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IRELAND IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT! THE LAND WAR

London, May 31.—Mr. Sexton, addressing his constituents, said the land movement was a land act from a reluctant and ignorant legislature. He doubted whether the relations of England and the United States were so friendly that it was advisable for the former to try and embitter them still further. The Irish party felt it their duty to meet every proposal of the Repeal bill with stern opposition. There were no splits in that party. The triumph of the land movement in a year or two was certain. It was never more necessary than now to rally round Mr. Parnell, who had been assailed because he wrote a wise letter from Kilmalsham to put a stop to evictions, and the outrages resulting therefrom.

Frank O'Donnell is speaking in Cumberland, England, against Coercion. Parnell is resting in England. Dillon is in Dublin consulting with the Ladies' Land League and arranging for the protection of the evicted and similar matters. A strong feeling has been developed in Ireland against any split in the Parliamentary party. Last week 600 emigrants left Limerick for the United States. The Ulster Daily Examiner says that the landlords in the North are pushing hard for the rent due, and especially the arrears. They have for some weeks had their bailiffs and agents exceedingly busy. It repeats its advice to the tenants to stand firm. It says:—Agents, sub-agents, clerks, and bailiffs are daily calling on the tenantry in this neighborhood, and especially in Derry, and using all manner of threats to compel payment. We are not at all surprised that these gentlemen should act in this way. Any other course would be at variance with the custom which is to them a second nature. Their rents they want, and their rents their full rates—they must have, no matter that their tenants cannot lay past a shilling after their own immediate wants are supplied. We should expect at the present time, when the tenure of landed proprietors in Ireland is little better than on sufferance, that they should show as conciliatory and as accommodating a disposition as possible. Generosity could not be expected, but motives of prudence and caution might be expected from men who have had so lengthened a training in the school of selfishness. We hope, (continues the Examiner), that no tenants will yield to landlord threats at the present time."

determination to deal fairly with all concerned. London, June 5.—Michael Davitt has published a reply to the pamphlet of Arnold Foster attacking the Land League in which he denounces emphatically that the League had any hand in the Clonsilla explosion, or that the Fenians as a body knew anything of or planned the outrage. London, June 5.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Waterford moved for correspondence in connection with the recent release of suspects. He condemned the action of the Government in coming to terms with Mr. Parnell and other Land Leaguers. Earl Cowper deprecated the release of the "suspect" members of Parliament, and regretted that the subject of arrears of rent was taken up with the general question. The Marquis of Salisbury said the Government granted conciliatory measures in a way that led to the belief that the measures were extorted by crime. The House of Commons this evening passed the first clause of the Repeal bill by 227 to 39. Several Irish members expressed a wish that Special Courts be precluded from trying prisoners for treason in consequence of words spoken or written in foreign lands. Mr. Healy moved that no person be tried for treason committed outside of Ireland. Rejected. Mr. Cowen contended that the suspension of trial by jury would demoralize the people and judges. Sir Wm. Harcourt insisted that British subjects who in America or elsewhere counselled the invasion of England or committed treasonable acts, ought on coming within the jurisdiction of England, to be made amenable for such acts. The House by a vote of 128 to 27 endorsed Sir W. Harcourt's views. Mr. Parnell denied that the Irish people sympathized with crime. The Phoenix Park murders, he said, produced a desire to assist in the enforcement of the law, but that feeling disappeared when the Repeal bill was introduced. The bill would tend to increase outrages. The second clause, providing for appeal from special courts to a court of criminal appeal, was adopted unanimously. London, June 6.—In the House last night Sir W. Harcourt consented to insert in the Repeal bill provisions for assuring prompt trial and causing that judges for special courts be selected by ballot instead of being appointed, and obliging judges to state the reason for conviction in open court. London, June 6.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir William Harcourt stated that if there were only one reader of O'Donnell's paper, the Crimo Prevention Act would necessarily deal with him. The statement provoked an irreverent demonstration from the Irish benches. Mr. Healy taunted Sir William Harcourt with deserting Russia for his own purposes. He said Russia's paper would have been dead three months ago if Sir William Harcourt would refrain from making attacks. He said Russia was as necessary to Sir William Harcourt as Sir William Harcourt was to Russia. The House laughed heartily, and Sir Wm. Harcourt showed how badly he had been hit by his sly demeanor on the Treasury bench.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS! THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE THE SOUDAN DISTURBANCE ARABI BEY DEFIANT!

Berlin, June 3.—The conference of the Powers on the Egyptian question will probably assemble on Tuesday. Cairo, June 3.—It is reported that All Sadek, Minister of Finance, has become insane owing to fear of violence from his colleagues. Disturbing rumors from Soudan are not confirmed. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.—The Sultan has informed the French Ambassador that the Porte is able to remove the difficulties in Egypt without a conference. The Sultan said he expected his commissioners to be obeyed. He felt confident of being able to restore Egypt to its normal state. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—The Porte has informed the Powers that Dervish Pacha and Lehib Bey would start for Egypt to-day with full powers. The Sultan said even should the commissioners encounter obstacles, he felt confident of being able to surmount any difficulty. Therefore he cannot share the views of the Powers as to the necessity of a conference. CAIRO, June 4.—Arabi Pacha says he cares little for England's promises or threats. He will repel European aggression with his whole strength. ALEXANDRIA, June 4.—Heavy gunners are now going into the earthworks around the harbor. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.—Besides Dervish Pacha, Commissioner, and Lehib Bey, Assistant Commissioner, Ahmed Esed Elendi, Second Assistant Commissioner, and Veli Bey, attaché to the Commission, have sailed for Cairo. All the foreign ambassadors were summoned by the Porte last evening and informed of the dispatch of the Commission with the object of endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between the Khedive and Arabi, and restore order. The British Minister telegraphed Earl Granville that in view of the Sultan's action in sending a commission, a postponement of the conference was desirable. It is rumored the Porte has dispatched a circular to the Powers endeavoring to show the conference to be inopportune. It is stated that the Sultan's confidential agent in Egypt has succeeded in establishing an understanding between the military party and the Sultan, so that in the event of the landing of English troops, they and the Egyptian troops will fraternize. ALEXANDRIA, June 5.—The orders for the cessation of work in the fortifications arrived too late. The fortifications had been completed. Egyptian soldiers have been observed drilling with heavy guns on the shores of the harbor. They measured the exact distance of the English ships from the land. CAIRO, June 5.—Arabi Pacha has been acting under direction of the Afghan Mussulman, as a friend of Dervish Pacha. It is probable that Dervish, as a Turkish commissioner, will outwardly supporting the Khedive, will secretly support Arabi in his resistance. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—Dervish Pacha has taken a large number of presents to Egypt.

waiting rooms. Behind this was a block divided as baggage room, freight shed and offices, custom office and the office of Mr. White, station master; a double track passed between this building and the next, which served as a waiting room for immigrants, and also for a dining room and kitchen. At the extremity of the buildings were the offices of the Quebec and of the Ontario immigration agents, kept here by Mr. Debarats and Mr. Fesse, agents for these two provinces. The fourth building, which was over 200 feet long, was used as an open immigrant shed. The office of Mr. Stafford, Dominion immigration agent, was at one end, and the ticket offices to exchange European coupons, and that of the general agent of the G. T. R. R. were at the other end. Within less than an hour all these buildings were levelled to the ground, and the fire was burning into the wharves upon which they were erected. Six Intercolonial Railway cars and two Grand Trunk Railway box cars were also burned. One of these was full of freight, value unknown, and there were also five or six carloads of freight destroyed in the sheds. The tickets and cash in the ticket office were saved, as also the freight books. Nothing can be ascertained as to insurance on Grand Trunk Railway property, which is arranged in Montreal. Mr. White, the station master, and all the railway officials worked heroically during the fire in saving movable property. Loss variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$400,000, according to value of freight burned and cost of repairing wharf. Mr. Benoit's hotel, a two-story building adjoining the station was gutted. Loss \$3,000, insurance small. A quantity of firewood and square timber owned by the Grand Trunk Railway was also destroyed. The fire burned with great ferocity and the Victoria Hotel and adjacent buildings narrowly escaped destruction, being badly damaged by smoke and water.

THE ELECTION LAW.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS FOR THE DOMINION CONVENTIONS ARE TO BE CONDUCTED. The place fixed for the nomination of candidates shall be at the Court House, City or Town Hall, or other public or private building in the most central or most convenient place for the great body of the electors of each electoral district. The time appointed for the nomination of candidates shall be from the hour of 12 (noon) until two in the afternoon of the day fixed for that purpose. Any twenty-five electors may nominate a candidate, or as many candidates as may be required to be elected for the electoral district for which the election is held, by producing to the returning officer at the time and place indicated in the proclamation, a handwriting in the form of schedule B, under their hands, giving the names, residence and addition or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently to identify such candidate; each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same electors or any of them, may subscribe as many nomination papers as there are members to be elected. Such nomination paper may also be filed with the returning officer at any other place and at any time between the date of proclamation and the date of nomination with the same effect as if produced at the time and place fixed for the nomination; and at the close of the time for nominating the candidates the returning officer shall deliver to every candidate or agent of a candidate applying for the same a duly certified list of the names of the several candidates who shall have been nominated. And any vote given at the election for any other candidate than those so nominated shall be null and void. No nomination paper shall be valid and acted upon by the returning officer unless it be accompanied by the consent in writing of the persons therein nominated, except in case such person be absent from the Province in which the election is to be held, when such absence shall be stated in the nomination paper. Nor unless a sum of \$200 be deposited in the hands of the returning officer at the time the nomination paper shall be filed with him; and the receipt of the returning officer shall, in every case, be sufficient evidence of the production of the nomination paper, of the consent of the candidate, and of the payment therein mentioned. The sum so deposited by any candidate shall be returned in the event of his being elected, or of his obtaining a number of votes at least equal to half the number of votes polled in favour of the candidate elected, otherwise it shall belong to Her Majesty for the public use of Canada; and the sums so paid and not returned as herein provided shall be applied by the returning officer towards the payment of the election expenses, and an account thereof shall be rendered by him to the Auditor-General of Canada. SCHEDULE F, referred to in the above, reads as follows: NOMINATION PAPER. We, the undersigned electors of the electoral district of (hereby nominate the names, residence, and additions or descriptions of persons nominated) as a candidate at the election now about to be held, of a member to represent the said electoral district in the House of Commons of Canada. Witness our hands and in the said electoral district this day of (month) 1882. Signed by the said electors in presence of (names and addresses of witnesses).

IRISH NATIONAL ANTHEM.

BY T. D. SULLIVAN, M. P. [The following was sung for the first time in Canada, at the concert in St. Ann's Hall, in aid of the building fund of the Brothers' residence, on Monday evening, 5th June.] I. God save our native land! May His strong sustaining hand Be for aye her sure protection and her stay May He bid her strength increase, Give her comfort, joy and peace, And banish feud and faction far away! CHORUS— God save Ireland, pray we loudly; May Heaven's choicest blessings on her fall! From every harm and woe That may lay a nation low, May God save Ireland, say we all! II. From evil-hearted foes, And from traitors worse than those, From schemings of the slavish and the vile, From the blighting civil strife, That makes dark a nation's life, Oh, may God protect our own beloved Isle. CHORUS— III. May a grace from God above Till her people's hearts with love, May foolish hates and fears from thence be hurled, And her sons for ever stand Glibant guardians of a land: The brightest and the bravest in the world. CHORUS— IV. May the years, as on they roll, Never touch her heart or soul! With a statu to dim her old and honored name, But may Ireland dear be still As a light upon a hill, In the pure and holy splendor of her fame. CHORUS— God save Ireland, pray we loudly, May Heaven's choicest blessings on her fall! From every harm and woe That may lay a nation low, May God save Ireland, say we all!

OBITUARY.

