by forever. Eviction may still be carried out, 'tis true; but not with impunity, nor with ease, nor without incurring heavy pecuniary punishment to the landlord. It is becoming a luxury too expensive for landlords to indulge in, and the eight of some of this rapacious class bringing upon themselves the ruin which they vainly sought to inflict upon their tenants will tench a very salutary lesson to their very observant brethren throughout the country. Could those of your readers in Montreal who.

HELPENG THE LAND LEAGUE

to make this stand for the protection of our tenant farmers, have journeyed with me while going over these districts and heard of the relative positions of landlord and tenant after the fight of the past two years, they would have felt as proud as I could not help experlencing myself at the change that has been wrought, in so short a time, in the social atatus of our people.

The tenantry surrounding New Pallas and Murroe have almost all received what they There never yet was human power.
That could evade, it unforgiven,
The patient hate and vigil long
Of those who kessure up a wrong.

Ireland may not be strong enough to free herself from the imperial grasp of England, but sho is proving herself sufficiently power-the infamiles by which her people were sought to be exterminated. The wisdom of just rule is being learned from the consequences of governing by unjust in all of the consequences of governing by unjust and nonstitutional methods. Every wear and unconstitutional methods. Every wear and head of the family form and the first of manly independence and feeling of security which her people were sought to be exterminated. The wisdom of just rule is being learned from the consequences of governing by unjust it is a locality full of historic associations.

There never yet was human power made in rent per force of the land agitation, and previous to the passing of the Land Act.

Tobonto, Angust 8.—Last evening a larger crowd assembled in St. Many' R. (*) Church and previous to the passing of the Land Act.

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Tobon call "Land League reductions"-abatements

maintained in Iteland in defiance of its | which the renowned Irish general of that people's will and of constitutional right is name performed his famous exploit of capturnow being either broken or blunted. Imige the siege and ammunition trains which ing the siege and ammunition trains which were on their way to the Williamite army that was encamped before the city of Limerick. The rock ross abruptly from the

THE GULDEN VALE

which extends from the town of Tipperary to the banks of the Shannon, and commands a view of a rich but thinly pupulated country, that is almost entirely given over to dairy farming. At the very foot of the Bock new church is being built by the Bev. Michael Ryan, and as I learn from "Father Michael," as his people lovingly call him,—that he has been collecting cards abroad in the States and Canada for subscriptions towards the expense of building "St. Bridget's Church." I hope that all of my countrymen who take pride in Sarsfield's name will help, if they can, one of the best and most patriotic of Ireland's priests to erect this church to the memory of one of our national saints, on a spot where religion will watch over and guard the neighboring rock, which is a natural temple to Irish patriotism and valor.

DYING KICKS FROM A MONSTER SYSTEM. Although rack-renting and capricious eviction are almost dead in Ireland now, there are not wanting instances in which landlords endeavor to retain the old despotic power over the actions and belongings of the tenante, despite the law of the Land Act. One of the most unscrupulous of these landlords is the Earl of Kenmare, Catholic peer and lord chamberlain of the Queen's household, who claims to own ninety-one thousand acres of land in the County of Kerry. As a sample of what the system was which the Land League has all but pulled down, and to show how deep were the wrongs which drove injured men to acts of madness and revenge, the following particulars of one of many similar cases on the same cetate, will form an illustration for those of your readers who are not fully conversant with the land-

HIGHAEL WARREN'S STORY.

MICHAEL WARREN'S STORY.

"Eighteen years ago I was asked by Mr. Galway, the (then) agent of Lord Kenmare, to take a farm on the estate, which I did, at £i per agre. Shortly after renting the farm two acres of the best of my land was stripped of a deep sod which was cutand carted away for the purpose of making new flower beds in front of Lord Kenmare's mansion. I complained of this to the agent, but only got, in return for the injury done to my holding, the reply, that by tilling and manuring the ground, for a few years, I would be able to bring these two acres to as good a condition as the remainder of the land. I have manured and sub-solled six additional Irish acres more of the farm, since it was first lot to me, as well as repeatedly dressing the entire holding, until it is now in excellent condition. In 1880 I had two acres of the farm ploughed up for sowing when I was called upon by one of Lord Kenmare's men and informed that I should have to lay this down again to grass as it was distanteful to Lady Kenmare to be looking at titlage from the windows of the new mansion; and I had, according, y, to do as ordered. A portion of nuother field, which I had planted with potatoes, I was likewise commanded to plough up and turn into gras, although the stakes were above ground at the

ordered. A portion of another field, which I had planted with potatoes, I was likewise commanded to plough up and turn into grass, although the stakes were above ground at the time, and for hesitating to do this I was served with 'notice to quit.'

"I mediately after this, that is on the 6th of May, 1881, I was served with a writ for twelve months' rent, which I paid at once, in addition to £14, costs of the proceedings. The notice to quit having expited in November '81 I was served, in the following March, with an effectivent, and Mr. O'Connor Morris, County Court, Judge, gave a decree for possession against me, notwithstanding my having put in, according to the provisions of the Land Act, an originating notice to have a fair rent fixed for my farm. I, however, lodged an appeal against this illegal proceeding on the part of the County Court Judge, and Mr. Justice Barry, before whom it was tried in Tralee, in July, '82, reversed the decision of Mr. O'Connor Morris. The laudlord resolved not to be beaten

BY THE LAW OF THE LAND.

ago. In no single instance did I find a family otherwise than comfortable. The "Land League Huts," with which they were provided when turned out of their own houses, are roomy, anug and clean. They are each provided with a cooking stove and other necessary domestic requisites. I did not hear a murmur of complaint from a single one of these forty families. They confidently relied upon the support of the "Land League" while bolding out against the landlord, and declared their resolve

TO "EMMAIN OUT"

until their original terms of settlement were accepted. These farmers belonged to the case known as "comfortable." Their hold-land supplementation of the support of the "Land League" while before Lord Monck, one of the Unier Land Commissioner for County Kerry, Mr. John George McCarthy, to have a fair rent fixed at the following sitting of the Land Court in the land court in the land court in the land court in the following sitting of the Land Court in the l

OF MR. GLADSTONE'S LAND ACT."

OF MR. GLADSTONE'S LAND ACT."

Such is the story of an intelligent, industrious and respectable farmer, which was browth under my notice in the office of the National League, the other day, and which I have but transcribed from Michael Warren's own statement as written by blim for the information of our body.

Some important facts, bearing on the state of Ireland at the present time, are deducable from this action of Lord Kenmaro's.

The original cause of this persecution of Warren was his doing what he had a legal right to do—tilling his land. This natural use of a natural agent, for which rent was paid, was officially agent, for which rent was paid, was officially in the state of the persecution and unjust interierence with the tenant's legal right has resuited in ruin to the man who dared so to presume.

It is really from this that the Land Act is not

ant's legal right has resulted in ruin to the man who dared so to presume.

It is plain from this that the Lond Act is not powerful enough to protect tenants who have inndiored sufficiently wealth; and unscrupulous to resort to the legal jugglery of the various law courts for the purpose of defeating the end for which such Act was passed.

Of the 20,000,000 agres of land in Ireland there are but some 4,000,000 under cultivation, upon whic 5,000,000 of people are compelled to subsist. Now, is it any wonder that periodical distress should occur when this state of things has been part of the landlords?

TO DISCOURAGE TILLAGE. TO DISCOURAGE TILLAGE.

in order that the land might be, as near as possible evaluately devoted to cattle breeding. from which higher and surer rents could be obtained? A "congested district" under this system usually means a locality into a mountain or boggy portion of which a number of small farmers have been crowded from off the surrounding land, upon which cattle have been put to graze for rent-raising purposes. It may also mean a part of an estate configuous to the princely residence of the sandord, from the windows of which rent-built mension the lady of the house would have her suitette ideas of the harmonies of nature offended by the spectacle of growing poistoes or by the uproofing of the soil for any other object save the prductions of flowers. It is true that such acts are but there of the individual to the necessity for a continued warfare against is until it is forn up by the roots and its intsmited abolished for ever in Iteland.

MICHAEL DAVITA. in order that the land might be, as near as pos-

MICHAEL DAVITT.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP," ETO.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S CHARCOAL SKETCHES OF CANADA.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Oh, it were worth being broiled on all the gridirons of Pagandom to give name to such a noble river. The only stream on earth that a noble river. The only serosm on the dissert, if approaches it in power, purity and majesty, if we except the Amazon, is the Oregon River, of worship in the two Americas. Here at the on the other side of this continent. As we mouth of the river of death first landed the came dashing down through the Toousand Islands we saw a three-masted schooner lying with her cow-sprit high and dry on the rocks. But the masts were almost hidden in the swift addying waters. Here had been a wreck. Very deep, and very dangerous too, to unskilled boatmen, on these rapids of the upper St.
Lawrence. The buried boat seemed to point her long, black, dismantled mast like a warning finger to the many pleasure craft that dart about these islands or dot the tranquil little bays and inlets and rest in the shadows of the trees. Dr. Holland, the founder of The Century, was the pioneer in what is now a populous settlement. These islands have more than trebled in value since he built "Bonnie Castle," and hundreds of islands now hold summer houses; and you hear the shouts of happy children and see many a handkerchief waving in the air as the steamer picks its swift way cautiously down the river. What a pity he could not have lived to see his happy following. But this is about the only portion of the St. Law-rence that has thus far received fruch merious consideration from the wesithy people of our side the line. In restiul contrast with the wild and savage walls of this stream below Montreal is the level shore here about these islands. Either grassy bank is on easy and familiar terms with the stream. You can sit on the topmost bank under the trees and paddle your feet in the swift deep water at almost any pisco along the line; the cattle ruminating under the trees beside you; the haymakers whetting their scythes at your back, the busy teams coming and going with their great loads of produce and golden grain; and all so on a level with the boats above the islands and the banks of the river that you can hardly tell which is land or water. Of course, as before hinted, once past Montreal and the face of things present a strange contrast.

