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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. SEPTEMBER 7, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THREE DAYS IN DERRY.

LONDONDERRY, August 12, 1881.

Title Editor of THE POST: Since the date of my last letter to you I here been in London, Liverpool and Carlisle, England; at Melrose, Dunse and Berwicka-Tweed in the Borders, and at Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Scotland. I feel strong sough now to face the fatigues of jaunting cough now to face the fatigues of jaunting in the North of Ireland and the or journeys in the North of Ireland, and to

tork my way along the western coast from negal to Cork.

This is a great holiday in Londonderry— the joy-bells" are ringing in the Cathedral; battery of cannon is firing from the walls of the city; there are Protestant processions, anjing partizan banners, in the streets; and from a pulpit in a church, from the site of thich its Catholic owners were evicted without compensation"), I have heard a notestant clergyman giving thanks unto od for a merciful deliverance from nish domination, wrought by the bravery s little band of apprentice boys about 200 yers ago. For this is the anniversary of the closing of the gates of Londonderry springs the forces of King James II. The step then begun lasted 105 days. Ever nce the "Popish King" retired in despair

ion before the walls of Londonderry, the ment has been celebrated here like the Battle the Boyne, as one of the great historical one boyne, as one of the great historical cents by which religious and civil liberty us established in Ireland. But Orange-mus notions of civil and religious liberty differ as much and as radically from American ideas of political and religious equality, Orange Protestanism in Ireland differs, both in its history, and character, and tenden, cles, from Protestantism of every color and shade in the United States. What was this establishment of religious liberty in Ireland for which I heard the Orange clergyman rendering thanks? It was the beginning of a new and bloody ora of religious persecution. It was the inauguration of an epoch in which was enacted and enforced a code of penal laws against the Catholics, which for ingen-

in the annals of Western Europe. Prostantism in Ireland has never been synonyscription; it has never meant the cham-

diy of malignity and persistency of cruelty

have rarely been equalled and never surpass-

or conscience sake. Scotch Presbyterianism in Scotland, and ill more in America, has essentially changed spirit, if not the words, of its creed, dureligion of the Scotch consists in hating the Pope;" and as far and just as long as the burch of England clergy have had the ower in Ireland, they have been true to the hih once delivered δy their saints—delivered th "apostolic blows and knocks"—that the most equally "an abomination in the sight

the Lord." "It strains one's self-respect to be a Prostant in Ireland," said a staunch Irish Pro-Me of our nominal co-religionists here.

and Omega of the Orange creed. It has been kept alive and nourished by the political policy of England to prevent a United Ireland in support of Irish demands for justice. As constables the Orange clergy have earned their pay. They have been the most efficient wisionaries of national degradation. It is My pitiable. One of the most dazzling wies of the Orange creed in Ulster, Rev. Mr. Kane, is in town to-day, and he has been vociferously welcomed. This is the lineal descendant of that son of Adam who spelled his name Cain—for about a year ago 16 urged the Orange-mobs to murder Catholic riests if another "Protestant landlord" should be killed in the West of Ireland. He referred to Lord Mountmorris-a spy, a drunkard, a libertine, and a corrupt magisrate—and yet he spoke of him as if he had been a martyr of the Protestant faith. "Like

People, like priest." Lordonderry is a substantial and quite handsome city of about 30,000 inhabitants. Two-thirds of its population are Oatholics; jet by one of the ingenious contrivances of English rule in Ireland, the minority of the citizens—or "subjects"—govern the city; for only two of the Corporation are Catholics, while sixteen are Protestants. The Catholics a class are poor, and the laws for genera-1048 have been framed to keep them in

James I, was a very liberal king-when he ave away other people's lands and money. de dispossessed the original Catholic owners of the city and liberties of Londonderry—then called, as it is still called in daily conversation, Derry only—and he made a present of tals royal "land grab," or stolen property, to the Corporation of the city of London, which continues to enjoy the rights to this hour.

In all the city of Londonderry, except in the "Bishop's part," no man owns the land on which his house is built! Since the time of James I., every foot of the city site has beonged to the Corporation of London in Engand! For over 200 years leases have been given to the people of Londonderry for the and on which they live, and ground rent has been exacted for it by the municipal authoriiles of a city in another kingdom.

don (styled for this special duty or proprietor-ship "The Irish Society"), have practically the Bishop's part of the city building lots have confiscated the buildings erected by the old been sold in fee simple. Although it was in they built themselves) to city tenants, the London Corporation now levies the rent it— seli! Whenever a new lease is granted it charges £1 per running foot frontage, whether LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH. the lot is large or small, on a main street or years.

King monstrances!

When the old leases first began to fall in, the Society refused to renew them. The Industrial The Church was well paid for surrendering land agitation alarmed it. Whenever its its ancient privileges. The Episcopal Bishop exorbitant exactions are accepted, it now of Londonderry alone received as his personal gives leases for sixty years. Within a year it

as given some perpetual leases. This Society owns the land all around the city and around Coleraine—a very fertile tract of country covering an area of three miles. The Society is said to act honestly with its rural tenants. The Ulster custom protects them. But the Society has not rearded only, but permanently arrested the growth of Londonderry.

As we were steaming up the Foyle a Scotchman pointed out the advantages of the river banks for ship building. He stated that a company of Scotch capitalists had offered to establish a great ship building yard in Lon-donderry, but that they found it impossible to secure the necessary encouragement."

"Why?" I asked. "Oh, the want of enterprise in the people, vou know."

Of course-of course-it is always the Irish who are to blame! Now, what was the true reason for this Irish obstinacy in refusing to permit the Foyle to become a rival to the Clyde?
It was the London Corporation—King

James's "Irish Society!" It was the dead hand of a worthless Scotch king that drove away from Londonderry those "live" Scotch capitalists!