Giuseppe Mario, the well-known singer, died in Rome on Saturday, June 3rd. Richard Mortimer, an old resident of New York, is dead. He leaves a fortune of \$1,000,000. Prof. Rodgers, of Boston, dropped dead of heart disease yesterday while addressing the graduating class of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he was ex-president. Professor Abraham DeSola, one of the most prominent Hebrew Divines on this continent, died on June 5th, aged 57. He had charge of a congregation in Montreal, whither the remains will be taken. The body of Mr. John Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & McKay, Toronto, who died in Paris recently, left Havre on June 3rd per steamer "Labrador" for Toronto, where it will be interred. Mr. C. T. Szozor, advocate, of Quebec, and General Secretary of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, died suddenly in that city on Saturday, June 3rd. He had been suffering from disease of the lungs and hemorrhage for years, and was recently married to a Belleville lady. John Franklin, one of the first physicians of America converted to homoeopathy, died on June 5th, aged 70. He was born at Sherborn, New York. He endured many hardships and much ill-treatment for his devotion to homoeopathy, and was instrumental in having a law passed establishing a State Board of Medical Examiners. He was chosen President of the first Board of Examiners and always kept the position. FROM RICHMOND, QUE. Cool Burgess' minstrels will appear at the Town Hall on Friday evening, the 2nd inst. The immigrant traffic between Point Levi and Montreal is unprecedented this season. Several thousands pass Richmond Station weekly. The receipts at the G. T. R. freight office—Richmond, for the week ending May 27th were \$1,080 in excess of those of the corresponding week of last year. The putting in of the new water works for the town of Richmond has been resumed, and is being vigorously pushed. It will now be in order for our Town Council to provide some proper protection against fire, as the old excuse of having no adequate supply of water will no longer hold good. GUNNALL. THE LA CROSSE CONVENTION. [From our own Correspondent.] Toronto, June 3.—The National Amateur Lacrosse Association of the Dominion are now holding their tenth annual Convention in Toronto. The first session of the delegates from the various lacrosse clubs of Canada was held last evening, when a number of reports and motions were made involving several important changes in the rules of the game. The session lasted until midnight, and considerable business was despatched. Another session was held this morning and is still in progress. Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, of Montreal, delegate and member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, has just been elected President of the National Association for the ensuing year. Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, who had acted up to this as Vice-President, was warmly congratulated on his election to the first office.

GREAT FIRE AT POINT LEVIS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY DEPOT AND IMMIGRATION SHEDS—SERIOUS INJURY TO THE WHARVES—NARROW ESCAPE OF VICTORIA HOTEL—ESTIMATED LOSS \$400,000. QUEBEC, June 2.—One of the most destructive fires which has occurred in this district for a long time destroyed the station and sheds of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Dominion, Quebec and Ontario immigration sheds and offices at South Quebec, on the Levis side of the river, to-night. The fire was first discovered at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock, when smoke was seen issuing from the plank of the wharf upon which the buildings were erected, between the freight and Customs offices and the office of the train despatcher. An ineffectual attempt was made to drown out the fire with buckets of water, but in less time than it takes to tell it, flames broke out after the smoke, and in a few minutes the surrounding buildings, which were of wood, were all overtaken by the devouring element. An alarm was at once given for the firemen, and the Levis brigade turned quickly out with the two steam fire engines. The tide being almost at its height, there was plenty of water. The rapidity, however, with which the flames spread rendered unavailing the efforts of the firemen, and in the words of a bystander the fire rushed through the wooden sheds almost as quickly as a man could walk. The station is situated on the edge of the St. Lawrence and on wharves built out in the stream, one of the wharves being that alongside of which the Allan mail steamers are moored on their arrival in port from the other side of the Atlantic. The property burned consists chiefly of four rows of wooden buildings erected parallel with each other and with the river. The length of these buildings is from 175 to 200 feet each, and they are all about 60 feet broad and from one to three stories high. Being built of wood they are probably not worth more than \$10,000 to \$20,000 each. The two near the river were the property of the Grand Trunk Railway, the others belonged to the Government. The first was occupied by the offices of the train despatcher and U. S. Consul, by the

THE SOCIAL PARASITE AGAIN.

London, June 3.—The attack by Prof. Goldwin Smith in Nineteenth Century upon the late Lord Beaconsfield causes much comment. Several papers condemn it.

The exports of the Dominion for the month of April amounted to \$5,285,148, of which \$4,794,683 represents the produce of Canada.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external... it cures Pain in the Head, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lameness and any kind of a Pain or Ache... it will most surely relieve Hoarseness, Blood and Heat, as its acting power "is of a gentle and safe character."

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

George Dodge, Sr., a well known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Servie) whilst working in the woods, so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil he was able to go to work next day.

THE HIERARCHY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rome, May 15.—The Gerarchia Catholica is a sort of directory of the Catholic Church. It is due from the publishers early in the year, but the appearance of the present issue has been delayed in order to include the important nominations and appointments that have been made recently. The Gerarchia contains a complete list of the dignitaries, both high and small, of the Church throughout the world.

This book was published first at the beginning of the last century, under the pontificate of Clement XI. The publication is commonly known and spoken of in Rome, not by its proper title, but as Il Gracas, a name derived from the fact that it had its origin in a newspaper printed as early as 1716 by one Giovanni Francesco Gracas.

The present number gives a list of the 263 Popes, ending as follows:

Joachim Pecci, born in Carpineto, March 2, 1810, elected Feb. 20, 1878, and crowned March 3, is now in his 73d year and the fifth year of his pontificate.

The Sacred College is now composed of 65 Cardinals. They are consequently five vacancies, of which only four remain to be filled, since the name of one new Cardinal is reserved in pectus—that is to say, has been determined upon but not yet published.

The oldest member of the Sacred College is Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux; he is 87. The youngest is Cardinal Zigliara, only 49, a learned Dominican supposed to be the greatest Thomist living. The nationalities of the Sacred College are as follows:

- Ialians 34
- Portuguese 2
- French 9
- Irish 1
- German 5
- Polish 1
- Spanish 4
- Belgian 1
- English 3
- Turkish 1
- Hungarian 3
- American 1

The tallest Cardinal is Howard, the shortest Jacobini, Secretary of State. The tallest is Bartolini, the thinnest McCloskey. All agree that the most learned is Billio, possibly the future Pope. The greatest orator is Allmonds, the greatest student Pitra, the greatest linguist Haynsald. Ten Cardinals have been selected out of religious communities, fifty-five from the secular clergy. The aggregate age of the members of the Sacred College is 3,390 years, which gives an average of a little over 52 years.

Of the 65 Cardinals, 6 are of the order of Bishops, 46 of the order of Priests, and 13 of the order of Deacons. Only one Cardinal is now living who was created as far back as Gregory XVI., Cardinal Schwarzenberg, Archbishop of Prague. He is fourteen years younger than Donnet, but has been a Cardinal ten years longer. There are 43 Cardinals of Pio Nono's creation, and 21 created by the present Pope. Since Leo XIII. was crowned, 20 Cardinals have died, averaging five yearly. It seems only yesterday since Archbishop McCloskey was made a Cardinal; yet he stands already in the first quarter of the college in regard to age of creation.

Of the nine patriarchal sees of the Catholic Church, that of Constantinople is vacant, while the others are filled. The Latin rite has all over the world 149 archiepiscopal sees, and the Oriental rite has 27. There are 568 Bishops of the Latin rite; 47 of the Oriental.

Figures corrected to April 1st of the present year show that throughout the world the Catholic Church has a hierarchy composed of 1,289 prelates having jurisdiction. In this number are not included the Vicars-Generals of the dioceses nor the honorary Monsignors. During his pontificate, Leo XIII. has erected 5 archiepiscopal sees, 15 episcopal sees, 7 apostolic vicarates and 3 apostolic prefectures. The ordinary denomination of some sees in partibus infidelium has been dropped this year. For example, Archbishop Corrigan, Coadjutor of New York, who last year was known as Archbishop of Petra, in partibus, is mentioned this year as Archbishop of the titular see of Petra, the in partibus being dropped altogether. The Pope has taken this step because many of those ancient sees are no longer inhabited by infidels, but by Christians.

EPH'S COCA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected food, Dr. J. C. EPH'S has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until 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.

CHOP'S COCA. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb. and 1 lb.) labelled JAMES HOP'S & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. Also, makers of, EPH'S OCEANIC STRENGTHENING COCA.

EPH'S COCA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected food, Dr. J. C. EPH'S has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until 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.

CARRIED BY STORM.

By the Author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife," "The Secret of the Blue Room," "A Mad Marriage," "Edmond," "O'Donnell," etc.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

It is the tone, the look, the incontinent beyond measure addressed to his mother, that stung him. For Mrs. Abbott, she does not say a word. She looks once at the man before her and then back at her plate. Ah! sit down, my lad—there is nothing for you to get your meikle up about. Only Geoff's father's Joanna won't come here. Leo says Joanna's father will be with a cub out of Gilles Slesford's den!

He sits and puffs his clouds of smoke, and swallows his wine, there is a tap at the door, and a man-servant enters. "Well!" inquires Mr. Abbott, "what now?" "There is a man in the hall, sir, to see you particular. He says his name is Slesford."

The servant looks at him with a covert cunning as he makes this announcement. In a place like Brightbrook there can be no such thing as a secret. The servants of Abbott Wood have heard of the Slesford, but this is the first time one of that celebrated family has presented himself at the manor.

Mr. Abbott drops his paper, and slowly rises from his chair, a gray pallor overspreading the pommy hue of his face. "Slesford," he repeats, blankly; "did you say Slesford?" "Slesford, sir—Giles Slesford. He is waiting in the vestibule. Told him I didn't know you were at home, sir, but would see. At you at home, sir?"

"Show him in your fool, and be quick!" The man retreats. Mr. Abbott resumes his chair, breathing quickly, that grayish shade still on his face, and tries to resume his usual bluff, blustering manner as well, but in vain. He is frightened—braggart, boaster that he is; his hand shakes—he is forced to fling aside his paper with an oath. "Slesford!" he thinks: "at this time of night—and such a night! Good G—! what is he after now?"

The door opens, and dripping like a huge water-dog, his hat on his head, his hands in his pockets, Gilles Slesford stalks into the room. "Oh, you are at home!" he says with a sneer; "the flunky said as how he didn't know. It ain't the kind o' night heavy swells like John Abbott, Esquire, of Abbott Wood, would be like to go out promadenin'. It's as black as a wolf's mouth, and comin' down like blazes."

"Sit down, Slesford," says Mr. Abbott, in a tone of marked civility. He sends one of the carved and cushioned chairs whirling on its castors toward him, and Slesford only glances at it with profound contempt. "It is as you say, the dence and all of a night to be out in. But now that you are here, if there is anything I can do for you—"

"Ah! if there is!" returns Mr. Slesford, still sarcastic; "as if there was anything a rich gent like Mr. Abbott couldn't do for a poor bloke like me. As if I would tramp it through mud and water a good three mile for the pleasure of lookin' at your jim-cracks and axin' arter your 'elth. Yes, there is something I can do for me, and what's more, you've got to do it, or I'll know the reason why."

The sneer changes to a menace. Mr. Abbott rises with precipitation, opens the door quickly, and looks down the long, lighted passage. There are no eavesdroppers. He closes the door, and locks it, and faces his man. The danger is here, and he does not lack pluck to meet it. "What do you want?" he demands; "it was part of our bargain that you were never to come here. Why are you here? I'm not a man to be trifled with—you ought to know that before to-night."

John Abbott's eyes flash, but still he holds himself aloof. "You are joking! Only last week I gave you a guinea, and you were sayin' you'd never mind last week, that's gone with last year's mind. It's no good palaverin'—you know what I want. All your money wouldn't buy me off. She's got to come."

Again silence—again broken by Mr. Abbott. "How old is this confounded girl," he demands, and mentally consigns her to perdition. "Your girls ought to be all grown up Slesford."

"Ought they? Well, they ain't. She's twelve just." "Twelve! What nonsense! Why, your wife's been dead these sixteen years." "Ah!" says Gilles Slesford, "it is a brief interjection, but the tone, the glare that goes with it brings back the blood in a purple glow to the other man's face."

"We won't talk about that," says Slesford between his teeth; "nor what followed. Clearest, respectable gent herabout, and fly at your throat, and choke the black heart out o' you. Gimme that money and let me go! The blackest night that ever blowed is better than a pallis with Mr. Abbott."

"With a cowed look, Mr. Abbott goes to a desk, counts over a roll of bills, and hands it to his tenant. "Slesford," he says, almost in a supplicating tone, "I wish you would go away from here. People are talking. The Red Farm is going to the dogs. It's not that I care for that. I don't care for that—but I don't want people to talk. I've been a good friend to you, Gilles."