The sensation of shooting the steepest of the rapids here is simost thrilling. Four strong armed ludians olinging to the wheel their black eyes flashing with excitement, their long hair in the wind, the roar of the loaming waters, the careering and the creaking of the ship, the swift and perlious passage. the rounding down in the deep eddying at the end, the long breath of satisfaction, the milence that is broken with shouts of delight, the congratulations of sweet friends whose hands you held in awe and silence as you were dashed down the roaring cataract.

DOWN THE BIVER VEOM QUEBEC.

We are accustomed to count this a very ahort stream; so it is comparatively. But I am here at Quebec still five hundred miles from the sea. And I sailed quite as far on its waters to reach here. The surveys of this river show six thousand miles of shore; so numerous are the bays and crooks and inlets of the St. Lawrence.

I had long heard, as many of you have no doubt, of a dark and mysterious river away to the north-east of Quebec, called by many the "Biver of Death." And I resolved to visit it, since it is very easy of access, and the two hundred miles of travel one round of rest and pleasure on board of spacious steamers. I found on boarding ship at the bottom of the matural battlements of Quebco that about a hundred other perco - nad the same objectire point in view; sad that whatever might the the pleasure of the trip I could hardly Thope to be a Columbia on this voyage of discovery. A dc zeu or so of us were Americans, in the steamboat and so be brought with you, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use fremainly from the Eastern States, induced here is ever seen here. This is literally the river quantity at home, and consider a most valuhow Mr. Howell's descriptions of the Welrd *Styx"; as he names the dark and and silent Baguenay in his brilliant "Chance Acquainfance." Here we met a dozen or so Englishmen from over the sea; some journalists from almost anywhere like mysslf and then forty mative English Canadians. We notice French Canadians travel but little, save in the way of making pilgrimages to the little shrines and churches that here and there bless the shore of this beloved river. I forgot to say also that we had the New Brunswick post with us: a youth of great promise and honorable achievement.

Odd sight to see people come aboard at a pleasure trip, is nt it? Go early, get a front seat on the hurricane deck and see them climb the gang plank with their loads. You wili learn any amount of human nature. There is the girl on the look-out for a beau! She bullies her mother, is miserable. Something has been left behind. With both arms full, a fan on her side big enough to mount a windmill, a bag on her belt buiging with fragrant handkerchief, a poodle at the other end of a string and still the is unhappy! But she will get shoard, will blow a bit, cool down, and by the time we swing over into the middle of the mighty river, she will be looking and behaving beautifully. Then in the back ground is the sout Englishman bullying the cabman. He also has bundles and boxes and a string with s dog on the other end. And don't he roar and threaten, and puff and blow, and get red in the face ! Aud he enjoys it too. Ten to one he will end by giving Cabble a shilling more than he asked in the first place. It is the fight that is in him; the bully of honest old John Bull. And here comes the shortest and the best humored little woman ever seen. Bhe rolls out of the carriage, and rolls up the plank. She also has a dog; the shortest dog I ever saw. He is too short, in fact, to sit down. And, as if she wanted to make him still shorter she has his tail cut off. She could make one more improvement; cut off the other end. And here comes the self-made English gentleman. He also has a deg; two of them, not counting his valet. These dogs are chained together with a brase chain, they have brass collars; the valet's cost gleams with brass buttons: in fact, the whole show is brass and dog. The truth is, with all respect to a prewalling Canadian taste; I think there is altogether too much dog here. I don't like dogs; not dogs in arms, anyhow; nor dogs in doors In heathen mythology, the dog is set outside to watch, many headed or otherwise. Even down to the gates of hell he keeps the doors

FOR THE SAGURNAY OR RIVER OF DEATH.

The Isle of Bacchus, once famous for its grapes and the traditional jollity of its early habitante, is now named Orleans, and its whole twenty miles is one line of villages and happy peaceful homes. General Wolfe, conqueror of Quebec, say the old chronicles, " pillaged" its fertile and famous shores from one end to the other. Fifty miles further on is Murray Bay, the Newport of Canada. A pretty place, peaceful, restiul, the air full of ozone, and the name of Malaria unknown to the lubabitants. I find beaver down over his head and so led forth I can get a furnished cottage, here, for one down the greasy plank out on the where for hundred dollars for the season, while it would the hill. Here turning about we saw the use Dr. Plerce's "Favorite Prescription,"

cents and one dollar a day. The Scolety: good, moral and honest. And at least, I think, cultivated, if not wealthy. The diversions are fishing and shooting and hunting. The Americans are quietly getting a foot-hold here, as well as at some of the other similar, but less important points which we touch and pass before coming upon the site of

THE PIRST HOUSE EVER BUILT IN CANADA. French, September, 1534; about fifty years only after Columbus discovered the New World! The river is wide like a sez, although we are four hundred miles from the open ocean. The scene is much like the Bay of Naples. The air is certainly vastly superior in purity and sweetness. The soil is tawny sand, dotted with plateaus of birch and pine and cedar, which seem to have fied up the rugged rocks that rise gradually and gracefully back from the water. Here these trees hover in the steepest and most inaccessible places as if to escape the axe. For ab, it is cold here for half the year or more and the "habitant" must have his roaring wood fire. Still how secure this spot is with its one humble little bit of a church set as a dot on the map to wait the first coming of the white man to all the mighty North. Trade and strife and progress and battle have gone by the other way. But the little wooden church with the weight of many centuries on its bowed shoulders stands there in the grass alone looking forever out on the great Bay, peace in its heart, promiss of rest like to this on its holy altar. And how poor it is, and the people all along here, too, in this land of stone and snow. I wish some wealthy pilgrim would come this way and help to build its walls more secure. For although it is kept in repair and is always open to worship- at full gallop, the dogs increasing in noise pers and the thousands of pilgrims who avnually visit it, yet it is sadly in need of help, lost his hat. But no time now to stop for and just here a little money in this little bit of tottering church would go far.

A MOONLIGHT RIDE ON A BOTTCMLESS RIVER.

. This river of death, or Saguena, is bottom-

less. "You might, if possible, drain the St. Lawrence river dry, says Mr. LaMoyne, the Oanadian authority, and yet this dark still and all Her Majesty's ships of the line." "A bottomless river," counds strangely new, indeed were it not so, I should not trouble you or myself to mention it. But this river is thus far unfathomed. It is full of countercurrents, swift, perilous in the extreme. As the vast red moon came shouldering up out of the St. Lawrence away above towards the sea and stood there, a glowing period to a the ancient church sits in the tawny sand and scattering grace, and, rounding a granite head-land, we slowly steamed up the silent river of death. It widened a little as we went forward, but even its mile of water looked narrow enough as we crept up between the great naked walls of state and granite that shut out these dark waters from every living thing. On the right hand great, naked and monotonous capes of slate and toppling granite. On the left hand granite and slate and granite, and all silent, all new and nude, as if just fallen half finished from God's hand. One mile, two plenty of exercise for a week, we lay in bed miles, twenty miles, and only the weary wall of granite and slate; only the great massive our notes. monotony of nude and uncompleted earth. Now the walls would seem to close in before us and bar all possible advance. Then as we rounded another weary and eternal cape of overhanging granite, in its few frightened and torn trees, the dark way would open before us. And then ten, twenty, thirty miles more of silence, gloom, river of death. No sound. No sign of life is here. Summer or winter, spring time or autumo, all seasons alike, no bird, no beast, not even the amallest insect of death. I know no snot like it on the face of this earth. Our deserte, with their owls, for a cough that I ever used. horn-toads, prairie dogs and rattlesnakes, are populous with life in comparison. And yet this awill absence of all kinds of life cannot be due to the waters. They are famous for fish of the best kind. The air is certainly delicious. But all this vast river's shore is as empty of life as when "darkness was upon the face of the deep."

And no man has settled here. For nearly one hundred miles not a sign of man is seep. You seem to be a sort of Columbus, as if no man had ever been here before you. At every turn of a great granite cape these lines rhymed incessantly in my ears:

"We were the first that ever burst Upon that silent sea."

An hour past midnight and we neared the central object of the journey Cape Trinity, a granite wall of about two thousand feet, which in places literally overhangs the ship. Our captain laid the vessel closely against the monolyth, and for a moment rested there. We seemed so small. The great steamer was as a little toy, held out there in the hollow of God's hand.

No sound anywhere. No sign of life, or light, save the moon that filled the canon with her silver and lit the amber river of death with a tender and an alluring light. No lighthouse no light from the habitations of man far away on the mountains; only the stars that hung above us locked in the stony elmets of these evelasting hills.