How? They would not sell the land and they would not lease it for more than sixty years. The company went back to Scotland discouraged and disgusted. A lease for sixty

years would not have paid them for the extenive and expensive plant needed for the prosecution of their work. James gave the land on which Belfast is built and the surrounding county to the Donegal family. Their needs forced them from time to time to sell these estates. The buy-ers got deeds in fee simple. "For that

reason only," said a Londonderry scholar to

me, "Beliast has gone ahead of Londonder-

ry, although it could not be compared with us in importance at the time of the Union." Yet the Irish Society is the best of all the London corporations to whom James gave mons with religious equality, but always great estates in Ireland. The Society alone with the ascendancy of a sect; it has never was given its grant in trust, with the undertood for freedom of belief but always for standing that the revenues were to be expended, after the expenses of the manageinship of a race or a creed oppressed, but ment, for the promotion of the interests of he said :- "The Scotch members regard it salways been the watchword of persecution | the City and Liberties. The Irish Society has largely as an experiment, or, as I may term it. sense—for although a part of its vast revenues has been set aside for schools, the "expenses of management" have been not g the last two centuries. But in the North | merely extravagant only but deliberately dis-Ireland it is as true to-day as when Lord | honest expenditures. They include an anthe Corporation, who indulge in riotous liv-

ing at the charge of the city revenues. Similar and still more onerous and indefensible taxes are levied by other London corporations in Ireland-by such trade guilds, for example, as the skinners, the grocers, the Spists and the Presbyterians were alike and | mercers and the drapers. These absentee corporation landlords, as a rule, have done nothing, or next to nothing, during these long centuries to improve their Irish estates. All of the County Derry was given away to Lonestant of the American type in speaking to don guilds! They still own the greater part of it. They tax its people without giving blind hatred of "the Papists" is the Alpha | them a voice in determining their taxes—and the people who would fight against their levies if they were called taxes, pay them without murmuring because they call it rent.

> The son of James I, was beheaded in England for levying taxes without Parliamentary permission, and educated Englishmen glory in the scaffold on which he perished—and yet they think it perfectly right that King James should have granted permission to a class of rich shamble-boys and rich counter-jumpers in England, and their descendants forever, to tax for centuries the people of Ireland—to drive industries from their ports and comfort from their cabins. The English are not lacking in virtues, but they are a little selfish and very muddle-brained!

"When the Irish Society," I asked a Londonderry lawyer, "cancelled the leases of their old tenants, whom you call middle men,

did they never reduce the rents?" "Yes—sometimes; not always," he answered: " but, at the same time they raised the rent to twenty times the amount they originally charged: for while, originally, they only charged for the ground rent, in blocks, now they charged each house separately, and taxed the house as well as the ground. In other words they mercilessly confiscated the improvements of their tenants in charging them rents for these houses as if they were their own property. Whenever the tenants refuse to pay, they evict them, and take their houses without giving them compensation. Neither the Land Bill of 1870 nor the Ulster Custom gives a Tenant-right in city property or im-

provements." In addition to owning the ground on which the city is built, the Irish Society claims an absolute right to the fisheries in the rivers near by-and it leases them for £5,000 a

The rental of the Irish Society for London-

taxes on New Orleans. I reckon New Orleans would pay the rents-in sulphur, New parish band, and proceeded to Lourdes. York wouldn't be to pay, but a hotter place About 300 persons formed the procession, the than New Orleans. But to return .--

About one-tenth of the city and liberties of Londonderry were reserved for the support of Lourdes, High Mass was celebrated by the matured to the injury of the religion of the

lessees, and where they rented houses (that | the suburbs and not in the section in which growth would naturally be expected, it is now the most progressive part of the city. Long streets of pretty cottages and of comfortable homes have been erected during the last ten

King James has done more ill to Londonderry alone than all the Stuarts that ever

lived did good to any and every one.

The Church was well paid for surrendering its ancient privileges. The Episcopal Bishop share of the plunder, since 1869, over £70,000, or 350,000 dollars. He is very loyal. It is said that he is the only Bishop in Ireland who has contributed to the Emergency Fund.

There is honor among thieves in Londonderry. Between Henry VIII, and James I, the Irish Catholics have had to pay dearly for their fidelity to their old faith in Londonderry, and the working classes of the Protestants have been taxed with an equal severity for thoir loyalty and prejudices! Yet the com-mon people of both creeds have been so thrifty and industrious, that there is not more poverty in Londonderry than in any city of similar population than I have visited in England or Scotland.

JAMES BEDPATH.

THE IRISH LAND BILL. JOHN BARCLAY, M.P. FOR FORFARSHIRE, INTER-

VIEWED. Mr. John Barclay, Liberal Member of Parliament in the British House of Commons, for the County of Forfarshire, Scotland, is in New York for the first time, with a party of friends, on a visit to the principal cities in seeing, hearing, and learning." Mr. Barclay looks to be about forty-four years of ted by the present condition of Rome instead age; he is strongly built, a little above the medium height, of very dark complexion, and is a thoroughly representation. complexion, and is a thoroughly representative Scotchman. He looks like an intelligent mechanic. He has won distinction in people, mindful of the virtues and benefits his country for his earnest advocacy of the claim of the Scoth crofters in Skye, whose patient endurance under much suffering, owing to the arbitrary character of the Scottish land system of tenure, has won for them the sympathy of the Edinburgh Scotsman, and even of Mr. Gladstone himself, whose tribute to their law abiding proclivities elicited from him a generous eulogy during his celebrated series of speeches in the county of Midlothian, on the eve of the last general elections. Mr. Barclay is essentially a practical man, who has made his way in the world, not so much by any pretentious display of his talents as consistent hard work. He is a connection of the well-known firm of Barclay, Bevan, Triton & Co., the London bankers. In an interview, speaking of the

IRISH LAND BILL construed this obligation in a peckeniffin a feeler, so that we can measure by its capacity the amount and character of the legislation that is likely to be granted to Scotland. It is a mistake to regard the Irish Land Bill exclusively as a piece of legislation for Ireland. It is something more than that, for the arendon said it two hundred years ago, "the nual visit, or visitation, of a large party of great principles that underlie it are but the preliminaries of an improved order of things, both in England and Scotland. Therefore you will understand how necessary it was that the Bill should go through." Next alluding to the recent trouble between the two Houses of Parliament, he stated that "in