The wild beast glare that looks at him out of Gilles Slesford's eyes makes him pause. "About money, I mean," he resumes hurriedly. "I'm not stingy, no man ever called me that. Name your price and go. Back to San Francisco; you can have a good time there; and let bygones be bygones. I'll come down handsome, by Jove I will."

Gilles Slesford pockets the money, and looks at him with wolfish eyes. "I'm a poor devil," he says, but if I was poorer, if I was a dog in a ditch, I wouldn't take half your millions and leave you. I had work enough to find you, Lord knows. But I have found you, and while you and me's above ground we'll never part."

He turns with the words and leaves the library. No more is said, no good-night is exchanged. Mr. Abbott in person sees his visitor to the door, and lets him out. The darkness is profound, a great gust of wind and rain beats in their faces, but Gilles Slesford plunges into the black gulf and tramps doggedly out of sight.

Next day, as Geoffrey Lamar is leaving the house after breakfast, on purpose to ride to the village and see Miss Rice, the teacher, his step-father approaches, in a snuffing way, and lays his hand on his shoulder. "I'll say anything 'tother day at dinner," he says, gruffly, but apologetically. "I want you to overlook it, dear boy. I was put out, and I showed it. Let that little girl come whenever you like."

Gilles Slesford glances at him, rather haughtily. It is one of his failings that he is slow to forgive. "It is a matter of no consequence whether she ever comes here or not. I am perfectly satisfied to let it drop."

"No, you ain't, dear boy—you know you ain't. You want her to come, and so does your mother. I'm sorry—I can't say no more. Fetch her here and forget my words."

"Very well, sir," Geoffrey returns in his grand manner—his head thrown back, his mouth somewhat stern. It is a very natural manner with the lad, and is exceedingly effective with most people. So it is to Slesford's ride, instead of to the village, and the result is, that dressed in her holiday best, Slesford's Joanna presents herself on Monday afternoon at Abbott Wood to begin her education.

Mrs. Abbott looks at the wild creature in wonder and pity. Out in the woods, there is a certain fire, like grace about the girl—in this grand room, before this grand lady, she stands shifting from one foot to the other, downcast of face, awkward of manner, shy, silent, unaccountable. Even the attempts at civilization, the shoes and stockings, the smoothed hair, the washed and shining face, embarrass her by their painful novelty.

Mrs. Abbott tells me you can sing," Mrs. Abbott says in her slow, sweet way. "Will you sing something for us that we may judge?" "As well ask her to fly! Joanna stands aude, a desperate feeling creeping over her to make a dash for the door, and fly for ever to Black's Dam."

"You cannot?" with a smile. "Ah! well, it is natural. Miss Rice will play something for you instead, and I will leave you to get acquainted."

So Mrs. Abbott with fine tact goes and Joanna draws a free breath for the first time. So much beauty, and condensation, and silk dress have overwhelmed her. Miss Rice is insignificant—she never overwhelmed anyone in her life. She goes to the piano, and plays what she thinks Joanna will like, a sparkling waltz and a gay polka.

Joanna does like it, and listens with rapture. "Now tell me some of your songs, and I will play the accompaniment," says Miss Rice. "You go over half a dozen—Old Dog Tray." "Wait for the Waggon." "Sally, Come Up." Miss Rice knows none of them.

"Here is 'Nobody's Child.' Can you sing that?" she asks. "As it chances, Joanna can, and does. All her embarrassment is gone with Mrs. Abbott. Her strong young voice takes up the air, as Miss Rice softly strikes the chords, and peals out full and clear. There is a mournful appropriateness in every word:

"Out in the dreary and pitiless street, With my torn old shoes and my bare cold feet, All day I have wandered to and fro, Hungry and shivering, nowhere to go. The night's coming down in darkness and dread, And the cold sleet is beating upon my poor head. Ah! why does the wind rush about me so wild? Is it because I am Nobody's Child?"

Joanna, and write a little. She cannot sew, knit, crochet—know nothing, in fact. "It is virgin's gold," says Miss Rice, briskly, "to her 'tironess." "Plenty of wads, and no cultivation. Well, we must pluck up the woad, and plant the seeds of knowledge. Good-day, my dear lady."

Miss Rice trips away, and Joanna more slowly follows. She passes the Gothic lodge, and is well out of sight of that nest little structure where the master of Abbott Wood comes suddenly upon her, and stretching out his brawny right hand, catches her by the wrist. He has been lying in wait.

"You are Joanna Slesford?" "She jerks away her hand." "Roughness is the atmosphere of her life, and implacable Joanna is Joanna at once." "No, I ain't."

"Who are you, then? Don't tell me lies!" "Don't you tell them that I am Slesford's Joanna?" "What d'ye mean? It's the same thing." "Oh, no, 'tain't. My name ain't Slesford, mister."

All Joanna's usual pertness is in her elfish tone and face. "What is it, then?" "Don't know, and don't care. Slesford's Joanna does as good as anything else." She begins to whistle—then breaks off to laugh shrilly. "You'll know me next time for certain. What are you starin' at? It ain't good manners, old gentleman."

To tell the truth, he is staring as Joanna has never been stared at before in her life. A blank expression of new-born consternation in his face. "Little girl," he says, "I am Mr. Abbott, and I want you to answer me a few questions. Who are you, if you are not Slesford's daughter?" "Told you before I didn't know. I don't tell lies. You mightn't think so, but I don't. I've sneaky. Picked me up in a gutter, he says. Wish he'd left me there. Gutter's better than his house any day."

"How old are you?" "Just twelve." "Do you remember nothing of the time before you lived with Slesford? Nothing of your father or mother?" "Never. Had none maybe. Grew in the gutter, I guess. Saw Mister, it's getting late. I want to go home."

"Go then," he says, mechanically. He draws back, and she dashes off feet as a squirrel. He stands and watches her out of sight, that blank expression still on his face. "Of all that could happen I never thought of that," he mutters. "I never thought Black Giles was so deep. No, I thought of everything, but I'm blessed if I ever thought of that."

She has disappeared and the dinner bell is summoning the master of the house. He turns up the avenue, but all that day, and for many days after, John Abbott muses and mopes, and is strangely silent and still. "And so it comes to pass, that from that day a new life begins for Slesford's Joanna."

"PART II. CHAPTER I. WHAT FIVE YEARS MAKE OF JOANNA. It is a December afternoon, and brightly crisp clear. The last yellow light of the wint'ry sunset, shining in between parted curtains of lace, and heavy crimson drapery, falls upon a young girl seated at a grand piano, touching the keys with flexible, strong fingers, and singing in a full, clear contralto that makes everything in the room vibrate.

Grown taller, though still not tall; looking strong and well trained both as to muscle and mind, retaining that resolute mouth and chin, retaining also that slightly haughty air, and those deep-set steadfast sea-gray eyes. He retains everything; even that pleasant friendly regard for Slesford's Joanna to which she is indebted for her power to-day to make the room ring with the "Stabat Mater."

"She turns over the music and finds the song." "What have you done with the others?" she asks carelessly. "Oh! Livingston is there, and where girls are concerned he is always a host in himself. There were a great many pretty people present at the Ventrone's last night," says Geoffrey laughing, "but Frank was the belle of the ball. Do you want me to turn your music, Joanna? Because if you do, I will sacrifice comfort to politeness and get up."

"No, don't trouble yourself," Joanna answers. "As you work so hard all the rest of the year, I suppose you claim the right to be lazy at Christmas. And besides, I am not used to politeness." "No!" said Geoffrey, and looks at her thoughtfully: "It strikes me you seem a trifle out sorts of late, Joanna. You are as thin as a shadow and nearly as mute. Tell me—is it the old trouble? Do these people treat you badly still?"

She shrugs her shoulders; and an impatient, fretful look darkens her face. "What does it matter? she says, in a voice of irritated weariness; "I ought to be used to it by this, but the trouble with me is I get used to nothing. Do not mind my looks—I am always thin and cross—it is natural, I suppose; and as to being mute, when one has nothing pleasant to say, one had best hold one's tongue. Every one is good to me here; better than I deserve. That ought to suffice."

She begins her song, but the impatient ring is yet in her voice. Geoffrey lies still and watches her. He has the interest in her well all have in the thing we have saved and protected; he would like to see her repay that interest by blooming looks and bright laughter; but his power fails—something is amiss. She is educated, refined, cared for, but she is not happy—he has a vague, uneasy suspicion she is not particularly good. Antagonistic influences are at work, driving her two ways at once—here all is luxury, refinement, high-breeding, tender care; there all is coarseness vulgarly, brutal usage.

Long ago Black Slesford was implored to give her up altogether, but he obstinately and doggedly refused. "She is not your daughter, Geoffrey has urged. 'You do not care for her. Give her to us. She is none of yours.'" "How d'ye know that, youngster?" Slesford says, a cunning look in his bleary eyes. "I never said so, an' I'm the only one who knows."

"Well, if she is then you should have welfare at heart. Let her come to us for good and all. She is attached to my mother, and would like it." "Ah! I dare say! She's a lazy jade, as would like to be a fine lady, with nothing to do but play the piano and sing songs. But she won't do, young gent. I don't give her away. I ain't goin' to give up Joanna."

"If money is any inducement—" begins Geoffrey, after a pause. He is exceedingly tenacious of purpose—he hates to give up anything on which he has once set his mind. "Look a here, young gentleman," says Gilles Slesford, "I ain't got no spite agin' you. You've a game young rooster, and I respect your. But let this here come to an end. I won't give up Joanna to you or no living man. That 'a'll be the trump card in my hand, though the time ain't come to play her yet. She may keep on goin' to your house—I've said so, and I'll stick to it—but back here she comes rain or shine, every night for life. Now drop it!"

And so night after night Joanna turns from the beauty and grandeur of Abbott Wood to the bleak ugliness and disorder of the Red Farm; from good-natured Miss Rice to scolding Liz or sneering Lora; from the scolding kindness of Mrs. Abbott to the impracticality of Black Giles; from the melodies of Chopin and Schubert to the grimy kitchen labor, the washboard and scrubbing-brush of Slesford's. It is an abnormal life—two existences, glaringly wide apart, and the girl is simply being ruined between them.

"Ah! that is fine," says a second voice, and a second face appears at the open window. "My word of honor, Joanna, you have a voice! Sing us something else." She starts a little, and something—it is faint you can hardly call it color—flashes to her face. She does not glare round, but fingers strike a discordant chord, she stops confusely, her head drops a little. "How like the grand Turk, surveying his favorite Sultan, Lora looks!" goes on, sarcastically, this voice, "stretched out there, drinking in all this melody. Luxurious Sybarite, bid the Light of the Dawn sing us another. She pays no attention to my deprecating request."

But before Lamar can obey, Joanna has been gun again. Without noting this time, some subtle chord of memory awakened, she sings a song she has not thought of for years, the first she ever sung in this house—"Nobody's Child."

There is a pause. The trite saying of "tears in the voice comes to the mind of Geoffrey—pains, passion, are in the simple words. She feels them—oh! she feels them to the very depths of her soul. Nameless, homeless, parentless, a waif and stray, castaway of the city streets—nothing more. All the kind charity, the friendly good-nature of these rich people cannot alter them.

kind, yet looking from top to toe the superb princess... It is the said cousin Frank who stands at the window...

under other circumstances, but she is not of them; unlike those she has not spoken a word... "I see her now. Do not come any farther, Leo, in your bare head. It grows chilly; you may catch cold."

"It seems to me you see a great deal, little Leo," says mamma, approvingly. "Fifteen-year-old eyes and ears should not be quite so sharp...

THE SCHOOLS OF THE WORLD. INTERESTING STATISTICS. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The United States contains 189,000 elementary schools...

THE IRISH "EVICTS." TWO HUNDRED FROM THE WEST OF IRELAND AND FIVE IN TORONTO—SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR CONDITION. TORONTO, June 2.—Over two hundred immigrants, principally "evicts" from the West of Ireland, arrived here early yesterday morning...

SCOTCH NEWS. Our Pontypridd correspondent telegraphs: It having been stated that the Duke of Argyll was going to join the Conservative party next session...

CHAPTER II. "Mamma," says Leo Abbott, "I wonder why papa dislikes Joanna so much?"

Other eyes, black and sombre, watch covertly Frank's flirtation. Leo is a little girl, he cares nothing about her, he is merely keeping his hand in it...

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which you are being so frightened about...

BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH. IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND. It is now recognized by the leading medical men that Dr. M. Souvillier's Spirometer is the most wonderful invention of the age for the cure of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all lung diseases...

THE CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY. OTTAWA, May 30.—The annual general meeting of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company was held to-day at the Company's office on Wellington street...

MR. BUNTING AND THE IRISH. The Liberal papers are copying the following article from the New York Irish World pretty extensively...

Special Notice to Subscribers.

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The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company, At Their Offices,

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

Subscription Rates: By Mail - \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City - 2.00 Single Copies - 5 cents

Advertising Rates: 10 cents per line first insertion. 5 " " " " for every subsequent insertion.

Contract Rates: 1 Year - \$1.50 per line. 6 Months - 1.00 " " 3 Months - .50 " " Advertisements with cuts or large type, 50 per cent on these rates.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 8.—Solemnity of Corpus Christi. Epist. 1 Cor. xi. 23-29; Gosp. John vi. 58-59.

FRIDAY, 9.—Of the Octave. SS. Primum and Felicianus, Martyrs.

SATURDAY, 10.—Of the Octave, Sunday, 11.—Sunday in the octave of Corpus Christi. St. Barnabas, Apostle. Less. Acts xi. 21-26; Gosp. Matt. x. 16-22; Last Gosp. Luke xiv. 16-24.

MONDAY, 12.—St. John a San Facundo, Confessor. SS. Basilides and Companions, Martyrs.

TUESDAY, 13.—St. Anthony of Padua, Confessor.

WEDNESDAY, 14.—St. Basil, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

The preliminary skirmish of the McNamee-Whelan suit has begun, and the campaign proper will commence in a few days. As our readers are aware, this trial, which is a public one, and carried on in the public interest, will entail heavy expense on The Post. It is therefore the proper time to request that every one who is indebted to the Company, be the amount ever so small, should remit at once to enable us to meet the exigencies of the case.

An esteemed correspondent from Lower, Ottawa County, requests us to insert Mr. Alonzo Wright's speech on Mr. Costigan's Irish resolutions, and we do so with pleasure, knowing Mr. Alonzo Wright to be precisely what "Irish Catholic" represents him.

It is well to know that, while we are busy with our own affairs, there is a small party of our countrymen who are doing good. It is true there was no snow flurry on the 31st of May, but the rain was so cold that it might just as well have been snow.

The Sultan telegraphs to the Khedive to arrest Arabi Bey. Of course it is a practical joke His Majesty is playing upon his unfortunate Viceroy, a joke which shows the cruelty of his nature. Now, if he told Arabi to arrest the Khedive there would be some reason in his message.

It would appear to us, we shall apologise if we are wrong, that the Globe is sorry for having been so liberal in the past few years as regards Irish affairs. Its English correspondence is at present about on a par with the Mail's anti-Irish editorials. It is decidedly bigoted and anti-Irish.

If the Sudan insurgents continue their successful rebellion, it is neither with the Sultan, the Khedive, nor Arabi Bey the Franco-English will have to negotiate but with them, and not only that, but if they make the same progress for the next few months as they are making now, we shall hear of the standard of the prophet being raised.

The Liberal majority in the Imperial Parliament is carrying the Coercion bill clause after clause with a high hand, and though it is strenuously resisted by the Irish Parliamentary party, backed by the advanced Radicals such as Cowen and Jesse Collins, the resistance is of no avail. The only hope is that the country will be so quiet after the passage of the Arrears bill that no opportunity will be given for the operation of one of the most drastic acts of Parliament ever enacted for Ireland.

The Irish Canadian is hard upon the "Royal Society," which it says is composed of eighty members, without an Irish Catholic amongst them. But there is surely nothing to be surprised at in the exclusion of Irish Catholics; it is only applying the general rule. It appears, however, that an Irish, or any other Catholic, would feel out of place in the "Royal Society," if we are to judge from the withdrawal from its classic hall of six or seven French-Canadians a few days ago. It is more than likely that if Professor McCabe, Mr. Guerin, or Mr. O'Hanley, of Ottawa, were in the crowd they also would have to leave the rancho.

Our contemporary of the bogus circulation could not let Garibaldi die without having a sting at the priests. It seems it is the safest thing in the world, though not the most heroic, to abuse Catholic priests. Our contemporary never speaks of parsoncraft, and seldom indulges in attacks on king or queencraft; it is always priestcraft. We

thought the Witness claimed a monopoly of that sort of thing, but we were mistaken. Our contemporary tries hard, for circulation sake, to restrain itself; but it does not succeed at all times. The sting is there and it has to come out now and then. It is the only paper in Canada which has, so far as we know, given vent to its bigotry in connection with the death of General Garibaldi.

What between Ireland and Egypt, the Gladstone Government is in danger of drifting on to the rocks; it is cruising between Charybdis and Scylla. It has a certain amount of force to expend—every government has—and it thinks it should expend it in Ireland for the same reason, we suppose, that charity is supposed to begin at home.

While Arabi Bey and the Sultan, and the Khedive and Bismarck are sneering at England, England heeds them not, but marches right on. The Sultan may say that England is growing weak, but the Gladstone Government answers by suspending trial by jury in Ireland; Arabi Bey may measure the distance between the muzzle of his guns and the British iron-clads, but he cannot prevent the British Government placing ladies in prison for erecting huts for evicted tenants. Truly politics as well as nature has a law of compensation.

The Irish newspapers to hand by the last mail, if they express public opinion truthfully, are not encouraging in their reports. Earl Spencer is an improvement on Earl Cowper, and Mr. Trevelyan on Mr. Forster but Dublin Castle stands where it did, and Dublin Castle it is which rules Ireland, no matter who may be Lord-Lieutenant or Chief Secretary. It is the system which is bad and not the men, though it was men who originally created the system. It is consoling to find, however, that notwithstanding repression acts and all their terrors, the men who lead in Ireland are not daunted. Davitt tells the Castle people they may send him back to jail once more, but while he has a voice he will raise it in condemnation of wrong doing, and Brennan has hardly stepped forth from his prison than his spirit revolts against the coercion which placed him there. It is apparent now to the meaneast understanding that there is only one cure for the ills of Ireland, and that is Home Rule.

The Sultan of Turkey must either be insane or else have Bismarck at his back, or he would never use, or allow those over whom he has control to use, such insulting language towards England and France, especially England, which country he advises to keep quiet and take example by Holland. The Sultan seems to be in the position of a man who has been impetuous for a long time and has suddenly been overtaken by such a stretch of fortune as to be able to borrow five dollars "until next Saturday." There is a saying which is a covert sneer at false friendship, and which says, "I'll stand at your back while your nose is being broken," and this will be about the relative positions of the Sultan and Bismarck in case His Sublime Highness puts his foot in it by too deeply offending the western Powers. Those same Western Powers, if they were thoroughly in accord could not only capture Cairo and Alexandria and Constantinople but we believe even Berlin itself, together with Herr Von Bismarck. The time may come when Germany may have something of importance to say about the Levant; but the Sultan should be aware it has not come yet, and it is to be hoped it never will. The cause of the bondholders as against Egyptian nationality is a bad one; but if a union between the Teuton and the unspeakable Turk take place progress would step backward with a flight. No man can tell what Germany has ever yet done for freedom.

If the people keep their eyes closed their heritage will be wasted. The good lands of the Great North-West are being sold by the million acres, not to immigrants, not to the sons of the soil who might till them and own them, they and their descendants forever, but to land speculators who will reap fortunes from them by locking them up until they fetch fancy prices. Hardly a day passes we do not hear of the sale of a few million acres of these lands to speculators. It is said the Duke of Manchester has purchased ten millions, a quantity half equal to the arable land of Ireland. And again we learn that the Pacific Railroad Company has sold to a smaller syndicate 5,000,000 acres in the North-West, with certain rights and interests thereto attached. Lord Dunraven, Lord Dunmore, Lord Elphinstone and a host of other lords and belted knights are swooping down on the North-West, and metaphorically speaking, erecting ring fences round tracts of land equal in area to some European Kingdoms. There is nothing like this even in feudal England, where the great lords are content with estates of 100,000 acres, there could be nothing like it; space does not permit of it. Now this is surely the introduction of landlordism in its worst aspects into Canada. The Duke of Manchester will not cultivate 10,000,000 acres, he will sublet it and no matter by what name that kind of thing be called it is landlordism. Or he may sell it in lots at a profit, thus raising the value of the land and preventing immigration. Once let it be known in Europe that His Grace owns a whole country in the North-West and you may tell the people as long as you please the Government of Canada has reserved alternate sections for immigration purposes; they will not believe it; the duke will scare them away. We are told by the Syndicate organs that their land will be settled first, and induce immigrants to take the alternate blocks. We are told a good

many things besides, but the fact remains that the heritage of the people is wasted, the lands of the North-West are falling into the hands of the worst kind of monopolists by the millions of acres, and a system is being introduced which has been condemned in Europe, and will, if not checked, be the fruitful author of misery in Canada.

We beg to call the attention of our contemporary, the Witness, to the returns published by the United States educational department, which appeared as a telegraph despatch in all the evening papers yesterday. The Witness and others of our Canadian contemporaries never tire of telling their readers that in Catholic countries the priests do their best to prevent the education of the masses while, on the other hand, in Protestant States education is encouraged in every possible way. Now, the returns before us, though they were compiled by Protestants, do not at all bear out the assertions of our amiable contemporaries. The American Republic is certainly ahead of all creation in matters of education; but then that is as a matter of course, for it has the greatest rivers, the longest mountain ranges, the longest railroads, and the most intelligent people on the surface of the earth, made up, as it has been, from the cream of Europe's peoples. Germany comes next with 7,200,000 and 80,000 schools, the Government expenditure not stated. Germany is pretty mixed as regards religious belief, but the majority are Protestants. After Germany comes France, a Catholic nation, having 5,000,000 pupils and a Government expenditure of \$22,000,000. The percentage of pupils is slightly below Germany in proportion to population. Ireland, with a population of five millions and a half, sends 1,032,000 pupils to her schools, or one out of every five of her population, a higher percentage than any other country in the world, not excepting the United States, and this without compulsory education, and notwithstanding that the priests keep the people in such gross ignorance, to quote from the Toronto Telegram and the venerable and Revd. Mr. Bray, pastor of Zion Church, et cetera, et cetera et cetera. Another point in favor of Ireland in one respect, and against it in another, is that the Government expenditure is comparatively small, being about two dollars per capita per annum, from which an impartial person might deduce it is the British Government and not the priests who are against education in that country. But we are going a little too fast. Ontario has a larger percentage still, but then Ontario is only a Province in Canada, and the returns do not give us an aggregate of the Dominion attendance. England and Wales is below Germany and France in the matter of education, the number of pupils being 3,896,000 and the expenditure \$13,749,000, or about \$3.60 per capita. Russia is the lowest on the whole list, for, while its population is about 100,000,000, it spends only \$9,000,000, and sends but 1,213,000, the allowance per capita being very large in proportion. Scotland, educated Scotland, which is dinned in our ears ad nauseam, of which Canada is the most important colony, has 534,000 pupils and an annual expenditure of \$1,738,000—that is to say, the Government (Imperial of course) allows over three dollars per capita, while the percentage of pupils is far below Ireland in proportion to population. Brazil, a Catholic country with a population of about 12,000,000, sends, it appears, 1,880,000 children to school, though the annual expenditure is set down at \$11,600,000, or at the rate of six dollars per head. Sweden, one of the most exclusively Protestant countries in Europe, with a population of 5,000,000, has 598,000 pupils, and spends \$2,500,000 on education; while Belgium, a Catholic country with about the same population, has 688,000 at school and spends \$2,467,000. Spain, it must be admitted, has a still smaller percentage than Sweden in proportion, the figures being 1,410,000 pupils, but the difference is not much. After a careful perusal of the above figures, we must only conclude that neither race, nor religion, nor climate has much to do with school attendance; but if there is a superiority, it rests with Catholic countries, which, in the aggregate, look after education more carefully than Protestant. Russia is, of all nations, the most backward. As for Ireland, her children have a passion for education, engendered perhaps, by memories of what their fathers, in their generations, suffered in trying to obtain it. Once more we call the attention of the Reverend Mr. Bray, the Telegram and the Witness to the above figures and facts.

THE HONORABLE FRANK SMITH.