A RIDE WITH THE NEW BRUNSWICK POST. About iwo in the morning, while the

steamer kept on bunting her way up the river of death between the quiet and lonely granite and life studies which he has given to the capes the poet and myself retired for a little | world. sleep. We had seen enough for a day, for a lifetime, indeed. But one thing yet remained. We must see the sun rise on this remarkable

wharf, and soon the bellowing of cattle and the crowing and cackling of fowl, all of which were being hurried with much noise to the vessel by the garrulous French Canadians, told us that in this part of the land elient death did not hold sway. This was the end of our journey. The vessel was to turn back here; and seeing we had but little time to stay I sprang out of my bed, and in a moment, in my rough western way, bad my clothes on ready to climb the hill on the other end of the wherf and, looking back, confront the sun. But not so my companion. He had just begun to lather his face. He had not yet even divested himself of his night gown. He had not yet even a stocking on his foot, A poet who is only twenty-four years of age and is conscious; with the rest of the world that he is really a poet, is so careful of his tollet, and takes more time to tie even a shoe string than it does for me to pitchfork on to my back a whole suit. I was impatient of his delay, turious. I pulled his ulster, which he had been wearing the night previous. although past the middle of July, right genius. on over his night gown, forced his feet into a pair of slippors drove bis tail

ger. But for all that the poet was not hap py. He was holding the collar of his ulster tightly about his neck, with both hands, stooping down low so as to conceal his pink ankles, and wondering how in the world he could ever get back to the ship and safely in

his stateroom without being seen. Suddenly there were two short sharp whistles, and looking down we saw that the noisy crowd of French peasants had melted away from the wharf and the steamer was about to start. There was nothing to do but run for it. And run we did. But a man in slippers does not make a good record. As for myself the less said of my speed with one leg the better. But alas for all our running; the ship pushed off and was soon caught in the edging pools of the amber river. "Two women grinding at a mill; one shall be taken and the other left." And that is about all that the post said as we two stood there alone shivering on the wharf. We were both left. Twenty-five miles below, by a very tortuous course, the steamer on her down trip would pull up at Ha! Ha! Bay for an hour. By taking a ten mile cut off over the mountains we could reach Ha! Bay. Butwhether before or after the steamer left remained to be seen. This course alone remained. For I submit that a poet as well as the son of a wealthy and uristocratic English rector ought not to be seen shivering too long on a river bank in such a plight. But soon sympathetic people gathered around. But the post turned his back on all and stood gazing on the rising sun, while I bargained with a dashing driver to try and head off that steamer. We climbed into a caleche, up the hill, and on we sped a dozen dogs at our heels. The poet looked straight ahead and held on to his throat with both hands as we dashed through the town and numbers at every jump. Then the poet hats. Besides the dogs had it in ribbons before it reached the ground. The driver tied up his head in a great red handkerchief and on we sped. Once on the top of the stony hill we could see the steamer miles away gliding down the great canon leaving a cloud of smoke in her course. Even river would be able to float the Great Eastern | yet we might reach in time. But whether or no we would be alive when we got there was a question; for we were being brought to a jelly on that thumping, jumping caleche.
Up hill and down that brave little Canadian pony struggled in a spirit that was beautiful to see. At last we struck level ground on the high, fertile plateau. Here were farms, cattle, happy homes. The dogs had turned back; and pretty little milk maids great day, we drew back from Tadousse, where and pretty little spotted calves dotted the lanes. I wanted to stop and talk to some of these lovely gentle peasant girls. But still for all their eyes the poet was not hapvy. He fumbled in his ulster pocket, got another bill, gave it to the driver and implored him to haste. And so once more the brave pony broke into a gallop, scattering the spotted

> JOAQUIN MILLER. Quebec Aug. 2nd, 1883.

point and was in the bay. But we made it;

and just in time. Having been up most of

the night before, and besides having had

till we reached this city, resting and writing

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONG RESS House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a save only a possible housefly that may harbor | bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, le medicine: in fact, the very best remedy

Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUT. To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.

BRET HARTE. DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN WRITER.

Bret Harte is a thoroughly American poet. He represents in a strong degree the impulsive, democratic and plain spoken element of the American people. That he is a man of brilliant wit, wide information and strong purposes is proven by the success he has achieved. He was born in Albany, N.Y., in 1838. He

inherited from his parents English, German and Hebrew blood.

In 1854 the family removed to California and in the rude mining settlements, surrounded by characters, lawless, immoral and profilgate the young man received impressions which were stamped upon his memory so forcibly that, in after years, it became an easy task to reproduce them for the public with his pen. During the first three years in California, he passed through the varying hardships and frequent changes of occupation which seem to attend invariably the earlier steps of genius.

For a time he was compositor in a printing office, then he mined for himself, with mos indifferent results. The life of a school teacher, which followed gave a new incentive to the literary tastes which had been awakened in the printing office and a year's work as express messenger threw him into continual contact with the various characters

In 1857, he returned to the compositor's case, in the office of the Golden Era of San Francisco, and it was here that a few Bohemian sketcher, rapidly dashed off, for copy, At four the steamer ground sgainst the attracted the attention of the editor, and he was assigned a place in the literary depart-

> Much of the work which came from his hand at this time bears all the marks of keen wit and pungency of expression which characterizes the articles and sketches which he has retained in the complete edition of his

> In 1863, his first sketch appeared in the east, which was followed by frequent efforts, until in 1868, he became the editor of the Overland Monthly. In 1871, he came to Boston and was connected with the Atlantic Monthly.

His "Heathen Chinee" did for him what "Thanatopsis" did for Bryant; threw him into the front rank of competitors for popular favor. "The Luck of Roating Creek." "The Outcast of Poker Firt," "Miggles," etc., sketches of California life, which he published in the Overland Monthly, established a repu-tation for him which he has admirably sustained by the brilliancy of his wit, his undeniable ability and the versatility of his

"Men must work and women weep,

So runs the world away !" But they need not weep so much if they cost me fully one thousand in Long Branch, glorious sun burst suddenly and in full splen- which cures all the painful maladies peculiar that he was at liberty to leave when he gor Newport; living proportionate; case fifty der over this amber river, which now in the few women. Sold by druggists.

M. CORPI'S PLEASANT SOJOURN AMONG GREES BRIGANDS AND HIS RANSOM.

CONSTANTINCPLE, July 19, 1883.-M. Corpi, whose capture by a cand of brigands was announced a short time ago, has at length been released upon the payment of a ransom to the amount of £1,100. He had left Constantino. ple on the first day of July to inspect a silk factory belonging to the family at a small village called Tepekloni, near Caramoussal. on the Southern shore of the Gult of Ismid. There was a piece of land in the vicinity. which he wanted to buy, and on the Thursday. afternoon he went out with the "Tchorbejse' (headman) of the village to take a last look at the ground before closing the bargain. He never dreamt of the slightest danger, for the the village, and no one during his three days' residence at the factory had mentioned the existence of brigands. He went perfectly unarmed, secure, as he thought, in the company of the Tchorbsjee. The inspection was over, and he was just lighting a cigarette preparatory to returning when he suddenly found himself surrounded by a lot of wild looking tellows armed to the teeth. He was not frightened in the least, for he knew what their game was, and felt sure that his ransom would be speedily arranged. Indeed, they were not bad fellows at all, these brigands, and he should always look back with pleasure to the few days he spent in their company.

A GENTLE BAND.

the necessity he was under of compelling his sate to communicate with his friends. No wonder those who were searching for him could gather no tidings. Their inquiries had Fortunately they allowed him to lie down for third day they reached a hill overlooking them. a small village called Nihori, siways working through the brush, with scouts thrown cut on all sides to give timely warning of the approach of any one. Here his troubles came to an end. A pleasant bivouse was arranged round a hollow tree, an old cak, the spacious interior of which made a famous resting place, This Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon and for the next eight days he did nothing but cut and sleep. He was kept well supplied with good food, fresh bread, with roust mutton, and pilaff, the pro calves and the pretty dairy maids as we flow visions being brought every day from Nihoti usually prevailing at this season, may be ar past. Far away and far below a dim line of by one of the band, who paid for them out of smoke told us the steamer had turned the the money courteously borrowed of Mr. Corpl by the Captain. They were not very communicative either as to their antecedents or their future movements, but he gathered sufficient from their conversation to know that they were all Greeks from Macedonia and the greater portion of them escaped con victs-old hands at the profession. The band is not a large one, as it is but newly formed-only eight men besides the Captain. They were all armed with Chassepot rifles and Franch cavalry revolvers.

A CHIVALBOUS CAPTAIN.

The Captain is a fine, handsome young fellow-" un beau Grec." He treated his pri soner with uniform kindness, and M Corpi was so touched by his endeavors to render his captivity comfortable that he has promised to send him a gold watch and chain as a souvenir. The men were a merry set of fellows, who sang and danced for his amusement, and but for the anxiety he knew his detention prople attended the Confederate reunion towho sang and danced for his amusement, and instead of the eleven days his captivity lasted. No threats were ever used with the view of extorting a higher ransom. The negotiations were conducted entirely between himself and the Captain, and took place in the | Stars and Stripes in a contest against England presence of the band. None of them spoke on the subject, but when the two principals had arrived at an understanding it was put to a vote whether the amount should be accepted or not. A very large sum was demanded at first, the Captain, who appeared to be well informed as to the circumstances of the Corpi family, observing, with a laugh, that each of the numerous brothers and cousins who had girl now 15 years of age, named Jennie shared in the inheritance of the two rich uroles, lately deceased, ought to contribute £1.000.

THE RELEASE.

The moment the ransom had been agreed nnor, one of the band was sent off to Ismid with a letter to a M. Kainadonoglow, a Greek resident of that town, with whom the Corpis have commercial relations. In accordance with the instructions contained therein, M. Bemetrius Corpi, one of the brothers who had been vainly endeavoring to communicate with the brigands, hurried off to Kadikioi to proours the sum demanded and the services of three trusty Crosts.

THE TRYSTING PLACE.

Quite an air of the operatio " Fra Diavolo' was thrown over the whole proceedings. Guided by the peasant the Croats marched for some four hours and a half along the plain at the head of the Bay of Iemid, until at the foot of a mountain they came across the trunk of a newly felled tree. The most perfect silence had been enjoined upon the men up to this moment, but the peasant, now opening his lungs to their fullest extent, gave utterance to a loud, shrill cry, dently a signal, as a few minutes afterward an individual whose multiplicity of arms proclaimed him at once to be one of the band made his appearance from the bush. With a brief nod in recognition of their presence the brigand asked the Croats their assurance in respect to the same, immediately set to work to light a fire. Soon after | ed new life and vigor." the smoke had commenced to curl upward a similar signal was observed at no great distance. Starting off with their new guide the Croats came to another newly felled tree. seated upon which were two other brigands. Bising at once they started off, beokoning the others to follow, and plunged into a dark ravine so thickly stocked with forest trees and undergrowth as to be almost impenetrable. Reaching the upper end of the valley another fire was lighted, and as soon as the answer to the signal was observed two of the Croats were ordered to remain, while the third, bearing the ransom, started off with brigard No. 1 for the top of the mountain. Arriving at a small hollow on the crest of the heights, the guide, taking one of the long silver mounted pistols from his belt, fired it in the air, upon which, as if by magic, M. Corpi appeared surrounded by his brigand friends. The money was gravely counted, and then M. Corpi was informed

full light looked as tawny as the desert, ti. THE MEN OF THE HILLS. REV. FATHER WALSH,

The ex-Treasurer of the American Land League—His Farewell Sermon to his Farishioners—" His Efforts in be-half of Ireland will be the Brightest Jewel in that Diadem of Giory."