> THE INEVITABLE CONTEST to come between the two Houses, the constitution of the Lords must necessarily form a special and independent feature of legislation, and that legislation will, of itself, occupy a long session. In the meantime, the Irish people will be enabled to profit by such legislation as they have already obtained, and from their experience England, Wales, and Scotland will be better enabled to judge of the best methods by which they can secure a more improved system of land tenure for themselves. The Irish Land Bill, if anything, is too elaborate. In dealing with

SCOTTISH LAND TENURE liberal Scotch members are agreed that a more drastic measure is needed. The Scottish crofters, for instance, in Skye suffer, in many respects, far more than the Irish peasantry, but they are a law-abiding people and bear their ills with exemplary patience. The time has almost come, however, when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, but I am hopeful in thinking that the good sound either the rights of religion nor the liberty of sense of the Scottish people, coupled the citizen from the fury of the impious. And with a persistent determination to have from this also the Catholic world may judge their wrongs righted, will carry them what security there is left for Us in Rome. It a long way to the goal of ultimate was already well and openly known that We success. You may rest assured that a are reduced to a most difficult and for many change is impending in the great question reasons, intolerable condition; but the recent of British land legislation. It may take, and doubtless it will, a few years before it is satisfactorily carried out, and I am in hopes that together they have demonstrated with the present advantages the Irisn people that if the present state of things is have secured that the House of Lords will see | bitter to us all, the more bitter is the fear of more clearly than they appear to have done the future. If the removal of the ashes of the drift of national sentiment. If not, they Plus IX. gave cause for such unworthy dismust take the consequences. What these turbances and such serious tumults, who consequences will be it is too premature to say, beyond adding this fact that the liberal sentiment of Great Britain will look well ahead before it either accepts or rejects the various propositions that will come up for its consideration. I do not anticipate revolutionary methods in their violent senses."

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES. OTTAWA, Sept. 5 .- On account of the threatening state of the weather yesterday, the pilgrimage to Lourdes by the Roman derry is £25,000 a year.

Catholics of the city was sparsely attended.

Imagine New York trying to levy such After 8 o'clock Mass a procession formed opposite the Basilica, headed by the St. Anne's Bishop's carriage being surrounded by a body of young men on horseback. Arrived at

POPE LEO'S PROTEST.

THE POPE'S ADDRESS TO THE CARDINALS CONCERNING THE INSULT TO THE LATE SOVEREIGN OF ROME, PIO

Allocution to the Sacred College of Cardinals] We have hastened, venerable brethren, to call your angust college before Us in order that the provisions We have to make for several churches may afford Us the opportune occasion for opening Our mind and communicating to you the grief we have recently suffered because of the exectable and disastrous avents which have happened in Rome during the removal of the remains of our predecessor, Pius IX., of happy memory. We enjoined upon Our beloved son, the Cardinal Secretary of State, that he should without delay report the unexpected and unworthy case to the Sovereigns of Europe, nevertheless the insult offered to Our great predecessor and the outraged dignity of the Pontificate absolutely obliges Us to raise our voice to-day in order that the sentiments of Our heart mayrefeive public confirmation from Ourself, that the Catholic nations may understand that We have done all in Our power to guard the memory of the most holy personage, to defend the majesty of the supreme Pontificate. As you know, venerable brethren, Pius IX. ordered that his body should be buried in the Basilica of San Lorenzo Fuori Le Muora. Wherefore, having to carry out his last will into effect, it was in intelligence with those whose duty it is to guarantee the public security established that the removal from the Vatican Basil ca should be made in the silence of night, and during the hours which are usually the most the Union, for the purpose, as he put it, " of quiet. Similarly it was decided that the translation should be made in the matter permit-

throughout the city that the Roman bestowed by the great pontiff, had strenuously manifested the desire of rendering to their common father the last tributes of respect and filial affection. That manifestation of gratitude and affection was intended to be thoroughly worthy of the gravity and the religious sentements of the Roman people, who had no other intention than that of associating the cortege moved from the Vatican Temple, while a great multitude of persons of all class ess crowded from all sides. Many were Intent on reciting the fitting prayers they any way for disturbances. But behold from the very beginning of the religious accompaniment, a handful of noted miscreants disturned the sad ceremony with riotous cries. Gradually increasing in number and boldness, they redoubled the clamor and tumult, they insulted the most holy things, saluted with hisses and contumely persons of the highest respectability, with a threatening and contemptuous aspect, they surrounded the funeral cortege, dealing blows and throwing stones at them. Moreover, what even barbarians would not have dared, they dared, not respect-

ing even the remains of the Holy Pontiff, for not only did they imprecate the name of Pius IX, but they threw stones at the funeral car which carried the corpse, and more than once was the cry raised to throw away the ashes unburied. Throughout all the long way and for the space of two hours, the indecent spectacle lasted, and if they did not commit greater excesses, the merit is due to the long suffering of those who though long provoked by every violence and wantonness, preferred to resign themselves to the insults rather than permit their pious office to be saddened by more monrnful scenes. From every side letters of execration of such a disgrace and enormous misdeeds, reach us daily. But above all, the deepest grief and pain caused by the ofrocious crime rests upon Our soul, and inasmuch as Our duty constitutes Us the vindicator of all that is attempted to the detriment of the majesty of the Roman Pontificate, and of the venerated memory of Our predecessor. We solemonly protest before you, against these deplorable excesses, and We loudly denounce the insults, the entire blame for which falls upon those who did not defend facts of which we have spoken have made this more clearly manifest, and

could give waranty that the audacity of the wicked would not break out in the same excesses when they saw Us pass along the streets of Rome in such a manner becoming our dignity? And especially if they believed they had just motive because Ourselves through duty went to condemn unjust laws decreed here in Rome, or to reprove the wickedness of any other public act. Hence it is more than ever evident that in the present circumstances We cannot remain in Rome otherwise than as a prisoner in the Vatican. Moreover, whoever pays attention to certain indications which here and there manifest themselves and consider at

the same time that the sects have openly conspired for the extermination of the name of Catholic, has reason to affirm of its utility are too numerous and of too high a that more pernicious intentions are being Recently, as these leases have expired, the disestablishing the Church, compelled it to Smith, of the Octawa College. The procest the Romanpeople. We certainly, as is our would accomplish what Ayer's Hair agents of the Corporation of the city of Lon- sell its lands. This compulsory decency has sionists returned to the city in the evening.