The Toronto Mail took the opportunity to sneer at The Post because it said that a brighter day was dawning for Irish Catholics in Canada, by which was meant that the fog of prejudice was clearing off, and the fact of a man professing certain religious opinions would be no longer a bar to his preferment. The admission of the Honorable Mr. Costigan to the Cabinet, a representative Irish Catholic if there is one in Canada, led The Post to indulge in this hope, which has been realized still further by the appointment of the Hon. Frank Smith as Postmaster-General, in place of the Hon. John O'Connor, or rather of Mr. Aikens, who held the post ad interim. The Hon. Frank Smith is one of the most remarkable men in the country, though in saying so we must apologise to the shade of the late Charles Dickens, author of "American Notes." He has done more good in his time and in his own way than any other man in Canada, and the goodness has been manifested in aiding and encouraging young men in their struggles through life for prosperity. Mr. Smith

is one of the largest wholesale grocers in Canada, and, as a matter of course, has, like other wealthy men, been applied to by young and less prosperous men for assistance in getting along in the world. And he never refused when the applicant deserved his support. His plan was, and doubtless is still, to put his proteges as assistants in the numerous grocery stores which he has been the means of establishing throughout Ontario, where, after awhile, if he found them deserving, he gave them sole possession. In this way he has benefited scores of young men who to-day are eager to acknowledge that they owe most of their success in life to the Honorable Frank Smith. Mr. Smith was born at Richfield, in the County of Armagh, Ireland, in 1821, so that he is now sixty-one years of age. He came to Canada with his father in 1832, and while still a young man embarked in business in London, which he carried on with success from 1849 to 1867, when, to such dimensions had it arrived, that he was forced to remove to Toronto and establish his headquarters there. He was Mayor of London in 1866 and was Alderman for several years. He was called to the Senate in 1871.

We need hardly say the new Postmaster-General is a man of extraordinary energy, and possesses great capacity for business. He is also a man of fine physique, and although past sixty years of age is still master of some of the magnificent strength of his younger days. In the Hon. Frank Smith Canada will find an able and conscientious Postmaster-General.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND THE IRISH CATHOLICS.

The appointment of Mr. Costigan to position in the Cabinet was an act of generosity on the part of Sir John A. Macdonald as well as of justice, and if the report be true that the Honorable Frank Smith is also taken into the Cabinet as Postmaster-General, it is an act of courage as well, and it is an act of courage the Liberal party could never be guilty of. The misfortune with the Liberals is that they are political cowards, which cowardice it is kept them so long in opposition, and will continue to keep them there until they have leaders bold enough to act upon their convictions. Antagonists of the present Government may babble about motives as long as they please, but fair-minded men will judge it by its acts. It is not fair to impute motives. If one man applies to another for a monetary loan to save him from starvation or bankruptcy and obtains it, it is the basest kind of ingratitude if he says after awhile that his benefactor obliged him for selfish reasons. And so in politics. During many years the Liberals denounced the Conservative regime for its lack of fair play towards the Irish Catholic element of this country, and promised if they obtained power to remedy the evil. When, however, they did manage to occupy seats on the Treasury benches they, if possible, acted more glaringly unjust than their predecessors. And now that Sir John is attempting to do justice to the Irish Catholics at last the Orangemen revolt and the Liberals rejoice. We believe the revolt is not a general one; we believe it is mostly the Reform Orangemen who are up in arms in Toronto, because the emancipation of Irish Catholics in Canada has been completed, and we believe if the Government does lose anything in the way of support from the defection of a few Conservatives, it will be more than counterbalanced by accessions of Catholic strength. It would be rank ingratitude, if, in this emergency, the Irishmen of Canada will not rally to the support of the Government. Mr. Blake's speech was all very well, but we must remember that he was not such a strong Home Ruler when Minister of Justice. Nor can we forget his treatment of O'Donoghue in contradistinction to what was meted out to Riel and Lapine, who had friends to see something done for them.

But, irrespective of these considerations, the Conservative policy is best for Canada at present. It has, always under Providence, brought about an era of prosperity in the country. It has given us a surplus of seven million dollars, while the Liberals shewed nothing but one round of deficits. Any one who has read the speech of Mr. Thomas White on the budget must recognize this fact. The True Witness has never ceased to oppose the Pacific Railroad policy of the Government, but it must confess, at the same time, that the Liberal policy was not much, if anything, better. We would advise our friends throughout the country, therefore, to support Government candidates.

A DELEGATE TO BOSTON AND AN EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE IN PARNELL.

At the meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League held Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall, it was resolved to send a delegate to the convention of the Irish National Land League of America, to be held in Boston on the 17th inst., and at which the founder of the movement, Michael Davitt, will be present.

The President of the Branch was the gentleman appointed to represent Montreal. A motion was also passed naming a committee to draft resolutions of unshaken confidence in Parnell, as the leader of the Irish nation, notwithstanding the lying cablegrams to the effect that there is a split in the Irish party and that Parnell is at variance with his followers.

QUEBEC FAILS TO SUPPLY THE CAPITAL FOR THE HOLDING OF THE EXHIBITION.

It is stated that a decision has been arrived at concerning the Provincial Exhibition, and that it is to be held in this city in the fall. The people of this city were under the impression that it would be Quebec's turn to do the honors of the Provincial fair, but it appears that the old Capital could not furnish the necessary funds to do so and that consequently the project had to fall through. Montreal will, no doubt, be up and doing as in the past, and make the Exhibition a success, even on short notice.

THE INFORMER CASE.

THE MCNAMEE LIBEL SUIT—RETURN OF A TRUE BILL—THE ARRAIGNMENT OF JOHN P. WHELAN, MANAGER OF "THE POST"—THE WITNESSES.

After the Grand Jurors had reported yesterday afternoon a number of true bills to Chief Justice Dorlon in the Court of Queen's Bench, they once more retired to consider the bill for libel brought by Mr. F. B. McNamee, of this city, against Mr. John P. Whelan, Manager of The Post, which libel is alleged to have been contained in an article headed "an indictment," and which was published last March in the columns of The Post. After considerable consultation, the Grand Jury decided to return a true bill against Mr. Whelan, and at once proceeded to re-enter the Court to present a return to that effect.

Upon Mr. Whelan being called upon to plead, Mr. Doherty, for the defence, asked for a delay of one day before pleading, in order that he might have an opportunity of examining the indictment.

Mr. BARRY, who appeared for the prosecution, said he had no objection to a short delay being accorded the defence for the preparation of their case, but he regarded it as an unusual course for an accused to pursue, to ask for a delay when called upon to plead. Mr. Doherty said this was not a public prosecution, and it was a case where the accused had a right to file a special plea of justification, which was different from a simple plea of guilty or not guilty. They wanted to examine the accusations against the defendant before pleading.

Chief Justice Dorlon granted the application, and directed the defendant to be prepared to plead on Saturday. The names of the witnesses which the prosecution will put in the box during the trial and which appear on the indictment are seven in number. They are F. B. McNamee, Rev. A. J. Bray, James Stewart, of the Herald, E. Schiller, Clerk of the Crown, Archbishop Stark, John McEwen and Stephen J. Quinn.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

The plea in the libel suit of McNamee against Whelan, Manager of The Post Printing & Publishing Company, was filed this morning, the Court being crowded to suffocation with interested spectators, drawn hither by this cause celebre. The following is the

PLEA.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (CROWN SIDE). THE QUEEN vs. JOHN PATRICK WHELAN, Upon an Indictment for Libel.

And the said John Patrick Whelan, for plea in this behalf, saith, that he is not guilty; And for a further plea in this behalf, the said John Patrick Whelan saith, that Our Lady the Queen ought not further to prosecute the said indictment against him, because he saith that before and at the time of the publication in the said indictment mentioned, it was, and is, true that the person referred to in the article clipped from the How in said indictment mentioned, was, and is, Francis Bernard McNamee, President of the St. Patrick's Society of this city, to wit, the city of Montreal, and it was, and is, true that he, the said Francis Bernard McNamee, was amongst the first to introduce Fenianism into Canada, and was the principal, if not the soul instrument, in the original organization of a branch of that body in this city, and that he endeavored to graft Fenianism on the St. Patrick's Society as it then existed, and that having introduced Fenianism, and induced unsuspecting and misguided persons to become members of the Fenian organization, he, the said Francis Bernard McNamee, betrayed his dupes to the Government of Canada, revealed to that Government all the plans and doings of the men whom he had made amenable to the law, so that he might be enriched by their betrayal, and that the introduction of Fenianism was not the first illegal means the said Francis Bernard McNamee resorted to of making money, for it was, and is, true, that it was and is well known, and the fact was and is, that during the American war he was engaged as a crimp and bounty broker, and employed agents in the business; and it was and is true that in the expression in his recent speech in St. Patrick's Hall, where he refers to the fate that should be meted out to "genuine informers" (mark the words), he, the said Francis Bernard McNamee, has shown himself to be in character as well as in expression the same man who, not many years ago, offered to a certain person \$500 "to put daylight through" a prominent citizen who had been head of a leading public concern, and had done him (McNamee) some real or supposed injury and, that it was, and is, true that the said Francis Bernard McNamee, not many years ago, offered to a certain person \$500 to put daylight through a prominent citizen who had been head of a leading public concern, that had done him (McNamee) some real or supposed injury, and it was, and is, true that starting in his career as an election bummer, having fitted himself by a course of crimping, bounty-brokerage and informing, and made money at each, he has not been content to enjoy his ill-gotten gains in abundance, but has outtraded and forced himself forward on all public occasions as the representative Irishman of Montreal, has posed as the absolute dictator in matters affecting the Irish community, and he has nearly succeeded in driving all respectable Irishmen in disgust from taking any active part or interest in such matters, and has been, in fact, a disgrace, an incubus upon the shoulders of the Irish people of this city, thwarting or perverting to his own personal aggrandizement every step they have taken in connection with national or other affairs; and it was, and is, for the public benefit that the said matter so charged in the said indictment should be published, and this, he, the said John Patrick Whelan, is ready to verify.

Wherefore, he prays judgment and that by the Court here he may be dismissed and discharged from the said premises in the said indictment above specified.

Doherty & Doherty, Counsel for the said John Patrick Whelan.

A copy of the plea was served on the Court and another on the prosecution. The Clerk of the Crown then ordered the document to be read aloud by the attorney for the defence, everybody in the crowded room was on tip-toe to catch the words as they fell from the lips of Mr. Doherty. Every one was anxious to know what the manager of The Post had to say in justification of the article complained of as being false and libellous.

Much amusement was created in Court over the demand of Mr. Barry for a day to consider the plea of justification advanced by the defendant in the McNamee-Whelan libel case. An evening contemporary was yesterday inspired to say that The Post wanted delay in order to get out of the umbrella, which is curious when it is considered that The Post has forced, and is still forcing, on a trial. The application of Mr.

GENERAL CHARETTE.

BARON CHARETTE, THE FAMOUS FRENCH GENERAL ABOUT TO VISIT MONTREAL.