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 8 .- Rev. Father Walsh, late Tressurer of the Land Lesgue in America, leaves Waterbury, Conn., for a narish in Rhode Island. The announceparish in Rhode Island. ment was made at the last Mass on last Sunday, and was received by the large congregation with many evidences of regret. Father Walsh made the announcement himself, and said that the heavy responsibilities which were placed on him as pastor he found himself unable to bear, owing to his health, which he was certain could not bear such a heavy strain many years. So he asked place was almost within a stone's throw of the bishop to give him some other parish where the duties would not be so heavy and where he would have an opportunity of a much needed rest. He had asked the bishop to place him as near as he could to Providence, B. I., where he would be near his sister and mother, so that he could comfort the latter during her declining years. "The part I took in Irish affaire," he continued, "I do not regret. The history and tradition of Ireland must be false if I have erred in the part I have taken to benefit Ireland. 1 am certain that when I stand before the judgment seat of God to answer for the deeds of my life in this world that the efforts I made in behalf of Ireland will be the brightest jewei in that diadem of glory which I expect Captain Evanghelino, the leader, was spetthe Almighty will give me as a reward for clally attentive. He regretted exceedingly my labors in this life." Father Waish concluded by asking all present to remember captive to march so much on foot, but there him in their prayers, as they would be alcould be no rest for any of them until they ways in his. During the address saveral During the address several ways in his. had reached a place from which it would be members of the congregation were forcibly affected. There never was a priest in Waterbury so beloved by the people as Father Waleh was. Bich and poor found a true all been prosecuted along the southern side and sincere friend in his noble and confiding of the Gulf of Ismid, while he and his party | nature, and the prayers and best wishes of his had worked round the head of the gulf and late parishioners go with him to his new parcrossed over to the Black Sea shore. Never | ieb. All the Catholic societies throughout | room only for a word of description, in addishould he forget the fatigues of that journey. the city held special meetings on Sunday and tion to titles and prices. Monday evenings for the purpose of getting a few hours at night, making up for him as up a testimonial to present to Father Walsh comfortable a bed as they possibly could as a mark of their appreciation of the services with leaves and ferns, the Captain cover he has rendered to the Catholics of Watering him up with his own cloak. On the bury during the years he has spent amongst

> Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Counsel for the delicate.—Those to whom the changeable temperature is a protracted period of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all the obstacles to good health. the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsy, reisxed tonsits, sore throat, swollen glazda, ordinary catamb, and bronchitis rested as soon as discovered, and every symp tom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This Olntment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully contend with influenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Rose, Aug. 9.—At the Consistory just helds the Pope appointed eight bishops for Portugal, two for France, two for Mexico, one to Columbia, one to Austrie, and eight to Italy. The Pope appointed Rav. Wm. Riordan, bishop cosdjutor of San Francisco, with the right of succession to the archbishopric, and Ray. Joseph Rademacher, bishop of Nashville. A palladium was granted Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

would be causing his friends he would not | day. Gen. Cable, in his speech, declared have minded spending a month among them that England and America can never have more than an unnatural friendship "while Americans and the purple-clad are linked by looks of steel." He hoped to live long enough to lead ex-Confederates under the

BURNED WITH A PORER. TERRIBLE STORY OF CRUEL TREATMENT AS BE-

LATED BY A SALEM GIRL.

SALEM, August 8 .- Mrs. Lucy Pyer, widow, who keeps a boarding house at No. 48 Charter street, has had in her employ e Harding, whom she took from the Little Wanderers' Home about eight years ago. It is claimed by the child that she has been persistently abused at times ever since. Her story is as follows: On Sunday last she was ordered to bring down the lamps. See thought she had brought them all, but it was found that she had left some of them, and Mrs. Pyer asked her why she had not brought them all. She replied that she had, when Mrs. Pyer struck her in the face, and taking a red hot poker from the stove hit her with that, and then caught her by the band and burned her arm in several placer, one of the marks being five inches in length and half an inch wide. At one time she stripped her entirely naked and fled her hands behind her with a clothes line and her feet with a rag to a rocking chair, and kept her there all night On Saturday last, after the burning, Jennie left the house and walked up the railroad track to the house of a lady, who brought her to the police station, where her story was told. She was kindly cared for. A warrant was issued for Mrs. Pyer's arrest, and she will be before the court to-morrow morning.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Imparts New Life and Vigor.

Dr. S. F. NEWCOMER, Greenfield, O. says:-"In the cases of several aged men who complained of forgetfulness and diginif they had brought the money, and receiving | clination to think, move or be spoken to, or harassed in any way, they told me it impart-

HOBRIBLE TRAGEDY.

BLOODY AFFRAY BETWEEN WHITE MEN AND IM-DIANS -- MUBDERS AND LYNCHINGS.

VIOTOBIA, B.C., Aug. 7.—The steamer 'Eureka' arrived here Sunday morning from the North and brings news of a horrible tragedy at Dakan Mines, near Harrisburg, Alaska. Two whisky sellers named Rennie and Martin got drunk and unconsciously exchanged cabins during the night. In dians broke into Martin's cabin, where Rennie was sleeping, and stole a bottle of whisky. As soon as the fact was discovered the whisky men started after the Indians, and in a fight with them Rennie was killed. The citizens in force then arrested three of the Indians, confining them in the guard house. During the temporary absence of the guard the Indiana procured a pistol and shot him on his return; they then fied. The report of the pistol awoke Major Givens formerly of the United States army, who rushed to the

resous and was shot and wounded. The Indians then took an axe and hacked his head to pieces, when they attempted to make good their escape, but a number of miners who had reached the scene shot one of them down and arrested another. The third escaped. The injuriated citizens constituted themselves a jury and hanged the captured Indians on the spot. The next day Colonel Barry ordered the Indians to produce the ercaped Indian, when he was quickly delivered up and promptly hanged.

EGANVILLE NEWS.

" The Forty Hours' Devotion," or adoration of the Blessed Sacrament exhibited in the Roman Catholic Church here, which commenced on last Sunday and ended on Tues day, the 7th inst., the Bev. Messrs. Byrne, Marion and Shea officiating, has been well attended throughout, the parish church being densely crowded, and hundreds receiving the Sacrament, which speaks well for the devo. tional spirit manifested by the parishioners, and is also creditable to the plous zeal of the respected and indefatigable pastor, the Rev. M. Byrne, whose attention for long years to the spiritual wants of his parish is worthy of all praise. The evidence of his zeal in the cause of the Church is shown not only in the fine appearance of the parish church and grounds, and erection of a Convent-a large and handsome stone structure—but also at Douglas by the erection of a solid stone church and a fine dwelling house and grounds -all the result of plocs perseverance, which overcame no ordinary obstacles, in a section of country comparatively young and rough, and the great majority of his parishioners being poor struggling settlers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Irish leaders de-nounce as a ppy James McDermott of Brooklyn, whose arrest in England for alleged Fenianism

NEW MUSIC.

Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, send a toll containing seven good pieces of music, with the remark that they are "seven times as good as one good piece of music," which is true enough. We have

"Picnic Polka," (60 cts.) by La Hache must be good, as the picture title represents the piculo at that supreme moment when the ice cream is being passed.

"My Philopena," (Vielliebchen mein), (40 cts.), by More, must be more than a common piece, or it wouldn't have a German name. "Redows Fantasie," (30 cts.), by Hansen, is a tasteiul German piano piece.

" Of Course," (35 cts.), Song by Rosckel, is a musical description of a pretty lovers, quarrel. "Song of the Helmet," (35 cts.), is from a

French opera. "I love you best," (35 cts.), by Wellings,

is a fine English ballad. "Gently lead us," (30 cts.), by Theophil, is a new song to the old words, 'Gently, Lord.'

POISONED AT A CHURCH FESTIVAL SIXTY-NINE PERSONS AFFECTED -ONE DEATH.

COLUMBIA, S.O., Aug. 8 .- A dispatch to the Daily Register from Camden, says: "At a fee tival given by the ladies of the Baptist church on Friday night, sixty-nine persons were seriously poisoned by eating ice-cream flavored with vanills. During the night they were attacked with violent cramps and vomiting, followed by a high fever. Such a length of time had elapsed before medical ald was summoned that antidotes proved ineffective. The symptoms resembled those of arsenical poisoning. The eldest daughter of B. Shiver died Sunday morning, and the lives of twelve other persons are in danger."



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Oircassian. 3,400 Capt J Richie.

Nova Scotian. 3,400 Capt J Richie.

Nova Scotian. 3,801 Capt W Richardson.

Hibernian. 3,400 Capt Hugh Wylle.

Caspian. 3,200 Lt B Thompson, R N R.

Austrian. 2,700 Capt D J James.

Prussian. 3,000 Capt Alex McDongall.

Scandinavian. 3,000 Capt John Parks.

Scandinavian. 3,000 Capt John Parks.

Scandinavian. 3,000 Capt John Parks.

Grecian. 4,600 Capt J G Stephen.

Buenos Ayrean. 3,800 Capt James Scott.

Corean. 4,000 Capt James Scott.

Corean. 4,000 Capt Jennes Scott.

Corean. 5,000 Capt John McDicol.

Canadian. 2,500 Capt John Brown.

Waldensian. 2,600 Capt John Brown.

Waldensian. 2,200 Capt F McGrath.

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Caspian.....Monday, July 30 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Oabin.......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00
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THE STEAMERS OF THE

Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and

Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:— Scandinavian.....About June 28 Prussian About June 30
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Austrian About July 14
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Scandinavian About July 2
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Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced surgeon carried on each

vessel.