movement of this most savage struggle, and at the same time prepare the most opportune means of defence. Reposing all our hopes in in God. We are resolved to combat to the very last for the safety of the Church, for the independence of the Supreme Pontiff, for the rights and the majesty of the Apostolic See; and in such a combat we are resolved to spare no labor; and to fear no dificulty. Nor shall we combat alone, inasmuch as in your virtue and constancy, my venerable brethren, we in every respect place the greatest trust.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

The ladies of the R. C. church are busy preparing for their annual bazaar. The articles collected are both numerous and costly. Proceeds for paying off the debt on the new church. Success to the ladies.

There has been an immense quantity of hemlock bark delivered at Richmond during the past summer; price five to six dollars per

One of the horses belonging to "G." Battery was badly hurt a few days ago. The New Rockland Slate Co. are sending a specimen to the Montreal Exhibition.

Beautiful harvest weather and a splendid

VISIT OF FATHER NUGENT, OF LIVER-POOL, TO CANADA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—Rev. Father Nugent of the Catholic Children Protective Society, of Liverpool, Eng., is in the city, and will to-morrow interview Hon. Mr. Pope on the question of immigration. Eleven years ago the rev. gentleman attended a convention called by Sir John A. Macdonald in Parliament House, when Hon. Mr. Dunkin presided over the Immigration Department. The encouragement then held out enabled him to speak most favourably of Canada as a field for the European immigrant. Since that time many Irishmen have found their way to our shores, and have laid the foundations of happy homes for themselves and their posterity. During the past two years, however, the rev. gentleman has devoted his energies towards the settlement of Montana, where he has sent some 400 families. He believes, however, that Canada is a more desirable country, and will visit the North-West before returning to Liverpool so that he may speak with better knowthemselves decorously with the cortege, and assisting numerously and reverently a that this visit is to enable him to report how passing. On the day and at the hour fixed | the immigration clauses of the Land Bill can best be carried out. The reverend gentleman last winter visited some of the distressed districts in Ireland, and suggested immigraaround the funeral car, very many behind it. tion to Canada as permanent relief. and all were of tranquil and serious bearing. From the position he holds in Englishment or recition to Canada as permanent relief. Intent on reciting the fitting prayers they neither uttered a cry nor committed an act people have in his opinion, there is every which could provoke anyone or give cause in prospect of this country being thus any way for disturbances. But behold from favoured with a large immigration of both young and old in the future. The first contingent arrives to-morrow, and Bishop Duhamel has undertaken to secure them places. The Protective society is organized under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church to provide for the children of the orphan or destitute class in so far as their worldly welfare goes. A similar institution supported by Protestants exists in Liverpool and is doing a good work. It is proposed to found a house in Canada and another in Liverpool, where the children will be provided for until placed out at work. Several thousand pounds will probably be expended in this direction during the coming year.

THE DECLINE OF ENGLISH MANLI-NESS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.) On Monday afternoon fifty strongly built and well dressed Englishmen stood round the basin in Kensington Gardens and deliberately watched a little girl of 4 years of age drown in two feet of water. It would be a comfort if we could persuade ourselves that this chance sample of the nation all happened to be so exceptionally thick-skulled that they did not know what to do in the emergency; but a review of the whole circumstances admits of no other conclusion than that they simply did not care to wet their boots. An old man, who had brought another child out ten minutes before, entreated them to repeat his action, as he was himself too feeble at the moment, but none of the selfish cowards would move. One here asked his dog to do something, and the four-footed brute set the best example he could to the bipeds who stared in astonishment at his prowess. Failing the dog, his proprietor tried the effects of a pole, but the pole being too short, the philanthrophy and invention of the assembled company were exhausted, and the poor child was left to perish. If any one had said beforehand that of fifty Englishmen taken anywhere at random twenty-five of them, singly or hand in hand, would not have dashed, even into deep water in a moment and on a manly impulse, he would have been indignantly told that he was slandering the race. Monday's humiliating proceedings, however, reveal to us how we actually stand, explain it as we

"THE BEARE IS A BEASTE," says a quaint old book, published in London three centuries ago, good, with laudanum, to make an ointment to heale balde-headed men to receive the hayre agayne." We know of many "balde-headed men" who would be glad to "receive the hayre agayne," but we do not desire to encourage them in a trial of bear's fat and laudanum. Far from it. We, however, do not hesitate to commend Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Hair Vigor, which not only has the effect in some cases of making the hair grow on heads once bald, but cleans the scalp and restores gray and faded hair to its original color and vitality, imparting to it the glossiness and softness of youth. The evidences character to admit of any doubt. It required years of study and scientific experiment to years of study and scientific experiment to decide upon the combination of ingredients that burnt at River du Loup. The suit is taken burnt at River du Loup. The suit is taken for \$5,500 on an action for salvage by the St would accomplish what Ayer's Hair Vigor now

IRELAND

The Land War.

London, Aug. 30.-Mr. Parnell addressing a meeting of the Land League at Oldham, thanked the members for having expressed their hatred for the Government for its course in imprisoning Irishmen whose only offence was uttering words lawful in England but made illegal in Ireland.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., has been advised to resign his seat in Parliament on account of the condition of his health, but, in deference to general opinion, will not finally decide until the expiration of the period of quiet ordered by his doctors.