The Papal Zouaves residing in Canada are about to receive a visit from their old commander, the distinguished Baron de Charette. The General is a grandson of the famous General Charette, who was shot during the regime of the last Republic. On the restoration of the Monarchy the family were enabled. Baron de Charette commanded the famous regiment of Papal Zouaves at the battle of Castle Fildardo, at the time of the first invasion of the Papal State by the Piedmontese. He fought under General La Moriciere, and in a hand-to-hand fight with a high officer he was seriously wounded, but nevertheless conquered his opponent. He also behaved with great bravery at the battle of Mintana in 1867, and at the head of the Zouaves he stormed Vignas-Santoni, one of the strongholds of the forces of Garibaldi, and carried it on three consecutive charges, having two horses killed under him, as well as being wounded himself. He also commanded at the famous retreat at Viterbo, when the Papal States were invaded by the Piedmontese for the last time. After the siege of Rome, he and all the French Papal Zouaves were repatriated to France, and immediately offered their services to Gambetta during the Franco-Prussian war. Their services were accepted, and their first exploit was to protect the retreat of the French army from Orleans. The Baron also fought at Patay, and at the head of 500 ex-Papal Zouaves he stormed the plateau and village of Loigny, which was occupied by a strong force of Prussians. Six thousand-barbers were consecutively killed, besides nearly all the officers, among them being Baron de Troussieres. Baron de Charette had his knee broken, and was taken prisoner by the Prussians. Out of the 500 only 300 remained alive. He afterwards escaped from prison, and was made general of a division and a commander of the Legion of Honor. A cablegram has been received from Chevalier Drolet, an ex-officer of the Zouaves, stating that the General has sailed for Canada, and already preparations are being made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

Among the members of the Regiment of Papal Zouaves who came to Canada we might mention some who are doubtless well known to many of our readers: Mr. A. Laroque, of Dorchester street, Montreal, who was severely wounded at the battle of Mintana, and was made a Chevalier of Plus IX.; Lieutenant "l'Alfafer," formerly of Montreal, but now of Manitoba, who was made a Chevalier of Plus IX. for services rendered at the siege of Rome; Chevalier Drolet, of the Legion of Honor, who represented the Canadian Government at the Paris Exposition in 1878; Reverend Mr. Saive, of Ottawa, who was wounded at the siege of Rome; Mr. Prendergast, of Montreal, who distinguished himself at the siege of Rome, and was made a Chevalier of St. Sylvester; Father Garceau, Messrs. Varn, Jas. McKenzie and Napoleon Renaud, alias of Montreal. The Rev. Mr. Moreau, curate of St. Gregoire, was also chaplain to the French Canadian soldiers during their campaign. Mr. H. G. Murray, well-known in Quebec newspaper circles, was a member of the Regiment; he left Quebec a few years ago to join the Carlist army in Spain, where he met his death at the battle of Mauresse. There were also about 200 Englishmen in the Regiment, two of whom, Messrs. Powell and Robertson, are now members of the British House of Commons.

Abbe Lacroix, Messrs Laroque and Renaud, ex-Papal Zouaves, who formed the deputation appointed to be present at the arrival of their old General, Baron Charette, in New York, have returned from that city. They state that all honor was paid to the famous French soldier, and that his reception in the American metropolis was highly pleasing. General Charette was deeply touched by the honor and attention paid to him during the few hours he remained in New York. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, and made no delay in starting for Baltimore, where his mother-in-law, Mrs. Polk, is dangerously ill. This lady is the wife of a Methodist Bishop, of Charlottesville, who was converted to the Catholic faith. The General promises to be in Montreal on the 10th of this month, and the Reception Committee here are busy making preparations for his reception. On his arrival at the Bonaventure Station he will be met by a large deputation of prominent citizens. The day following a public dinner will be tender to the distinguished officer, and in the afternoon, the Canadian Zouaves will assemble to do honor to him which they once obeyed. The Union Catholique also intends to give a public reception, and the citizens generally are invited to call on the famous French General and Papal Zouave. His stay in this city will be determined by the instructions he may receive from the French Minister of War.

THE LATE GENERAL GARIBALDI.

MADRID, June 3.—During the attack of bronchitis in which Garibaldi succumbed, he several times inquired if the steamer conveying Dr. Albani to Caprea had been sighted. Being answered in the negative he seemed disturbed. He also asked for news of his son Menilo, and shortly afterwards quietly expired, his features appearing as asleep. The death chamber is arranged as a mortuary chapel. The body of the deceased general is dressed in the white poncho and cap habitually worn. A body of marines is posted at the chamber as a guard of honor.

Rome, June 5.—The remains of Garibaldi will be cremated on Wednesday. The services will be of a non-religious character. The King has deputed Prince Thomas of Savoy to represent him at the ceremony. Deputations representing the army and navy will also attend. It is proposed to erect a lighthouse at Caprea as a memorial of the General. Four hundred university students attacked and wrecked the offices of the clerical newspapers Casanovina and Vocce della Verita because the former spoke disrespectfully of Garibaldi.

Rome, June 5.—It is said that on hearing of the death of Garibaldi the Pope remained silent a while, then raising his eyes to heaven, said:—"There has gone another figure of revolution. Oh, God, be merciful to him." Garibaldi fainted at 6.30 on Friday evening, but really lingered until 8.50 when death occurred. The Vatican organ Vocce della Verita declared "Garibaldi was one of the most determined but also frankest of our adversaries. Not from him came the heaviest and bitterest troubles. He was no hypocrite. May the prayers of his pious mother have smoothed the last moments of her son's agitated life."

Just fancy, 33,000 immigrants landed at Castle Garden last week.

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 18.

Ireland and her politics are just now the one absorbing question. Statesmen and journalists are fairly puzzled about what has been called the Island of Saints, but which, in my opinion, might quite as appropriately be styled the Island of Rebels—

On last Monday evening I went to a meeting of the Democratic Federation in the Forester's Hall, Clerkenwell. Resolutions were moved for the abolition of the House of Lords, and nationalization of the land.

The audience, I may say, was entirely Englishmen, principally workmen, and I must confess, I was fairly surprised at the enthusiasm evoked by the mentioning of the Land League and the name of Mr. Parnell.

Through Lord Frederick Cavendish was frequently brought into contact with Irish representatives in the House of Commons on the estimates appertaining to Ireland, and through hard words were frequently spoken.

This is rather hard on poor old "Buckshot," especially from one of his own party, as Passmore Edwards, proprietor of the Echo, is member of Parliament for Salisbury, and a strong supporter of Mr. Gladstone.

The Freiheit, the organ of the German Socialists in London, is again in trouble on account of the freedom with which it wrote of the Phoenix Park tragedy.

Those friends of Ireland, the emergency men, are not behind in expressing their detestation of the crime, yet there are to-day numbers of journalists and others in this very city of London, who entertain some thoughts of the whole thing being an emergency concoction.

Resolved: That we, the Emergency Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, take the earliest opportunity to express our horror and detestation of the murders of the Chief Secretary and Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and that we desire especially to make known our deep sorrow at the loss which the country has sustained in the death of Mr. Burke, who, with so much ability, patriotism and courtesy, bore for a length of time an important part in the government of this country, and who gave to this committee and other organizations formed to oppose lawless agitators so much kind and valuable aid in the discharge of their arduous duties.

Lord Chesterfield wrote to his son, "show me your company and I will tell what sort of a man you are," and by the same rule when emergency men praise the late Under-Secretary other people must draw conclusions.

Last night the English agricultural laborers held a meeting in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, London, to pray for an assimilation of Borough and County Franchise. In boroughs the franchise is now a ten pound vote, while in counties it is a fifteen pound vote.

Irish-Americans are the dread of the aristocracy of England and Ireland, for they not only actively conspire to break up landlordism in Ireland, but they are also rapidly inspiring the democracy of England.

A week or two ago your own Mr. Costigan was run out in the London papers for daring to bring into the Canadian Parliament a motion in favor of Irish self-government, but the following telegram from the Echo has staggered his critics:—

OTTAWA, May 23.—Mr. Carling has been sworn in as Postmaster-General, and Mr. Costigan as Minister of Inland Revenue, in succession to Mr. Aikins, who is expected to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

This telegram was last night alluded to at a large meeting of Irishmen held in the Surrey Rooms, Southwark, London, and all the speakers expressed their satisfaction at the recognition by your Government and people of a man, who at a critical moment was not afraid to stand up and boldly say "Ireland is misgoverned and I hereby call upon the Dominion Legislature to say so."

that account were ready to crack each other's plates. What a contrast to the Dublin Convention last September.

ANGLO-CELT.

LONDON, May 25.

What to do with the Salvation Army is one of the great and solemn questions now under consideration by our legislators and law makers, and what is more, if the public peace is to be maintained the Salvationists must be in some way immediately dealt with.

The Society, although professing peace and good will to men, is both in theory and action strongly combative. Its literature and bills are worded in military fashion and different places are called strongholds of Satan, held by the forces of the devil.

While on religious matters, I may say that St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is to have the largest swung bell in the world. St. Paul's is the greatest Church built for the Protestant faith, indeed, in England, the only cathedral founded for that communion.

Again has this immense pile grown too small for the accommodation of the students, who number over five hundred. The classic students could find no room in the grand chapel to participate in the religious ceremonies and services.

After the celebration of Mass by His Lordship, a procession was formed by the ecclesiastical, headed by a sub-deacon in his robes of office carrying the symbol of the crucifixion, and proceeded to the site chosen for the erection of the chapel.

His Lordship now proceeded to bless the corner stone, and placed therein a number of documents containing the names of the professors, students and of others connected with the institution or ceremony.

After the hymns and psalms in connection with the ritual had been gone through, the Bishop blessed the foundations and called upon the Most High to sanctify the work being erected in His honor.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, His Lordship took a seat on the raised dais and addressed a few words to the College students. He explained the nature and the reasons of the ceremonial of which they had just been witnesses.

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The assemblage then dispersed. Among the numerous clergy present we remarked the Rev. Fathers Bayle, Dowd, Rousselet, Serenanne, Gland, Feron, Roussel, Mailles, Baudet, Eard, Gratzen, Charpentier, also Messrs. Bourgenault & Leprohon, the architects, Messrs. D. Perrault & Son, the contractor, Dr. Dagenais and others.

Before and after the excellent music. The day will mark a epoch in the history of the Institution, and is being celebrated in the ways characteristic of Colleges life.

The dimensions of the chapel are 110 feet in length, 60 feet in width and 50 feet in height. It will be artistically finished, and will, no doubt, add to the credit of the Montreal College.

His Lordship also held a special ordination at the Church of St. Henri des Tanneurs, on Sunday morning, when the Rev. J. Graton, of Montreal, was received Deacon, and the Rev. L. J. Levesque, Montreal, sub-Deacon.

OTTAWA, June 4.—The breach between Bishop Gilmour and his flock is wider than ever. His letter threatening to excommunicate lady members of the Land League was not far assuaged in Rome, "not a bit of it." The Russians can always get another Ozar, but never another Patti.

The following is from the Irish correspondence of Reynolds News. The writer, alluding to the poverty of the West of Ireland, and to the thirty million dollars absentee rents annually sent out of the unfortunate country, says:—"Take, as an instance, the 1,800 people evicted within the last few days in Connemara through sheer inability to pay their way. Some of the scenes described are sad enough. A large number of tenants and their families have now no home at all.

To any one not blinded by the blackest prejudice comment upon the above paragraph is unnecessary, and yet there are even good men who will say that English rule has been a great blessing.

THE MONTREAL COLLEGE.

The Laying of a Corner Stone of a New Chapel—A short sketch of the Progress of the Institution—Impressive Ceremonies Presided Over by Mgr. Fabre—A Day of Rejoicing in the College.

The Montreal College is one of the oldest educational institutions in America, and has enjoyed for the last half century a continental reputation. Its history is but a record of progress, both as regards the material side of the establishment and its educational results.

In 1854 the foundations of the Grand Seminary, situated at the foot of the Mountain, were laid. Six years later, when the affair of Trent occasioned the transfer of numerous English troops to our shores, the Society of St. Sulpice ceded their old college to the authorities for the use of the soldiers, and the students were removed to the Seminary on Sherbrooke street.

Again has this immense pile grown too small for the accommodation of the students, who number over five hundred. The classic students could find no room in the grand chapel to participate in the religious ceremonies and services.

After the celebration of Mass by His Lordship, a procession was formed by the ecclesiastical, headed by a sub-deacon in his robes of office carrying the symbol of the crucifixion, and proceeded to the site chosen for the erection of the chapel.

His Lordship now proceeded to bless the corner stone, and placed therein a number of documents containing the names of the professors, students and of others connected with the institution or ceremony.

After the hymns and psalms in connection with the ritual had been gone through, the Bishop blessed the foundations and called upon the Most High to sanctify the work being erected in His honor.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, His Lordship took a seat on the raised dais and addressed a few words to the College students. He explained the nature and the reasons of the ceremonial of which they had just been witnesses.

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The assemblage then dispersed. Among the numerous clergy present we remarked the Rev. Fathers Bayle, Dowd, Rousselet, Serenanne, Gland, Feron, Roussel, Mailles, Baudet, Eard, Gratzen, Charpentier, also Messrs. Bourgenault & Leprohon, the architects, Messrs. D. Perrault & Son, the contractor, Dr. Dagenais and others.

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CORRESPONDENCE

COERVOLE LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

To the Editor of The Post:

DEAR SIR,—At the present time the state of Ireland is the all-absorbing topic, not only in Great Britain, but amongst English-speaking people the world over. What is going to be the result of the present state of affairs? What can the Government do to put an end, finally and forever, to the present unhappy state of the country? are questions daily asked on all sides.