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Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Rallway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

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For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co.. or Richard Berns. Antwerp; Roys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co.. Queenstown; Montgomere & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, O Gract Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co., Quebso; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Onicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 15 State street, Boston. Or to

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HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Eanks

Amongst the Leading Beccuseries of Life.

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

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a new-failing regreating to the confidently recommended as a new-failing regreating to the confidently fill the limit of the law that they are wonderfully efficacious in all athenia incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Bad Legs, Bad Bressts, Old Wounds.

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest; as salt into meat, if Ourse SORE THEOAT, Bronchitis, Conghe, Colds, and even ASTHEAN: For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Gont, Ehenmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, if has never been known to fail.

Both Fills and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 553 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. i.i.d., 2s. as. 6s. (d., 11s., 2s., and 33s. each; and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter



AKE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from I to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pil Rave no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b and for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON

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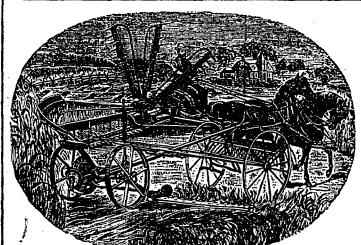
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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Linnes, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Blartheas, Chronic Dysentery, Chriefa Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pampillet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist.

now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Catile Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and cimmensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, I tensp'nful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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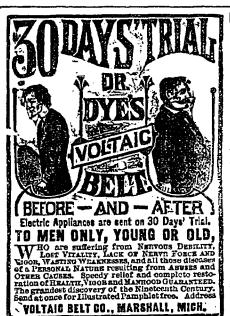
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Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either vory light or very dark colors His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 48! St. Lawrence Main street, Mont-ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England

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A NEW DISCOVERY.

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Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

EF And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

EFBEWARE or all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

EF If you cannot got the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra WELLS, DICHARDSON & CO., Barlington, Vt.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure

Fc; all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

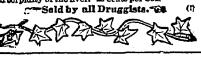
The Breatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History. EFIt revives the prooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives clasticity and draness to the stop, restores the natural lustro to the eye, and plants on the pale check of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time. Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and be, sche, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are propare at . and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, M. ls. Price of citier, St. Six bottles for 35. Sont by ms lim the form of pilis, or of lozenges, on receipt of pilis, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answer till letters of inquiry. Enclose Set stamp. Send for pa Thick.

No family should be without LYDIA B PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, billousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.



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TISE on this disease, to any superor. Bive Ex-address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Posri St., N. Y



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HOUSEHOLD USE : -- IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a

iong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET. MR. GLADSTONE ON THE POLICY OF THE GOV-ERNMENT-THE COCUPATION OF EGYPT-RE-

LATIONS WITH FRANCE-FTATE OF IRELAND. LONDON, Aug. 8-At the Lord Mayor's bacquet to the Ministers, this evening, Mr. Gladstone was greeted with prolonged cheering. He said the Government had gone to Egypt in an unselfish spirit, and desired simply to accelerate reform there. It was felt that too much haste might spoil the work. When the views of the Government in this respect were accomplished the British troops would disappear from the country. Nothing would be more grateful to every one of the ministers than the early and successful accomplishment of this grand movement towards reform in Egypt. Regarding the Tamatave affair, he said the Government had received fuller advices confirming the hope that no difficulty existed which could not be solved by a generous and honorable disposition, which should always exist, especially between France and Eng. land. He now felt even sarguinely confident that nothing would arise which would disturb their long accord. He was thankful to be able to record a great change in the condition of Ireland. The authority of the law had been reasserted there, and peace and security prevalled, the darkness of assassination effectually suppressed, and the confidence which had united their unhappy frequenters and enabled them to execute their deadly purposes has been in a large degree destroyed. Deep gratitude was due to the Almighty and secondarily to Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant, and Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary. He bc-lieved the end of the session would show a fair amount of work would be achieved. The Government hoped much in the future from the new system of grand committees.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. but do not purge. They are sure to please.

A BABY WITH A HEAD MEASURING
261 INCHES.
BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Mrs. E. C. Dickinson, of
Somerville, has a baby boy four months old, with an abnormally large head. It measures twenty-six and one-half inches in circum ference one way and twenty-four the other. The neck and body are perfectly formed, but are entirely unable to support the head or even move it. The parents are spiritualists, and do not expect the child to live many

NOTES ON INGERSOLL. *

BY BEV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT. The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoll's infidel arguments. It pleases all; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, are equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible extinguishment of the " Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months : the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Price elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

A liberal discount to the trade. A million 46 D

SUICIDE OF AN ADVOCATE AT SHER-BROOKE.

SHEBBECKE, August 7.—Mr. George H. Boriase, advocate of this city, formerly of Montreal, was missed from his home last night, and the Chief of Police, on being noti-August 4, 1883. Searching parties were at once sent out, and about 8.30 a.m. a coat, hat and cane, recognized as those of the missing man, were found on the bank of the St. Francis river near the brewery. Boats were procured, and about 3.30 p.m. the body was found in fifteen feet of water, just below the Whitcher rock. A jury was empanelled, with street, or to H. A. Elkins as foreman. They viewed the body and adjourned to the Uity Hall, where, after examining witnesses and deliberating they brought in a verdict as follows :- " The jury find that deceased, George H. Borlase, came to his death from drowning himself while in a state of temporary insanity,"

AN IRISH OPERA.

Speaking of opera, a few persons of musical taste had an opportunity the other evening to hear some selections from a new production of that class, entitled "Amergen," by a young Irish composer, Mr. Paul McSwiney. Ireland and opera are not often associated, though the operatic stage owes some of its most interesting works to two irishmen Balie and Wallace. If Mr. Mc-Swiney succeeds in finding an opening for his talent in New York, he may in time become as well known as either of these. Those who heard the selections from Amerger, rendered by the young composer himself, who possesses modesty as well as talent pronounced them highly meritorious. A similar verdict was rendered in Mr. Mc-Swiney's native city, Cork, where the opera was performed a week in succession and excited much interest, the press praising both the score and the performance quite warmly. The music is of a pleasant kind, yet not too simple to rank with compositions of what is called the higher class. It is interspersed with melodies which are certainly at least as agreeable as many that have become popular. Mr. McSwiney found his them in the same rich storehouse of Irish poetical and dramatic subjects from which his countryman Dr. Joyce obtained the crude material for his fine poeme, Delrdre and Blanid, though the composer does not go quite so tar back as the poet went. The story of bis opera is fixed at a time in the long epoch of the Danish incursions and occupation, and the chief characters are Amergen, the poet hero; Consire, the High King, and Adels, his daughter. The love of Amergen and Adela forms the chief theme and affords opportunity for some excellent passages in the score. A couple of selections from the solos may be given as indicating the quality of the libretto. One is from Amergen's love-song.

When morning is breaking.

Lear love, o'er the sky,

I mourn that on waking

My dreamland should fly;

When bright stars are shining

At midnight above,

I'm wearlly pining

For the eyes of my love.

The other is from the song of Oulmar

a soldier of fortune:-

a soldier of fortune:—
From Norland's cold and wintry shore
To soft Italia's blushing sky,
Where'er resounds the clarion's roar
Or voice of love-song—there am L
I heed not of empires' fall,
I heed not of churchmen's strife,
There's a theme for my song in maiden charms,
And war is my labor of life,
For the soldier of fortune, he feareth no foe-

man, As brave as the Teuton, as stern as the Roman, As joyous as troubadour chanting of woman, When he looks in the eyes of his own love. Young authors, whether in literature or music, always have difficulty in obtaining a first hearing, but Mr. McSwiney seems to deserve one, and it is to be hoped that he will get

THE GANG OF WRECKERS.

London, Aug. 8 .- An extraordinary number of vessels have been wrecked in the Straits of Kerton, in the Black Sea, during the past few years, and; in consequence of many suspicious circumstances, such as the wreck of vessels in calm weather and the fact that some pilots grew rapidly rich, an investigation was made by the English insurance companies who had paid indemnities amounting to many million roubles. It was learned that a pilot named Francisco was at the bead of a band of Engliab, Italiar, Greek and Russian pirates, who made a living by disesters on the coast. They were in collusion with the pilots, and charged huge sums for assisting the vessels the pilots auffered to go ashore. In less than two years fifty stranded versels had recourse to assistsuce of the pilot salvors. It is said that some Government officials are compromised.

THE CANON BERNARD TRIAL.

Tournal, Aug. 8 .- In the trial of Canon Bernard, charged with abstracting securities representing several million france from the Episcopal Palace, to-day, the counsel for the defendant declared that his client had documents from the Pope empowering him to take such measures as he deemed best to conceal the matter. He could not have supposed that such an order meant that he was only to conceal it in Tournal. Bernard had been made the scapegoat for Bishop Rousseaux, who wrote to him, while in New York, virtually ordering him to conceal the funds. Rousseaux believed that he could avoid meeting the claims of Dumont, a former bishop, by sending the funds beyond the reach of judicial power. Had he been successful he would have indemnified Bernard, who merely attempted an evasion of the civil law and had not committed a orime. The case caused a very painful feeling in religious circles.

THE SLAYER OF CAREY.

London, Aug. 8.—Captain Phelan, of Kansas City, the man supposed to be identical with O'Donnell, the slayer of James Carey, is at present sojourning at Cork, and, there-fore could not have committed the murder.

Referring to the cable despatch stating that papers of American oitizenship, dated Toron to, November, 1876, were found on O'Donnell at Cape Town, the Clerk of the Peace at Toronto says that no person named Patrick O'Donnell was ever naturelized in Toronto. A lengthy examination by the United States Consulate at Toronto failed to reveal any days. This is believed to be the largest head trace of O'Donnell's having taken out papers of a baby ever known. there.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Benewer." \$1.

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BATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN-Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return. \$90. An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess carried on each steamer. For Freight or other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping Co., 21 Water street; in Quebec to HY. H. SEWELL, Local Manager, St. Peter

General Manager. 49 C Custom House Square, Montreal.