Mr. Johnson, Secretary of the Irish Labourers Lengue, has issued an address to the electors of Tyrone in the interest of labourers. LONDON, Aug. 31.—At the Land League Convention to day at Newcastle, Mr. Cowens' speech was mainly devoted to denouncing the

Coercion Act. Dublin, Aug. 31 .- Mr. Sexton, speaking at to day's meeting of the Land League, said, before the country settled down, the Emergency Committee and the Property Defence Association should be disbanded. League, he repeated, would not be satisfied

until landlordism was altogether destroyed. Mr. Parnell, speaking in the County Tyrone to-day, said the Bill the Leaguers wanted was one which would give landlords and tenants severally what they had respectively put into the land.

London, Sept. 1 .- After speaking at Strabane yesterday, Mr. Parnell proceeded to Dorry, where, just before the commencement of the proceedings, Captain Beresford, aid-decamp to the Dake of Abercorn, when the Duke was Viceroy of Ireland, ascended the platform and began to denounce the agitators. Captain Beresford was soon attacked by his isteners and had to be rescued by the police. Dunnin, Sept. I .- At the annual meeting of the Property Defence Association to-day, it was resolved to put the organization on a permanent basis for three years. The Society has 120 men out as caretakers and 160 engaged in saving crops.s

Dunnin, Sept. 2. -At the weekly meeting of the Land League to-day it was announced that £190 had been received since the last meeting. There had been no remittance from America. Mr. Sexton repeated that the League would not be satisfied until landlordism was altogether destroyed.

The Times' Cork correspondent asserts that he attack upon the tenants of Sir George Colthurst on Sunday was exaggerated. generally believed that there were only fifteen persons in the attacking party. Only one person was wounded by a bullet; four others were slightly hurt.

While a party of men were raiding a house for arms the police arrested the raiders. who fired and probably fatally wounded a policeman. Another party of police, arriving, fired at the raiders and killed one Hickey, who was not concerned in the raid.

London, Sept. 4.—Archbishop of Cashel and Bishop Ross have been permitted to visit Michael Davitt.

Mr. Lowell, American Minister, has directed attention of the Government to the had health of Walsh, the naturalized American, who is now confined in Kilmainham jail, and it is expected that Walsh will be released. At the annual meeting of the Property Defence Association at Dublin, yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that a voluntary tax of one-half of one per cent, upon the valuation of their properties should be paid for the next year by the members of the Association. It is estimated already from the number who have signed their concurrence with the proposal that £24,000 will be this year raised from the tax.

LINERICK, Sept. 4 .- A conflict has taken place here between the police and public, caused by soldiers making insulting remarks about the Pope. The police fired upon some persons who were throwing stones, and fifteen were wounded, some dangerously.

Mr. Egan declines to become a parliamentary candidate. Cork, Sept. 5.—The Coroner, in spite of the

verdict of the jury, refused to sign a commit-ment against the police officers who shot and killed Hickie near Mill street. London, Sept. 5 .- Bishop Nulty, of Meath.

writes to Parnell that the Government only passed the Land Bill when it could not, with any regard to its own safety and dignity. withhold it a moment longer. The true spirit of the Government is shown, he says, in the persistent prosecution of the men who made the passing of the Land Bill necessary. DUDLIN, Sept. 6.—The Corporation to-day

resolved to further peasant proprietary by a sale of their agricultural property to occupying tenants whenever compatible, with the interest of the rate-payers. The Limerick military and police are con-

fined to barracks. Large reinforcements are whose flesh is good for mankynd; his fat is arriving. There will be a magisterial investigation into the trouble on Tuesday. Three of the wounded are not expected to recover.

LONDON, Sept. 5 .- Larking, of the New York Irish World, at Birr, King's County, made a violent attack upon Harcourt, as a supporter of a murderous oligarchy, and said as long as the people adhered to the lines of the Land League they would have the assistance of American money. He hoped they would soon be in a position to fight for independence.

A warrant has been issued by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec, for the arrest of the steam tug "Magnet M," as she now lies Lawrence Steam Navigation Company.

CHARLIE STUART

AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

PART III.

CHAPTER 1 .- CONTINTED. "Mad!" Lady Portia said, shrugging her shoulders and touching her forehead. " Mad as a March hare!"

"Mad?" Miss Howard repeated softly. "No, I can't think so. Not mad, only very, very miserable."

He replaced his hat and walked back to the shop door. There reason, memory re-What was he going in for? What should he say? He stood still suddenly, as though gazing at the wax women in elegant ball costume, swinging slowly and smirkingly round and round. He had heard a voice-he had seen a shapely head crowned with dark, silken hair-a tall, slender girl's figure—that was all. He had seen and heard such a hundred times since that fatal wedding evening, and when he had hunted them down, the illusion had vanished, and his lost love was as lost as ever. His lost Edithhis bride his darling, the wife he had loved and left-for whom all those weary, endless months he had been searching, and searching in vain. Was she living or dead? Was she in London-in England-where? He did not know-no one knew. Since that dark, cold autumn morning when she had fled from Powyss-place she had never been seen or heard of. She had kept her word-she had teken nothing that was his-not a farthing. Wherever she was, she might be starving today. He clenched his hands and teeth as he thought of it.

"Oh!" his passionate, despairing heart cried, " let me find her-let me save her, and --let me die !"

He had searched for her everywhere, by might and by day. Money flowed like water—all in vain. He went to New York—he found the people there he had once known, but none of them could tell him anything of her or the Stuarts. The Stuarts had failed, were utterly ruined—it was understood that Mr. Stuart was dead-of the others they knew nothing. He went to Sandypoint in search of her father. Mr. Darrell and his family had months ago sold out and gone West. He could find none of them; he gave it up at length and returned to England. Ten months had passed; many resemblances had beguiled him, but to-day Edith was far off, as lost as ever.

The voice he had heard, the likeness he had Been, would they prove talse and empty too, and leave his heart more bitter than ever? what he would do when he found her he could not consider. He only wanted to find her. His whole heart, and life, and soul were bound up in that.