At 10 o'clock Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. E. P. Wadhams, assisted by Rev. Fathers Smith and Quilban, deacons of honor; Rev. J. Sullivan, deacon; Rev. B. R. Morin, sub-deacon, and Rev. W. J. McCullum as master of ceremonies.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find five dollars as a subscription in aid of publishing "NORA'S" letters on the state of Ireland and miserable condition of its peasantry, as witnessed by her on her late extensive tour through that distracted country.

W. J. COLLINS, Sr. OTTAWA, June 3rd, 1882.

ORDINATIONS.

Impressive Ceremonies in the Grand Seminary of Montreal—One Hundred and Thirty-Three Aspirants to Holy Orders.

The chapel of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, under the direction of the Society of St. Sulpice, was the scene of another of those impressive and solemn ceremonies which mark the conferring of the Sacrament of Holy Orders.

The end of the last century found the British Government still pursuing a policy of coercion towards Ireland, martial law and free quarters were carried out to their fullest and most terrible extent by the infamous Lord Carhampton; the people were goaded on to that rebellion in '08, which caused the shedding of oceans of blood and decimated the manhood of the country.

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front seats on the right side of the grand aisle, while the girls took those on the left. At half-past seven mass was begun by Rev. Father Sullivan. As the sanctuary bell proclaimed the glad tidings that the long looked for moment had at last arrived, when the God of Hosts was about to take His abode in the pure hearts of those little ones that he loves so well, the aspirants to the holy table rose, with serene and peaceful countenances that betokened the holy calm which shrouded their innocent hearts, and quietly proceeded to the altar rails.

The scene was solemn and impressive as it was grand, and must have produced a deep and salutary impression on all who had the pleasure of witnessing it, while, no doubt, many a fervent prayer ascended to Heaven for the future happiness of these young communicants. Truly, the day of First Communion is one long to be remembered, and often has the recollection of that happy day calmed the wild and troubled mind, when on the point of despair, and won back the hardened sinner when standing on the brink of the dark and fathomless gulf of perdition.

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W. J. COLLINS, Sr. OTTAWA, June 3rd, 1882.

NORA'S LETTERS.

WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., 322 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

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W. J. COLLINS, Sr. OTTAWA, June 3rd, 1882.

SMALL TALK.

Guinea expresses the hope to be hung from a gooseberry bush.

Michael Davitt will pay a flying visit to the United States next month.

The Sultan says to his child the dictator, Arrab, Baby what are you about?

The American Government contemplates recalling Lowell, the Minister at London.

Call a young woman a witch and she is pleased, but call her an old woman—

This is the time when candidates regain their eye sight. They know almost every body.

The Royal Irish Constabulary costs only \$7,000,000 a year, and they can't catch a murderer.

English Radicals are attacking Goldwin Smith for his letters on Ireland. The "parasite" is now happy.

Cetewayo addresses the Queen as his mother, and the Prince of Wales as his brother. They certainly have taken the largest share of his property.

Wonders will never cease. The Toronto Mail of Monday says it does not attack Irish Catholics! And the paper never lies. But then it is accustomed to lying.

If there be a fight in Egypt, the mummies will come in handy to form ramparts to stop rifle balls. Their delicate constitutions would be nowhere against cannon balls.

"Afraid!" exclaimed Madame Patti, with charming humility, when asked if she did not fear assassination in Russia, "not a bit of it. The Russians can always get another Ozar, but never another Patti."

Pere Hyacinthe Loyson who, on Father Monaghan's refusal to hold a public discussion, lectured lately in Paris on the Inquisition, is threatened with legal proceedings by the Dominion for mentioning Pere Monaghan's name on the bills as that of the man whose views he intended to controvert.

BISHOP GILMOUR AND THE LADIES' LEAGUE.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—The breach between Bishop Gilmour and his flock is wider than ever. His letter threatening to excommunicate lady members of the Land League was not far assuaged in Rome, "not a bit of it." The Russians can always get another Ozar, but never another Patti.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

FITTINGLY CELEBRATES THE 103RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF IRELAND'S CHURCHES BARD, THE IMMORTAL THOMAS MOORE.

The Irish-American students of this enterprising and patriotic young college, promoted by a laudable spirit of patriotism and a desire to do honor to the memory of him to whom honor is due, commemorated in a fitting and becoming manner the anniversary of the birth of him whose cherished name is on all tongues and whose sweet immortal words resound throughout every land, the anniversary of him who seems to have been chosen by angels to elevate and gladden the hearts of men and also to give fitting and poetic expressions to the sentiments, hopes and aspirations of a grand historic and proverbially poetic race.

The College Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion; the flags of Ireland, the United States and Canada were gracefully combined and formed a radiant and patriotic background for the enraptured scene. The immortal bard gazed with a radiant countenance upon his ardent devotees through a rich and rare painting that graced in former years the walls of one of the art galleries of Dublin, while he was supported on either side by the "Dun Harp of our Country" and "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls."

At 10 o'clock Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. E. P. Wadhams, assisted by Rev. Fathers Smith and Quilban, deacons of honor; Rev. J. Sullivan, deacon; Rev. B. R. Morin, sub-deacon, and Rev. W. J. McCullum as master of ceremonies.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find five dollars as a subscription in aid of publishing "NORA'S" letters on the state of Ireland and miserable condition of its peasantry, as witnessed by her on her late extensive tour through that distracted country.

W. J. COLLINS, Sr. OTTAWA, June 3rd, 1882.

THE NEW MINISTER.

John Costigan's appointment to the portfolio of Inland Revenue gives a great deal of satisfaction to the Irish Catholics of New Brunswick, with whom the Government has not been strong, for some reason or other, in that Province. Mr. Anglin vainly knocked at the door of the Privy Council for admission, but was forced to sit silent in the Speaker's chair, while Mr. Costigan is taken into the Cabinet by Sir John A. Macdonald. He would have given a good reason for his appointment if New Brunswick had given the Government a fair measure of support, and his appointment is accepted now as proof of confidence on the part of the Government that that Province is going to come into line with the rest of the Dominion by choosing a majority of Government supporters.

SMALL TALK.

Guinea expresses the hope to be hung from a gooseberry bush.

Michael Davitt will pay a flying visit to the United States next month.

The Sultan says to his child the dictator, Arrab, Baby what are you about?

The American Government contemplates recalling Lowell, the Minister at London.

Call a young woman a witch and she is pleased, but call her an old woman—

This is the time when candidates regain their eye sight. They know almost every body.

The Royal Irish Constabulary costs only \$7,000,000 a year, and they can't catch a murderer.

English Radicals are attacking Goldwin Smith for his letters on Ireland. The "parasite" is now happy.

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\$200.00 Reward!
 Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOR BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word HOR or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOR BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GRASS HORS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or receipts of HOR BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.
 HOR BITTERS MFG. CO.,
 Rochester, N. Y.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The Rev. P. S. Benson says: "All newspapers, except religious ones, should be suppressed."
 Miss Parnell writes: "There is only one character in all fiction to whom we can look for a likeness of Mr. Forster—Legree."
 A memorial to Queen Victoria has been agreed upon by certain Hindoo widows praying for relief against caste excommunication on remarriage.
 The people of Sharonville, Ohio, were surprised when McBride, aged 49, married Mrs. Rose, aged 76, but not when he disappeared with her \$3,300.
 The Emperor of Brazil intends to publish his travelling experiences. The book, which is written in French, will be called "Mes Impressions de Voyage."
 There has been a rise in the price of copper in England, which is partly due to the belief that the extensive use of electricity will greatly increase the demand for that metal.
 An Indianapolis preacher has been presented with a pair of sleeve buttons by a well known gambler, because he said in a sermon that common gamblers were no worse than speculators in stocks.
 In an editor's room in Fleet street, London, a skull is nailed up against one of the desks. Underneath is written in large letters: "This is Smith, who did not like an article about himself, and was rash enough to say so."
 The German Empress, who was recently on a visit to her daughter at Baden-Baden, sent one of her ladies-in-waiting the other day to Ems to greet the Empress Eugenie, and present her with a handsome bouquet of violets.
 Prof. Sheldon, a high authority, attributes the deterioration of Cheshire cheese to the use of large quantities of bone manure on the pastures. Unimproved land produces the best quality of cheese. Except Sitton, he rates fine Leicester as the best English cheese, and Gruyere the best all cheese.
 Zoa Watkins, who was visiting her sister in St. Louis, stepped out of the house to mail a letter, and has been missing ever since, though searched for most thoroughly during the two weeks that have elapsed. Her father has offered a reward of \$5,000 for her body, dead or alive, and the newspapers of the city are giving columns to the subject, but there is no clue.
 Middle-aged travellers can remember when native oysters were sold in London at sixpence per dozen; now they are thought cheap at six times the money, and it is singular fact that they are at this moment dearer in London than they were in Rome when the Emperor Vitellius devoured them all day long; and Cicero sustained his philosophy by swallowing oysters of the Rutupine luxuries brought from the coast of Kent.
 Camborne, in Cornwall, where the recent religious riots took place, in which a Roman Catholic Church was wrecked, stands midway between Truro and Penzance, in the very heart of the mining district; and the desolate appearance of the country is depressing in the extreme, for all the wealth lies below its surface. There are but few streets in Camborne, and they are all built on the same model—a row of low two-storied houses—where dwell above ground the wives and families of the men who pass the greater portion of their existence grubbing in the earth below. It is regarded as the great centre of Methodism, and dictates its terms to the rest of the Wesleyan world. The Wesleyan Conference is held more often at Camborne than elsewhere, and its sittings are attended by all the chief preachers of the denomination. The hymn, so solemn and melodious, by Charles Wesley, "Lo, on the narrow neck of land" was written expressly for the miners of Camborne. The images are all drawn from the Land's End, which lies close at hand.

RICHMOND ITEMS.
 The long desired rain has come at last in abundance and nature's garb of green is rapidly developing.
 The first instalment of iron for the new St. Francis Bridge has arrived. It is expected that the superstructure will be completed by the first of July, when the ceremony of inaugurating the new bridge and also the new charter for the town of Richmond will be formally carried out.
 Mr. R. P. Noyes, late foreman of the G. T. R. Locomotive Shops here, who has been removed to a like position at Point St. Charles, was on Saturday evening made the recipient of a gold watch and chain by several of his friends who met him at the Town Hall. The party afterwards adjourned to the Globe Hotel where supper was served and a pleasant evening spent.
 Appearances look now as if Mr. Ives, M.P., would be returned to Parliament without opposition. The Liberals are anxious enough to contest the constituency, but so far seem to be unable to select a candidate.
 The new R. C. School building on Main street is progressing rapidly, and when completed will be quite a pretentious building of three flats—the first to be used for the English-speaking children, the second for the French-Canadians, and the third for a public hall.
 GINGALL.
 Richmond, May 29, 1882

DEATH OF A CLEVER CANADIAN SURGEON IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette of April 23rd contains a description of the obsequies of Dr. A. H. Hughes, Surgeon-Major of the Bombay Volunteers. Dr. Hughes was a native of Toronto, and was quite a young man, having received his commission in the Indian Medical Department in October, 1859, and going to India in 1870. He soon made a reputation as a very clever surgeon, and was made a Professor in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, which position he held up to the time of his death. The cause of his death was pyæmia, or blood poisoning, which arose from a slight puncture on the hand while attending a patient. Dr. Hughes was highly popular, and his funeral was largely attended.

Mr. J. Left, warehouseman for Lantz Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., says he had a swelling on the foot which he attributed to chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and it troubled no longer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
 Is a Positive Cure
 For all those Palatal Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best Female population.
 Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery since the Dawn of History.
 It restores the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.
 Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.
 It removes fatness, restores the appetite, and relieves the stomach.
 That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and belching, is always permanently cured by its use.
 For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
 LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every trace of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and vigor to the system, of man or woman or child. Insist on this.
 Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 253 and 255 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box or either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 5c stamp. Send for pamphlet.
 No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
 Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.
 No other disease is so prevalent in the community as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the PILES, this plant is very apt to be complicated with Constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have failed. It is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of these troubles.
 PRICE 50c. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TAYLOR & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Bells, &c.
BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.
 Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
 VANDUZEN & TIFF, Cincinnati, O.
 30 G

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.
 Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
 MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.
 30 G

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO.
 Successor to MENEELY & CO.
 Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.
 Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
 20 Feb. 78-25

Medical.
DR. JACOB'S OIL
 THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
 Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Packed, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Sores, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
 No Preparation on earth equals Dr. Jacob's Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
 Directions in Eleven Languages.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
 Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

HEALTH FOR ALL!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
 This Great Household Medicine Equals Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.
 These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.
 Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are worthy of every attention in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
 Its Soothing and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.
 FOR THE CURE OF
 Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!
 It is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubs on the Neck and Obeis as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ANTRAX. For Glandular Swelling, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.
 Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d. 2s. 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. 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.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF
Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums
 PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING OF DEAF PERSONS TO THE WORK OF THE NATURAL EAR. Always in position, but invisible to others. Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. No need of shouting. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address: J. F. K. PECK & CO., 355 Broadway, New York.
 7-28 Ins.