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The Three Highest Prizes Amount to

200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,600 Florins,

Any bonds not drawing one of the above Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the lst of September, and every Bond bought of us on or before the lit of September, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters and including Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing.

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tion address:

Vital Questions!!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops !"

· CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent phy

: Boaiola "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to ours all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and allments

peculiar to Women". "And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically 'Buchu.' Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigection, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc.," and they will tell you:
"Mandrake! or Dandelion!" mides

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable And compounded into Hop. Bitters, such a





CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles includent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizaginess, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after cating. Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarks able success has been shown in curing

Headsche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured.

Ache they would be almost priceless to these who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and thosay who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Carter's Little Liver 1 libs are very small and very casty to take. One or two pills makes does. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 loads by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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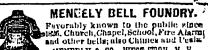
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County Terrebonne, two Female School
Teachers capable of teaching French and English. Address, JOHN JOS. CAREY, Sec.-Treas.

A CHERLENCED TEACHER—
Qualified to teach English, French, Lattre
and Greek, desires position in city or country
school, and holding a first-class Model School
Diploma for the Province of Queloc. For particulars apply to Rev. J. J. Salmon, Point St.
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EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will
continue to weaken their systems by the use of
the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the
Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and
strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialities ManufacTURING CO., Montreal. Price 35c. 51 tr

WANTED.—A Lady with a of first-class education in both languages and several years experience in teaching, would like a good school. Highest references. Address this Office.

DR. J. L LEPROHON.

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New York

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
Superior Court. No. 1511. Notice is given;
that Catherine Muilins, wife of James Murney,
manufacturer of leather, of the City of Montreal, said District, has instituted an action for
separation of property against her husband.
Montreal, 14th July, 1888.
ARTHUR DESJARDINS,
525 Attorney for Plainting.

PROVINCE ()F QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Pame Rebeccs Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of this Superior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintiff, and, the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. Am action en separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

KERR & CARTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 17th July, 1883.

WANTED for a Priest's House widdle-aged man. Aprly at this office. 50

Our bicycle has reached China, and her natives are astonished.

FLIES AND BUGS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 14. There was a long debate characterised by much obstruction on the part of Irish members in the Commons last night, on a vote for legal expenses inourred in the recent oriminal prosecutions in Ireland. Mr. Harrington alleged that Myles Joyce who was executed for participating in the murder of the Joyce family, was judicially murdered despite the fact that evidence of his innocence was accessible to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Callan declared the Government could have brought the Phoenix Barkmurderers to justice without the evidence of Carey, but that Harcourt contrived to have Carey accepted to connect the Irlsh members of Parliament with the zaurdats. Mr. Parnell repeated his charge of party packing in Ireland, and the reckless desire of the Government to procure convictions and strike terror among the people by a tyrannical use of

secret inquiry. Mr. Porter, Attorney General for Ireland, gald that as long as atrocities in Ireland went unpunished, the means of enquiry allowed by law would be used without shrinking. When Mr. Harrington charged Lord Spencer with having Joyce hanged, although innocent, he was called to order and then modified his statement as mentioned. Mr. Healey was also called to order for using violent language against the officers of the Crown. Mr. Parnell, as a protest against the conduct of the Government, moved that the amount of money provided for in appropriation be re duced. The motion was defeated by 24 to 93.

THE CATHOLICS OF NOVA SCOTIA. The Moniteur Acadien says that several churches are in course of construction in the diocese of Halifex. A church is being built at the flourishing city of Yarmouth. The large wooden church at Church Point, Clare, county of Digby, is too small, and is to be replaced by a brick edifice costing \$30,000. The brick is being made by the local invabitants, who will assist in the work of construction. Another church is in course of construction at Eel Brook, which will be finished by next September. It is also said that a new church will be built at Iles. Il will thus be meen that the Catholic Church is doing well in the county of Yarmouth.

THE NINTH GENERAL CONVENTION . OF THE "AMERICAN ST. OEOILIA SOCIETY"

will, as previously announced, be held on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of August in Cleveland, Ohlo. The general programme is as follows:

On Tuesday, August 21st, at 9 a.m., official reception of the choirs and gueste in the 4 Father Mathew Hall," and general rehearsal. At 8 p.m., first production (concert) by the choirs of

St. Procop's Church, Cleveland, O.; St. Joseph's Church, Cleveland, O ; Bt. Stephen's Church, Cleveland, O.; St. Poter's Church, Cleveland, O.; St. Mary's Church, Cleveland, O.; St. Mary's Seminary choir, Cleveland, O.; Br Joseph's Church, Detroit, Mich.; St John's Thurch, Defiance, O.; St. Pau's Church, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Banediction in St. Peter's Ohurch.

On Wednesday, August 22nd, a Bequiem Mass will be said at eight o'clock for the demeased members of the society, in St. Joseph's Church. At 10 a.m., Pontifical High Mass in the same church. The sermon in English will be preached by the Bight Rev. R. Gilmour, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland. At three colock in the afternoon, meeting of the sccolety members, in " Father Mathew Hall." At 8 p.m., the second Concert and Benediction will be given in St. Mary's Church.

Thursday, August 23-, at 8 a.m., High Mass in St. Perris Curch. Ten s.m., Pontifical High Mass St. Peter's Church; mermon by the River R. v. M. Marty, D.D.. Bishop of Yankson, Danota. In conclusion, Benediction and Te Deum.

The following Masses will be Requiem, Gregorian chant, and the Missa Ascendo ad Patrem," by Palestrine, on Wedneeday. The Missa " in honorem St. Caeciliae" by J. Singenberger, and the Missa choralis in Lestis dunlicibus, on Thursday

The members of the Society, and all taking an interest in Ecclesisatical music, are hereby cordially invited to be present on this occa-

Free quarters may be secured by applying to the Rev. F. Westerholt. 116 Dodge street. Cleveland, O. Those preferring a hotel will receive reduced rates by informing Rev. F. Westerholf, No. 116 Dodge street, Cleveland, O.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE FATHER O'HAGABTY.

The inneral obsequies of the Rev. W O'Hagarty, P.P., V.F., Camus and Cionleigh, Abook place on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, and was presided over by his Lordship, the Right Rav. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry. The following clergymen attended the func-tial:—The Rav. Hugh O'Hagan, Derry; the Bev. Father McFaul, P.P., Waterside, Derry; the Rev. Father McKay, Waterside; the Rev. Father Martir, P.P., St. Johnston; Bev. Father McMenamir, P.P., Stranorlar, and many others The Rev. Charles O'Hagerty, Toronto, Secretary to Bishop Lynch, was one of the chief mourners. The solemn office commenced at 11 o'clock at Murlog, the chanters being the Rev. Patrick McKenna and the Rev. Charles O'Hagariy. The Bishop presided during the office. The Ecquiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Charles O'Hagarty, Father Loughrey and Father McKenna acsisting. The body, encased in a beautifully mounted and polished oak coffin, was then taken to the hearse, which then proceeded to Etrabane, followed by nearly a hundred cars. and certiages. The funeral was attended by a number of magistrates and members of the medical profession, whilst many persons had travelled a considerable distance in order that they might be present. On the way to Strabane the roads were line; with persons surfices to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. On the arrival of the funeral cortege at Strabane chapel, the - Bishop performed the ceremonies of the grave. The remains of the deceased clergyman were consigned to their last resting Father McHugb, Father McCafferty, and Father Brown .- Derry Journal.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT Loans decrease, \$220,900; circulation ditte, \$191,000; specie increase, \$461,700; legals ditto, \$9,500; deposit;, \$1,535,600; reserve,

PAPAL CONFERENCE AT BOME. London, Aug. 13 -The chief prelates of the Boman Catholic Church in Europe and ville, Ky; and others in Toronto, Canade, America will assemble at the Vatican in November next. The Pope desires to consult as to the means of maintaining friendly: relations with all the Powers.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 13 .- It is stated that before holding a conference with American archbishops in Rome a preliminary council Continued from First page. A BRITISH SPY.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPINATORS—HOW THEY WERE BETRAYED BY JAMES MCDERMOTT. BROOKLYN, Aug. 13.-The Eagle publishes what it claims to be an official history of James McDermott's connection with the Fenian Brotherhood, his betrayal of the dynamite conspirators, &c. It says McDer-mott learned that Dr. Gallagher and his brother were going to England to blow up buildings, and followed them, having first obtained a letter from O'Donovan Rossa authorizing him to correspond for his paper. In Dublin McDermott sought Mrs. Cody, who supplied food to the Phœnix Park murderers, and by lavish use of money, wormed from her the names of the persons who paid her for supplying food to the assassins. She only saw his true nature when she learned of the arrest of the parties whose names she gave him. Featherstone, Rossa's accredited agent, was then in Cork and Mo-Dermott did not succeed in entrapping O'Malley. McDermott convinced Featherstone that he was not a spy, and became quite intimate with him, although O'Malley warned him repeatedly. At a meeting of the dynamiters McDermott made a blazing speech, and proposed to poison Captain Plunkett, resident magistrate for Cork. That night the plans for the Liverpool explosions were decided on. Next day McDermott left for London and met O'Connor under the name of Dalton. The day after his arrival at London, Sir W. V. Harcourt stated in Par-liament that he had been offered information for £10,000 of numerous plots for the destruction of public buildings. McDermott showed Dalton all the public buildings, and he is the personage who gesticulated so violently in the company of Dalton opposite Westminster Palace. It was decided by Mc-Dermott and Featherstone that a box of nitrogiveerine should be brought to Liverpool by Deasy. Deasy was warned not to take any ture of Flansgan and the conviction of him and Dessy. That night McDermott got drunk in Cork, and O'Malley got possession of his notc-book. Following the arrests of Deasy and Flanagan came the capture of Featherstone, O'Herlihy, Carmody and Morgan. The night of the arrest McDermott disguised himself as a minister and urged O'Mailey to fly with him, but the latter knew this would be the signal for his arrest and declined. When Featherstone was arrested ha saw he had been duped by McDermott. The conspirators also learned that McDermott was a witness at a secret enquiry when the Cork conspirators were held for treason. They tried to induce him to return to Oork for the purpose of killing him, but he escaped to France. On returning to the United States several attempts were made to kill him, but they failed.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having 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, Ostarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noras 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

The Rev. Fathers Agnew and Wright, mincionaries from Scotland, who have been sent by the Blehop of Galloway to ask the Catholics of Canada and the United States to assist the poor and small Catholic congregations in many of the cities and towns of Scotland to build Catholic schoole, have arrived in Boston from Canada. The condition of the Iron \$1.90 to 2.00; Hoop and Bands \$2.50; build Catholic schools, have arrived in Boston from Canada. The condition of the Catholics in many of the Scotch towns is described by the Bishop as very deplorable indeed, inasmuch as being few in numbers and poor they cannot, unaided, establish schools, and such a change in the school law is threatened as will render it impossible for them to maintain Catholic Echools hereafter where none are established within the next years The Bishop fears that in the districts which remain unprovided with Catholic schools, the

faith will assuredly disappear.