He paced up and down in front of the shop; the day's work would be over presently and the workwomen would come forth. Then he would see again this particular workwoman who had set his heart beating with a hope that turned him dizzy and sick. Six o'clock! Would they never come? Yes; even as he thought it, half mad with impatience, the door opened, and nearly a dozen girls filed forth. He drew his hat over his eyes, he kept a lit-tle in the shadow and watched them one by one with wildly eager eyes as they appeared. Four, five, six, seven-she came at last, the eighth. The tall slender tigure, the waving, dark hair-he knew them at ouce. The gaslight fell upon her as she drew her veil over her face and walked rapidly away. Not before he had seen it, not before he had recognized it-no shadow, no myth, no illusion this time. His wife-Edith.

He caught the wall for support. For a moment the pavement beneath his feet heaved, the starry sky spun round. Then he started up, steadied himself by a mighty effort, and hurried in pursuit.

She had gained upor him over thirty yards. She was always a rapid walker, and he was siling and weak. His heart throbbed now, so thick and fast, that every breath was a pain.

He did not gain upon her, he only kept her in sight. He would have known that quick, decided walk, the poise of the head and shoulders, anywhere. He followed her as fast as his strength and the throng of passersby would let him, yet doing no more than keeping her well in sight.

Where Oxford Street nears Tottenham Court Road she suddenly diverged and crossed over, turning into the latter crowded theroughfare. Still he followed. The throng was even more dense here than in Oxford Street-to keep her in sight more difficult. For nearly ten minutes he did it, then suddenly all strength left him. For a minute or two he felt as though he must fall. There was a spasm of the heart that was like a knife thrust. He caught a lamp post. He beckoned a passeing hansom by a sort of expiring effort. The cab whirled up beside him; he got in somehow, and fell back, blinded and dizzy, in the seat.

"Where to, sir?" Cabby called twice before he received an answer; then "Fenton's Hotel "came faintly to him from his ghostlylooking face. The little aperture at the top was slammed down, and the hansom rattled

"Blessed if I don't think the young swell's drunk, or 'aving a fit," thought the cad, as he speeded his horse down Tottenham Court

To look for her further in his present state Bir Victor felt would be useless. He must get to his lodgings, get some brandy, and half-an -hour's time to think what to do next, He had found her; she was alive, she was well, thank Heaven! thank Heaven for that! To-morrow would find her again at Madame Mirabeau's at work with the rest.

At work—her daily toil! He covered his wasted face with his hands, and tears that were like a woman's fell from him. He had been weak and worn out for a long time-he gave way utterly, body an 1 mind, now.

"My darling," he sobbed; "my darling for whom I would die to make happy--whose life I have utterly ruined. To think that while I spend wealth like water, you should toil for a crust of bread---sione, poor, friendless, in this great city. How will I answer to God and man for what I have done?"

CHAPTER II.

The last night of the July day had faded out, and a hot, murky night settled down over London. The air was stifling in the city; out in the suburbs you still caught a breath, fresh and sweet-scented, from the frag-

murky summer night, all the windows stood wide open. In the drawing-room two women sat together, the elder reading aloud, the younger busy over some teminine handlcraft. A cluster of waxlights burned above them, shining full on two pale, worn faces -- the faces of women to whom suffering and sorrow have long been household words. Both wore deepest mourning—the elder a widow's weeds, the hair of the younger thickly streaked with gray. Now and then both raised

who did not come. They were Lady Helena Powyss and Inez Catheron, of course. "Eight" the elder woman said, laying down her book with a sigh as the clock struck. "If he were coming to-night he

would be here before now." "I don't give him up yet," Inez answered cheerfully. "Young men are not to be depended on, and he has often come out much later than this. We are but dull company for him, poor boy-all the world are but dull company for him at present, since she is not of them. Poor boy! poor Victor! it is very hard on him."

"I begin to think Edith will never be found," said Lady Helens, with a sigh.

"My dear aunt, don't. No one is ever lost, utterly, in these days. She will be found, believe me, unless-" " Well ?"

"Unless she is dead."

"She is not dead," affirmed Lady Helena of that I am sure. You didn't know her, Inez, or you wouldn't think it; the most superb specimen of youth and strength and handsome health I ever saw in all my life. She told me once she never remembered a sick day since she was born-you had but to look into her bright eyes and clear complexon to be sure of it. She is not dead in the natural course of things, and she isn't one of the kind that ever take their lives in their own hands. She has too much courage and too much common sense."

" Perhaps so, and yet suffering tells-look at poor Victor."

"Ah, poor Victor, indeed! But the case is different-it was only her pride, not her heart, that bled. He loved her-he loves her with a blind, unreasoning passion that it is a misfortune for any human creature to feel for another. And she never cared for him-not so much as you do for that sewing in your hand. That is what breaks my heart—to see him dying before my eyes for love of a girl who has no feeling left for him but hatred and contempt." Inez sighed.

"It is natural," she said. "Think how she was left-in her very bridal hour, without one word of explanation. Who could forgive

"No one, perhaps; it is not for that I feel indignant with her. It is for her ever accepting him at all. She loved her cousinhe would have married her; and for title and wealth she threw him over and accepted Victor. In that way she deserved her fate. She acted heartlessly; and yet, one can't help pitying her too. I believe she would have done her best to make him a good wife, after all." I wish-I wish he could find her.

" She might be found readily enough," Inez answered, "if Victor would but employ the usual means -- I allude, of course, to the detective police. But he won't set a detective on her track if she was never found—he persists in looking for her himself. He is wearing his life out in the search. If ever I saw death pictured in any face, I saw it in his when he was here last. It he would but consult that German doctor who is now in London, and who is so skilful in all diseases of the heart—hark!" She broke off suddenly, here he is at last."

Far off a gate had opened and shut-no one had a key to that ever-locked outer gate but Sir Victor, and the next moment the roll of his night-cab up the drive was heard. The house-door opened, his familiar step ascended the stairs, not heavy and dragging as usual, but swift and light, almost as it used to be. Something had happened! They saw it in his face at the first glance. There was but one thing that could happen. Lady Helena dropped her book, Inez started to her feet; neither spoke, both waited breathless. "Aunt! cousin!" the young man cried,

breathless and hoarse, "she is found!" There was a cry from his aunt. As he spoke he dropped, panting and exhausted with his speed, into a chair, and laid his hand upon his breast to still its heavy, suffocating throbs.