STAMMERING
 Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, &c., free. Address Stammering Institute, London, and Toronto, Canada. Boys stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JAMES ANDERSON, Theological Student, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G

WITH \$5
 YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE
 Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond.
 Which Bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to Four Drawings Every Year, Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond must be drawn with one of the following premiums:
 4 Bonds @ \$1. 200,000—500,000 florins.
 2 Bonds @ \$1. 50,000—100,000 florins.
 3 Bonds @ \$1. 30,000—60,000 florins.
 4 Bonds @ \$1. 10,000—20,000 florins.
 20 Bonds @ \$1. 1,000—20,000 florins.
 48 Bonds @ \$1. 400—12,000 florins.
 473 Bonds @ \$1. 130—612,000 florins.
 Together with 4,500 Bonds, amounting to 1,632,200 florins—(1 florin equal to 45 cents in gold).
 Every one of the above named Bonds which does not draw of the large Premiums must be drawn with at least 150 florins or \$70.
 The next drawing takes place on JULY 1st, 1882.
 Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 1st of July, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn the next day.
 Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the lot of July.
 For Bonds, circulars, or any other information address:
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.
 No. 150 Broadway, New York City.
 ESTABLISHED IN 1874.
 N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.
 The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.
 Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
 District of Montreal, }
 Dame Malvina Roy, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Roy, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.
 J. A. ANDRÉ,
 Attorney for Plaintiff.
 Montreal, 5th May, 1882. 42 G

COSSITT'S MOWERS, REAPERS & RAKES
 Over 10,000 farmers in the Province of Quebec alone have bought our Implements and are satisfied they are the best they could have. "Farmers, buy only the BEST." Buy at COSSITT'S OFFICE, 81 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL, E. J. LATIMER, Manager.
 COSSITT'S OFFICE AT ST. SAUVEUR TOLL-BAR, ST. SAUVEUR, QUE.
 P. T. LEGARE, Agent.
 A Local Agent to be found in every Parish. 38 G

MALARIA! MALARIA!
 THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM!
 Below will be found a brief Summary of a Lecture upon the Liver, delivered before the Eclectic College of Medicine, by
DR. J. HAYDOCK.
 The Liver has been known as the great blood-maker and blood-purifier of the circulation. From its size and spongy structure, it plays a most important part in the animal economy, as regards assimilation and nutrition. Food taken in the mouth and acted upon by the digestive organs or the stomach is converted into Glucose or Peptone, and in these forms enters the Portal vein. Here, by the action of the Liver, these substances are converted into a form of sugar and pass out of the Liver by a large vein, called the Elastic vein, into the general circulation. The new material now formed serves two purposes, viz: the maintenance of heat in the body and assisting in the cell growth of the system.
 Dr. Murchison says:—"The composition of bile and its secretion is very complex. It is constantly being secreted by the Liver, and increasing suddenly before each gradually decreasing as soon as the appetite is satisfied and feeding ceases." Now, if this most important organ of the body becomes torpid, or the passage of bile interfered with emanation and disease ensue. I note eight marked symptoms that now occur, and which we all know of:
 1. The patient complains of a feeling of weight and fullness of the epigastrium.
 2. The patient complains of a feeling of weight and fullness of the epigastrium.
 3. Headache.
 4. A feeling of weariness, pains in the limbs, and great sleepiness after meals.
 5. A bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, and furred tongue.
 6. Constipation, with occasional attacks of diarrhea.
 7. Headache in front of head.
 8. Depression of spirits and great melancholy, with lassitude and a disposition to leave everything for to-morrow.
 All of the above symptoms go to show functional derangement of the Liver; and now comes the great importance of any error made as to the condition of the patient. He should immediately provide himself with a LIVER PURIFIER, the most common form of which is a Pill. Daily experience shows that this, when the Pill is compounded properly, is the readiest mode of restoring the action of the Liver, and can be almost always relied on. I have devoted many years of my life, as many of you now before me know, to compounding a Pill that will act readily and systematically as a Bileous Remedy. I do not believe in great purgatives, and therefore have made a Pill, one of which is an active and thorough dose. I have called it
Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pill.

Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pill.
 The People Know Them! The People Use Them! The People Praise Them!
 WHAT HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SAY FROM PATIENTS ALL OVER THE HUSBAND GLOBE.
 Dr. Haydock, your new Liver Pill has rid me of all biliousness. No more anxious doses for me or five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.
 Thanks Doctor. My headache has left me. Send me another vial to keep in the house.
 Our doctor treated me for chronic constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your new Liver Pills cured me. I had no appetite. Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills gave me a hearty one.
 Dr. Haydock has cured my headache that was chronic.
 I gave half of one of your pills to my baby for Cholera Morbus. The dear young thing got well in a day.
 Your pills are marvellous.
 My nausea of morning is now cured, and no more headache.
 Your vial of Dr. Haydock's Liver Pills cured me of terrible neuralgia and pains in the head.
 Send me two vials. I was alone for a poor family. Send me five vials of your New Liver Pills by return mail.
 Doctor, my biliousness and my headache are all gone.
 For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills are a perfect cure. One pill will satisfy the most skeptical. For Female Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite, and Sick Headache, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills will be found an Effective Remedy.
 They are universal in their effects, and a cure can almost always be guaranteed.
 Each Vial Contains Twenty Pills—One Pill is a Dose. Price Twenty-five Cents. For sale by all Druggists.
 22- Every Pill is Sugar-Coated. If your druggist does not keep them, we will mail them free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Five vials for \$1. BUY AT ONCE. DO NOT DELAY.
HAYDOCK & CO., New York.
 Caution!—Druggists are desired to notice that the name of J. H. Francis, sole agent, is written across each doz. package of Haydock's Liver Pills. All without this are counterfeits.

Musical Instruments, &c.
THE WEBER BABY GRAND.
 RECEIVED HOME.
"THE WEBER PIANO"
 Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyric Stage. Its tones are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weber" Piano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States; but since the Philadelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented.
 The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always command its price.
NEW YORK PIANO CO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL,
 SOLE AGENTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
 SEND FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Undertakers.
CASKETS AND COFFINS.
 The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought up by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearse always on hand.
DANIEL SHANKS,
 Huntingdon.
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 15-G

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.
 No. 22, Dame Esther Lazarus, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Levi Abraham, of the same place, duly authorized a certain Justice, Plaintiff, vs. Levi Abraham, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.
 Montreal, 29th April, 1882.
T. & O. C. DE LORIMIER,
 Attorneys for Plaintiff. 38 G

McGRAIL & WALSH,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN FRUIT & PROVISIONS,
 341 & 343 COMMERCE STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.
 Consignments solicited for the sale of
 Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs,
 Butter, Hides, Potatoes,
 Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c.
 CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 34 G

PROVISIONS, &c.
\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-G

Professional Cards.
DR. J. L. LEPROHON.
 OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
 45 G
DR. KANNON,
 O.M.D., M.C.P.S.
 Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 210 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 15-G

Marble Working.
NOTICE!
 We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of
MARBLE MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
TABLETS, &c., &c.
 Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices defy competition.
 We have also **LIENSTONE POSTS,** for enclosing lots, always on hand. All work guaranteed.
 Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work guaranteed.
CUNNINGHAM BROS.,
 41 BLEURY STREET.

Dye Works.
WE RECOGNIZE IN THE
 increasing patronage we are receiving that we have been successful in doing the BEST OF WORK in Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' and Gents' Goods, such as Coats, Pants, Dresses, Shawls, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, &c., and we shall endeavor to keep pace with the times in all the newest colors the art of dyeing can produce.
ROYAL DYE WORKS,
 706 CRAIG STREET.
 N.B.—We have no Branches or Agencies in the city.
 Established 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE
 —OF—
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 long period.
RETAILERS EVERYWHERE.
 None genuine without the trade mark on package. 5 G

PREMIUMS!
 Every New Subscriber TO THE
TRUE WITNESS
 Will receive a Valuable Book entitled,
"A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases,"
 BY DR. KENDALL.
 The Book is very useful to farmers and contains a great deal of practical information. Contains an index which gives the symptoms, cause, and the treatment of each. In giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effect, and antidote when poisoned. A table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rule for telling the age of the horse. A valuable collection of receipts and much other valuable information. 14 G

GLASGOW DRUG HALL—
 400 NOTRE DAME STREET.
 Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe Diabetic Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters; supply just received at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
 RICHHELLEU-BENAI, MINERAL WATER, Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Call or send for Pamphlet of Analysis and Testimonials. Price 35 cents per Gallon.
 HOMOEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Books. Also,
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS,
 Family Medicine Chests refilled.
 J. A. HARRÉ, Druggist.
 Country orders promptly filled. 38 G

IRISH AMERICAN COLONIZATIION COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Farms of all sizes for sale in South-western Minnesota, on time contracts or for cash.
HOUSES BUILT.
 Farm Implements and Goods at Wholesale prices. Apply to
RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND,
 100 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.
 Or to JOHN SWEETMAN, Manager, Currie, Murray Co., Minnesota. We will forward pamphlets on application. 15 G

FOR SALE!
The Harp.
 PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
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 CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 34 G

HON. JOHN O'CONNOR.

Editor of the Ottawa Citizen. Sir,—It afforded me as much pleasure as it did every other lover of justice and fair play...

bring about. They tell me, (sooth) that Mr. O'Connor is "nobody," that "he does not look after his friends," that "he bestows his patronage at his disposal on Orangemen," etc.

service, two children died of neglect. A former servant told her that she witnessed horrible scenes in the Home. The jury rendered a verdict that the death of the children was caused by uncleanness in the Home, and directing it to be abolished.

men's split-boots, \$1.60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3.75; men's kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1.50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1.75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1.35 to 1.75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2.10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.00 to 1.50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior balmorals, 45c to 50c; do congress, 75c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60c to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 80c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' clogs, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

There was a good demand for products today. Green stuff was easier, but meats, poultry, dairy produce and roots were firm. Potatoes sold at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag. Fifty bags of Irish potatoes, just imported, arrived from Quebec and sold at 60c per bushel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Books of Instruction and Devotion for the Month of June. NOW READY. A New Book of Devotion to the SACRED HEART. ENTITLED: A Flower for Each Day in the Month of June.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

New York, June 4.—Captain Heineman, Assistant Superintendent of Castle Garden, today completed his statistical report of the nationalities of immigrants that have been landed here from January 1 to and including April 30.

Table with columns: Nationality, Number of Immigrants. Includes entries for England, Ireland, Germany, etc.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns: Region, Number of Immigrants. Includes entries for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Grand total.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Money was easy at 5 per cent on call, and 6 1/2 on time. This morning bank stocks were easy, and miscellaneous strong.

MONTEREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Beef cattle sold today at the highest price known for years at this season of the year. Two months ago fat cattle sold at 5 1/2c, and today they brought 7 1/2c.

MONTEREAL HORSE MARKET.

The demand for horse flesh the past week was even less than the previous week. Only a few Americans were here and the local enquiry was almost nil.

SCANDALOUS ILL-TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

New York, June 5.—In the investigation of the affairs of the Unsectarian Home today, Emma McGee, a former attendant, testified that the health of the children was poor, and the food given them impure.

WHERE SHALL I GO?

TO S. CARSLY'S OF COURSE! In WHITE SHIRTS he keeps the largest assortment, the best fitting and most fashionable in the city.

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WHERE DID YOU SAY?

AT S. CARSLY'S. MEN'S HABERDASHERY STORE. 399 Notre Dame Street.

SPECIAL!

Over thirty pieces of very fine double width Tweed, in all the new colors and shades, suitable for boys' suits.

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