Father Wright has spent some time in Hallfax and Cape Breton, and the States, where he was received with the greatest kindness and courtesy by people of all classes, Protestants as well as Catholice, and his appeal on behalf of the destitute, in whose

cause he labors, was liberally responded to.
Bishop McLachlan says: The question before me, as a pastor of soule, is really, whether in many districts of the diocese our holy faith is to continue and flourish, or else to perish utterly; whether in these districts the souls of the present and future generations of children are to be irretrievably lost, or to be saved. Issues like these may well fill me and my clergy with dread and auxiety. Allow me to add, in the words of our Divine Masterfor Whom and in Whose name I ask your help,-" It is not the will of your Father who is in Heaven that one of these little ones should perish,"-MATT. xviii. 14.

ALWAYS AS SURE AS SUNSHINE.

On Tuesday, July 10th, the (158th) Draw.

ing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, Gen'is G T Beauregard of La, and Jubal A Early of Va, (whose integrity and veracity are unassailable), had, as usual, the entire management, and announce over their own signatures the result. Ticket No 37,348 drew the first capital prize—Lieut Josiah Chance (a good name, by the way to win), of place in a grave where already are buried the US Army, at Fort A, Lincoln, Dak, drew \$30,000, twc-fifths, at cost of \$2, and he was paid by the Bismarck National Bank; per M, \$20 to 22; soft do \$16; basswood, Messrs A T De Baun & Co, of Cafro, \$18 to 20; blackwalnut, 1st and 2nd \$100 to Messrs A T De Baun & Co, of Cairo, Illinoie, took another \$15,000, costing \$1; Messrs Gus Botte, of Cairo, Ill, and A B Gibcon, of Carmi, Ill, another \$1 worth, or \$15,-Ticket No. 95,297 drew the second prize of \$25,000, and one fifth, or \$5,000, went to Theodore Voigt, 25 Avery street, Boston, Mass; nanother to J T Moore, of Burgin, Ky, through the Farmers' National Bank, Dan-Gsinesville, Texas, and elsewhere. Ticket held by Mr Chas D Thompsor, of No. 22 brl. New Cape Breton herrings are quoted East 14th atree, New York city. Any one at \$6 to 6.50 per brl. No. 1 green cod has applying to M A Dauphie, New Orleans, La. No. 6,763 drew the third prise of \$10,000, can hear all about the honest workings of this institution; which gives \$1,000,000 to the will most likely be held in Baltimore. The Charity Hospial of New Orleans alone, and Pope has invited each religious order of the has distributed intilions of dollars. The next Olis—God oil is dult and easy. Linesed The States to send delegates to a noon-farming takes place Tuesday, oil is quiet and steady. Cod liver oil has delegated to a noon-farming takes place. Tuesday, oil is quiet and steady. Cod liver oil has delegated to a noon-farming takes place. Tuesday, oil is quiet and steady. Cod liver oil has delegated to a noon-farming takes place.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHESS OFFICE, Tumeday, August 14, 1883.

Yesterday afternoon in New York the failure of Cooll, Ward & Co, was announced, with liabilities understood to be under \$60,000. The Vanderbilt system now consists of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, 450 miles, quadruple track; Lake Shore, 550 miles, double track; Canada Southern and Michigan Central, 550 miles, double track; North-Wectern, 4,500 miles; Nickle Plate, 550 miles, or a full 6,600 miles of double and quadruple track.

In the money market rates of discount are per cent. Sterling Exchange is nominal at Australian ranges from 18c for common up 81 to 85 prem. for 60-day bills between to 30c for extra superior. Canadian wools prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York are down at par to 1-16 prem.

The local stock market to-day was dull but steadier. There are parties in the market who look for a reaction in favor of the New York and Chicago were bulls." stronger

Stock Sales .- 27 Montreal 197; 27 do 1974; 50 Commerce 1321; 50 do 132; 100 Northwest 52s; 50 Canada Pacific 531; 25 do 54; 100 Gas 174. As compared with the opening, prices of

stocks in New York at 1.40 p.m. were stronger and 1 to 21 higher. Western Union sold at 76%. St. Paul & Manitoba was 1 per cent higher at 107, and Canada Pacific was 13 better at 551. Money ruled steady at 4 per

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The conditions governing the trade of this was consigned, but before he left McDermott gave him a note to Flanagan signed with the confidence of a large distribution of merchandise during the fall months. The great failures in the States have not shaken the confidence of a large distribution of merchandise during the fall months. city are all favorable for a large distribution Featherstone's name, stating, "This is Deasy, a good mar, and a person who brings you nitre-glycerine." Deasy was arrested on his arrival, and the note led to the capolal dissaters have inspired Montreal mercantilers with a due appreciation of the necessity of regulating business transactions on a cash or shorter credit system, only good will rcsult. As it is, the banks, which are very numerous, are too ready in their eager compe titions to carry forward and assist men who are not capable of sustaining and engineering important business ventures. The fine weather of late has greatly improved the arpearance of the crops, about which there is now little cause for anxiety.

> GROCERIES.—Sugar is steady, and there is a very good demand. In molasses, we hear of sales of Barbadoes aggregating about 400 puncheons at 44c, and we quote 44c to 46c. In fruit, Valencia raising are attracting more attention at present low prices, sales being reported at 410 to 51c. Currents are firm at 65 to 64c. The tea market shows no feature and prices are unchanged. Sugar refiners are sold up very closely, and the demand continues good. Low grade yellows are very scarce. Yellows range from 630 to 80. Granulated is barely steady at 81c to 9c, with some inferior quality offering for less. Nova Scotia whites have been active at 61c to 8c. Syrup.—The demand for this article has been more active, and a large movement has taken place at steady prices. We quote 310 to 50

as to quality. IRON AND HARDWARE. - The demand is hand-te-mouth one. Bars are 1s 6d per ton bigher, and arenow quoted fo b Liverpool at £6 63 6d per ton. In Canada plates there has been a rather limited movement at \$3 20 for good brands. Tin plates are quiet at \$5.25 for I O charcoal and \$4 40 for I O coke. Tin and copper are unchanged. In general hardsteady. Out nalis are quoted at \$3 per keg | \$120; one bay pony for \$95; one brown for 3 inch and upwards at 4 months and 10c | per keg off for cash. Window glass is steady at | 1,200 lbs., for \$152 50. Sheets \$2 75; Tin Plates, Charcoal, I C \$5 00 to 525; do Cokes \$4 40; Canada Plates, Penn., \$3 10 to 3 20; Ingot Tir, staits' 231c; do Lamb and flag, 241c; Ingot Copper, Beaver 18c; do Montane, etc, 171c to 171c; Lead

LEATHER .- As orders for boots and shoes are coming in somewhat slowly at the factories there is not much change to note in the leather market, which is quiet. Nearly all buyers who make their appearance seem to know exactly what they want, and will not be tampted to operate beyond original intentions, especially as the offering enables them to fill their wants without exertion. Business has not reached any greater volume, and is about equally divided all through the list. Inducements to buy are not made pressingly. Dealers generally expect the month to close on a better market, and anticipate that manufacturers will shortly begin to cut up more freely. We quote: No. 1, B. A, 25c to 26c; do No. 2, B. A., 23c to 24c; do, No. 3, 20c to 21c; China, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 46c to 48c rough belting hide, 32c to 34c; harness, 25c to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c; do grained, 35c to 36c; do Scotch grained 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 164c; pebbled, 124c to 16c; aplits, ordinary to choice, 22c to 30c; do under juniors 16c to 19c.

LUMBER. -The stock on hand in the yards is ample of most kinds, although there is a slight scarcity of good sound birch and ash. The distribution is fair for the season, and, if not so free as last year, is of satisfactory extent. Buyers handle about the usus quantity, and there is no special feature in the situation. Prices are steady. We quote:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd, \$22 to 25; do shipping culls, \$15 to 17; apruce, per M, \$12 to 14; do culls, \$9 110; do lat \$100 to 120; do culls \$60 to 65; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; elm, soft, \$16 to 18; do rock, \$25 to 30; ceder, round, per foot, 60 to 160; do flat,

Fig. —A quiet tone prevails in this market in which no practical change has occurred. The demand is moderate. New Gaspe dry cod has sold at \$5.50 to 5.75 per quintal. British Columbia salmon is steady at \$15.50 to 16.50, and North Shore at \$17.50 to \$18 per at \$6 to 6.50 per brl. No. 1 green ood has sold at \$6, and No. 2 at \$5 per bil. White-fish is quoted lower at \$5 to 5 25; and trout steady at \$5 to 5.25 per half brl. Mixed concless fish is unchanged at 50 to 51 per 1b. Oils-Ood oil is duil and easy. Lincoed

Finance and Commerce seed and Olive have sold at former rates. We quote Seal, steam refined 720 to 7210, do pale 65c to 6710, do straw 60c to 621c, Cod, Newfoundland 6cfc, do Gospe 600 to 62fc, do Halifax 571c to 60c, Linssed, boiled 571c to 60c do raw 55c to 571c, cod liver 1 30 to 1 40, cottonseed, best per wine gal. 6710 to 70c, do inferior 60c to 65c, olive oil 1 00 to 1 10. Petroleum-Without quotable change in price is somewhat firmer in tone, owing to the stiffer views obtaining at the refineries. The trade here is quiet and for consumptive

purposes. We quote car lots 15c, broken lots

15%, and single barrels 160 to 17c. Wool-The market for the better descriptions of foreign wools is firm and a trifle more satisfactory to sellers who have the stock well in hand. The movement has been fair for the season. Ordinary Cape is quoted 61 to 8 per cent., and of call loans 5 to 51 at 171c to 181c, and superior light at 211c. banks, 82 prem. cash over the counter, 95 to are quiet. A supers quoted at 30c to 33c, and B at 25c to 26 c. Black wool unchanged at 240 to 25c.