' Found!" exclaimed where-when-how?"

" Wait, aunt," the voice of Inez said gently; give him time. Don't you see he can hardpant? Not a word yet, Victor-let me fetch you a glass of wine.

She brought it and he drank it. His face was quite ghastly, livid, bluish rings encircling his mouth and eyes. He certainly looked desperately ill, and more fitted for a sick bed than a breathless night ride from St James Street to St. John's Wood. He lay back in his chair, closed his eyes, struggled with his panting breath. They sat and waited in silence, far more concerned for him than for the news he bore.

He told them at last, slowly, painfully, of his chance meeting with Lady Portia Hampton, of his enforced visit to the Oxford Street dressmaker—of his glimpse of the tall girl with the dark hair—of his waiting, of his seeing and recognizing Edith, his following her, and of his sudden giddy faintness that obliged him to give up the chase.

"You'll think me an awful muff," he said; "I haven't an idea how I came to be such a mollicaddle, but I give you my word I fainted dead away like a school girl when I got to my room. I suppose it was partly this confounded palpitation of the heart, and partly the shock of the great surprise and joy. Jamison brought me all right somehow, after a while, and then I came here. I had to do something, or I believe I should have gone

clear out of my senses." Then there was a panse. The two women looked at each other, then at him, his eager eyer, his excited wild-looking, haggard face. Well," he cried impatiently, " have you nothing to say! Is it nothing to you that after all these months -- months -- great Heavens! it seems centuries. But I have found her at last-toiling for her living, while we-oh! I can't think of it-I dare not; it drives me

He sprang up and began pacing to and tro, looking quite as much like a madman as a sane one.

mad."

"Be quiet, Victor," his aunt said. "It is madness indeed for you to excite yourself this way. Of course we rejoice in all that makes you happy. She is found --- Heaven be praised for it!—she is alive and well—thank heaven also for that. And now what next?"

"What next?" He paused and looked at her with astonishment. "You ask what next? What next can there be, except to go the first thing to-morrow morning and take her

away? "Take her away !" Lady Helena repeated setting her lips; "take her where, Victor? To you?

" His ghastly face turned a shade ghastlier. He caught his breath and grasped the back At Poplar Lodge, St. John's Wood, this of the chair as though a spasm of unendurable agony had pierced his heart. In an instant his aunt's arms were about him, tears streaming down her cheeks, her imploring eyes lift-

"Forgive me, Victor forgive me! I ought not to have asked you that. But I did not mean, I know that can never be, my poor boy. I will do whatever you say. I will go to her, of course-il will fetch her here if she will

"If she will come!" he repeated hoarsely. their eyes from a book and needlework, and disengaging himself from her; "what do of the beauty and grace that had won away glanced expectantly at the clock on the man- you mean by if? There can be no iff in the Sir Victor Catheron's heart. She was very

theron—do you think she is to be left pen-niless and alone drudging for the bread she eats? I tell you, you must bring her; she must come!" His passionate, suppressed excitement ter-

terrified her. In pain and fear and helplessness she looked at her niece. Inex, with that steadyself-possession that is born of long and great endurance, came to the rescue at once. "Sit down, Victor!" her full, firm tone said, "and don't work yourself up to this pitch of nervous excitement. It's follyuseless folly—and its end will be prostration and a sick bed. About your wife, Aunt He- it back. lena will do what she can' but—what can she do? You have no authority over her now; in leaving her you reseigned it. It is unutterably painful to speak of this, but under the circumstances we must. She refused with scorn everything you offered her before; unless these ten past months have greatly altered her, she will refuse again. She seems to themselves in a tense line. "Well?" was all have been a very proud, high-spirited glrl, but her hard struggle with the world may have beaten down that, and—"

"Don't!" he cried passionately; "I can't bear it. O my God! to think what I have done-what I have been forced to do! what I have made her suffer -what she must think of me-and that I live to bear it!" To think I have endured it all, when a pistol ball would have ended my torments any day!"

"When you talk such wicked folly as that," said Inez Catheron, her strong, steady eyes fixed upon his face, "I have no more to say. You did your duty once; you acted like a hero, like a martyr-it seems a pity to spoil it all by such cowardly rant as this.

"My duty!" he exclaimed, huskily. "Was it my duty? Sometimes I doubt it; sometimes I think if I had never left her, all might have been well. Was it my duty to make my life a hell on earth, to tear my heart from my bosom, as I did in the nour I left her, to spoil her life for her, to bring shame, reproach, and poverty upon her? If I had not left her, could the worst that might have happened been any worse than that?"

"Much worse-infinitely worse. You are the sufferer, believe me, not she. What is all she has undergone in comparison with what you have endured? And one day she will know all, and love and honor you as you desorve."

He hid his face in his hands, and turned away from the light-"One day," they heard him murmur; "one

day-the day of my death. Pray Heaven it may be soon. "I think," Inez said after a pause, "you had better let me go and speak instead of

Aunt Helena. She has undergone so much -she isn't able, believe me, Victor, to undergo more. Let me go to your wife; all Aunt Helena can say, all she can urge, I will. If it be in human power to bring her back, I will bring her. All I dare tell her, I will tell. But, after all, it is so little, and she is

so proud. Don't hope too much."
"It is so little," he murmured again, his face still hidden; "so little, and there is so much to tell. Oh!' he broke forth, with a passionate cry, " I can't bear this much longer. If she will come for nothing else, she will to me than one of his own footmen-I say it come for the truth, and the truth shall be told. What are a thousand promises to the I thank Heaven most sincerely now, that ran low, she pawned several articles of iewelliving or the dead to the knowledge that she hates and scorns me?"

They said nothing to him-they knew it by to-morrow he would be the last to wish to tell.