Salt,-The market has not shown any change either in form or in the volume of business. Purchases are made in a hand to mouth manner, while prices are fairly steady. We quote: Factory filled, per bag \$1 15 to 1 30; tens 48c to 50; elevens 45c to 46; half bags 65c to 67½; quarters 37½0 to 40; Higgins' eureka, per sack \$2 40; do half sack \$1 20; do quarters 60c; Ashton's per sack \$2 40; do quarters 60c.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL, AUG. 14. Pork and lard are easier. Business was of a limited nature at within quotations. Large lots would probably be shaded. The egg market was steady at 17c to 18c as to quality, sales being made to-day at the latter figure. Ashes were firm at \$5 per 100 lbs. for pote.

Mess pork, Western per brl. \$17 00 to 17 50,

Hams, city oured per lb. 14c to 14c, 15cd in

palls per lb. 12c to 12c, backling lb. 12c to 14c. Butter-Market very gail. We quote nominally, cresmery 18c to 20c, Townships 16c to 17c, and Western 13 to 14dc. Cheese -As might have been expected there was no desire to open negotiations to-day, buyers in most cases anticipating lower prices, with the situation in consequence greatly nominal. The tone is very weak and the market is about \c. lower at 8\frac{1}{2}c to 9\frac{1}{4}c. Canada red winter wheat \$1 20 to 1 21, do No 2 white winter \$1 15; spring wheat \$1 16 corn 61c to 62c; pease 98c to \$1 00; oats 34c to 354c; rye 68c to 70c; barley nominal. Ocean freights remain firm. In flour there is a very steady market for the leading brand of fresh ground. Superior was sold this efter noon at \$5.35. Sales were reported of 150 bris superior at \$5.30, 150 bris superfine at \$4 45, and 250 Ontario bags (with boge) at Flour Inspection .- Statement of flour in

spected for week ending 11th August (L A Boyer, Inspector) :- Superior extra 6,666 bris extra superfine 2,122; Spring extra 1,223 superfine 124; fine 201; middlings 2; rejected ; sour 224 ; total 10,567.

The following barges left Kingston or Saturday for this port laden with 95,325 bushels corn :- Alfred, 13,100 bushels ; Keneas, 22,000 bushels; Eagle, 18,380 bushels Duluth, 19,500 bushels; A, 9,745 bushels Arthur, 12,500 bushels.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Mr. Kimball, of the Montreal Horse Exchange, sold one pair of bay horses to Mr. Hazard, of Bhode Island, for \$450. A number of Exmore ponies and first-class horses will be sold by auction at the Exchange this (Tuesday) afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. Mr. Maguire, of the College afreet market. has just received information that 17 horses were shipped on the SS. "Corean," of the Al lan Line, on the 9th inst, belonging to Mr. G W. Bayler, of Melbourne stock farm, Washington, Ill. A number of horses will arrive toware there has been a fair distribution of both day on the SS. "Lucerne." Mr. Maguire sold heavy and shelf goods, quotations remaining one horse, 9. years old, weight 1,400 lbs., for 1,200 lbs., for \$152 50.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The continuance of large shipments of cattle from the Atlantic seaboard has produced a decidedly weaker feeling in the English markets, as indicated by cable advices from Glasgow, published by us a few days since. Liverpool and London cables also report a decline of 1d to 1d per lb, good Canadian steers being quoted down to 8d per lb in both markets. Sheep remain steady in Liverpool, London and Glasgow at 9d. A large purchase of cattie has just been made by Mr. F. R. Lingham in the American market, involving a cost of about half a million dollars. Mr. James Mc-Shane, Jr., M.P.P., bas chartered the Lerland Line steamers for the month of September with a carrying capacity of 4,000 head of cattle, the cattle to be purchased by Mr. Mc-Shane in Chicago. There were shipped from Montreal and United States ports during the past week 7,035 head of cattle and 13,068 sheep, which show an increase of 3,260 sheep, and a decrease of 661 cattle, as compared with those of the week previous.

The following were the shipments of cattle and sheep from Montreal during the past week :--

	Cattle.	Sheep.
. Cynthis, Glasgow	365	••••
Manitoba, Glargow	283	
Lake Huron, Liverpool		1,965
Anjerhead, Liverpool	176	1,169
Hanoverian, Liverpool	223	853
Ontario, Liverpool	. 151	1,471
Lauderdale, London	173	1,307
Scotland, London	229	1,603
Aviona, London		1,500
York City, London		1,250
Gelsland, Bristol	••••	1,050
Total	2,494	12,168

A GREAT INSTITUTION.

The surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, operating from their different offices, Montreal Toronto, Detroit, Mich and Winnipeg, Man., are treating more patients suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Asthme, Catarrh, Catarrhai Deafness, than any other institution in the world. We will treat no case we think incurable. We can help every case and cure the majority we undertake to treat if patients will strictly follow our directions. use of cold inhalations conveyed to the dis eased parts by the Spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, exaide surgeon of the French army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment. we are ouring thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Write enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references.

Address International Throat and Lung Institute,

173 Ohurch street, Toronto, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, P.Q. 81 Lafayette ave., Detroit, Mich., or 106 Alexander street, Winnipeg, Man. 898, 895, 897 ED 899 NOTRE DAME ST.

BIRTH.

BURGESS—On Sunday, the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Edward W. Burgess was delivered of a son. 32 2 CLORAN.—At No. 152 Lusignan street, on Sunday, the 5th inst., the wife of H. J. Cloran of a son. 30 2

SULLIVAN.—In this city, on the 6th instant, Bridget O'Connor, aged 30 years, beloved wife of Patrick Sullivan.

GAFFNEY—At his residence, No. 207 Ottawa street, after a long and paintil illness, Bartholomew Gaffney, aged 43 years and six months. months. Brooklyn, N.Y., Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy. 821

PARADIS.—Drowned at Yamaska, P. Q., on the 8th instant, Emile and Eugene, aged 18 and 20 years respectively, sons of Hercule Faradis, Chief of Police. FOX-At the Hotel Dieu, on the 8th inst., Catherine Boland, beloved wife of James Fox, aged 45 years, native of County Limerick, Ireland.

BARRY.—In this city, on the 11th instant, Thomas Frederick, youngest son of C. A. Barry, and grand-son of Thomas Barry, Collector of Customs Richmond Station, Quebec. 361 MOORE—On the 12th inst., Ellen Grace, second daughter of James T. Moore, aged 1 year and 11 months.

CARTY.—At Quebec, on Friday, the 9th inst., Catherine Trihey, wife of Denis Carty, and sister-in-law of Mr. J. B. Lane, of THE Post.

ACENTS WANTED!

THE POLLOWING BOOKS

Teaching Truth. Bibles, Prayer Books. Glories of Mary. Life of Christ. Faith of Our Fathers. Life of the Blessed Virgin.

Lives of the Saints (Illustrated). Life of O'Connell. History of Ireland.

Glories of Ireland. Household Book of Irish Elomence.

The Irish National Library. Moore's Poetical Works. Speeches from the Dock. New Ireland.

Ireland of To-Day. Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures.

Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them. Treasure of Pieus Souls.

MONTREAL.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS

CARSLEYS

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. Ladles Requiring Baby Linen should Visit Carsley's

Baby Linen Department.

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED IN PRICE.

INFANTS' MUSLIN DRESSES Beautifully Embroidered FROM 75c.

INFANTS' CHRISTENING ROBES, New Style. FROM \$1.50.

INFANTS' CASHMERE CLOARS, Trimmed, Quilted Satin FROM \$1.75.

INFANTS' CASHMERE CLOAKS. Richly Embroidered in New Designs FROM \$3.50.

S. CARSLEY'S

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1. 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malleious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Faid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Managor \$1,363,300

Pald to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President. 463,900

Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President. 125,100

Paid to New Crleans National Bank, S. A. Baldwin, President. 88,550

Paid to Union National Bank, S. 64,50

Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President. 30,600

Paid to Germania National Bank, Chas Palfrey, Cashier. 37,000

Cashier. 37,000

Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier. Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier. 13,150

Cashier.... Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos.

13,150

8,200

Mitchell, Cashier..... Total paid as above.

Paid in sums of under \$1,003 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States... 2,627,410

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

TE CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 Tickets only \$5. Sheres in proportion.



Louisiana State Lottery Company,

"We do hereby cerify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Eumber Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASSI., AT NEW ORLEANS TURSDAY, September 11th, 1883-160th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000. 100.000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES. CAPITAL PRIZE......\$75,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 1967 Prizes, amounting to......\$265.500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New

Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to M. A. DAUPGIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, 14 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

PARTNERSHIP.

I have admitted F. X. Major as partner in my firm. The business will be carried on under the name and style of E. CINQ-MARS & CO.
E. UNQ-MARS. NOTICE.

In announcing the above partnership we beg to inform our friends and the public in general that we have marked down our entire Stock at an enormous reduction in order to make room for our New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. OINQ-MARS & CO...

Dry Goods Merchants,

308 Notre Dame Street West.

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