"You will surely not think of returning to St. James Street to night?" said Inez by wav of diversion. "You will remain here, and at the earliest possible hour to-morrow you will drive me to Oxford Street. I will do all I can—you believe that, my cousin, I know. And if-if I am successful, will "-sho paused and looked at him-" will you meet her, Victor?

"I don't know yet; my head is in a whirl. To-night I feel as though I could do any make your first visit your last. Don't come -to-morrow I suppose I will feel differently. Don't ask me what I | dog my steps or in any way interfere with will do to-morrow until to-morrow comes. I me. I never was a very good or patient sort will remain all night, and I will go to my of person-I have not become more so of late. room at once; I feel dazed and half sick. I am only a girl, alone and poor, but," her Good-night. '

He left them abruptly. They heard him toil wearily up to his room and lock the door. Long after, the two women sat together talking, with pale, apprehensive faces.

"She won't come-I am as sure of it as that I sit here," were Lady Helena's parting words as they separated for the night. "I know her better than he does, and I am not carried away by his wild hopes. She will not

Sir Victor descended to breakfast, looking unutterably pallid and haggard in the morning light. Well he might; he had not slept

for one moment. But he was more composed, calm, and quiet, and there was almost as little hope in his heart as in Lady Helena's. Immediately after breakfast, Miss Catheron, closely veiled. entered the cab with him, and was driven to Oxford Street. It was a very silent drive; she was glad when it was over; and he set her down near the shop of Madame Mirabeau.

"I will wait here," he said. "If she will come with you, you will take a cab and drive back to Poplar Lodge. If she does not—"he had to pause a moment-"then return to me, and I will take you home."

She bent her head in assent, and entered the shop. Her own heart was beating at the thought of the coming interview and its probable ending. She advanced to the counter, and, without raising her veil, inquired if Miss Stuart were come. The girl looked inquisitively at the hidden

face, and answered. "Yes, Miss Stuart had come."

"I wish to see her particularly, and in private, for a few moments. Can you manage it for me?"

She slipped a sovereign into the shopvoman's hand. There was a second curious look at the tall, veiled lady, but the sovereign was accepted. A side door opened, and she was shown into an empty room.

"You can wait here, ma'am, the girl said 'I'll send her to you."

Miss Catheron walked over to the window that nervous heart beat quicker than ever. When had she been nervous before? The window overlooked busy, bright Oxford Street, and in the distance she saw the waiting cab and her cousin's solitary figure. The sight gave her courage. For his sake, poor fellow, she would do all human power could

"You wish to see me, madam?" A clear, soft voice spoke. The door had quietly opened and a young girl entered. Inez Catheron turned round, and for the

her cousin's wife. Yes, it was his wife. The face she had again to-day in the London milliner's parlor. young face, the same gravely beautiful eyes; the same slender, graceful figure; the same silky waves of blackish-brown hair. To her eyes there was no change; she had grown neither thinner nor paler; she had lost none

And the slim finger were no wedding ring. She took it all in, in three seconds; then she advanced.

"I wished to see you. We are not to be disturbed?" "We are likely to be disturbed at any mo-

ment. It is the room where Madame Mirabeau tries on the dresses of her customers; and my time is very limited." The dark, grave eyes were fixed upon the

close veil expectantly. Inez Catheron threw "Edith!" she said-and at the sound of

me, but I think you will know my name. am Inez Catheron." She recoiled a step farther, her dark face pailing and growing set-her dark eyes seem-

ing to darken and dilate-her lips setting

she said. Inex stretched out her hands with an imploring gesture, drawing near as the other

retreated "Oh Edith you know what I have come

The dark, deep eyes met hers, full, cold hard, and bright as diamonds. "I don't in the least know what you have

come for. I haven't an idea who can have sent you. I know who you are. You are Sir Victor Catheron's cousin.' Without falter or flinch she spoke his name-with a face of stone she waited for the

answer. If any hope had lingered in the breast of Inez, it died out as she looked at her "Yes," she said sadly; "I am Victor Catheron's cousin, and there could be but one

"And why has Sir Victor Catheron given you that trouble?" "Ob, Edith!" again that imploring gesture, "let me call you so-need you ask? All these months he has been searching for you, losing health and rest in the fruitless quest-wearing himself to a very shadow looking for you. He has been to New York, he has hunted London-it has brought him almost to the verge of death, this long, vain, miserable

to send me here—Victor Catheron himself."

search. Her perfect lips curled scornfully, her eyes shot forth gleams of contempt, but her voice

was very quiet. "And again I ask why-why has Sir Victor Catheron given himself all this unnecessary trouble?"

"Unnecessary! You call it that! A husband's search for a lost wife!"

"Stop, Miss Catheron!" She lifted her hand, and her eyes flashed. "You make a mistake. Sir Victor Catheron's wife I am not -pever will be. The ceremony we went through, ten months ago, down in Coeshire, means nothing, since a bridegroom who deserts his bride on her wedding day resigns all right to the name and authority of husband. Mind, I don't regret it now; I would not have it otherwise if I could. And this is not bravado, Miss Catheron; I mean it. In the hour I married your cousin he was no more to my own shame and lasting dishonor; and whether he were mad or sane, he deserted me as he did. At last I am free—not bound for life to a man that by this time I might have was useless—they knew his paroxysm would grown to loathe. For I think my indifferpass, as so many others had passed, and that | ence then would have grown to hate. Now 1 simply scorn him in a degree less than I scorn myself. I never wish to hear his name -but I also would not go an inch out of my way to avoid him. He is simply nothing to me—nothing. If I were dead and in my grave, I could not be one whit more lost to him than I am. Why he has presumed to search for me is beyond my comprehension. How he has had the audacity to hunt me down, and send you here, surpasses belief. I wonder you came, Miss Catheron! As you have come, let me give you this word of advice; again to see me—don't let Sir Victor Catheron eyes flashed fire—literally fire—and her hands clenched, "I warn him--it will not be

safe !" Inez drew back. What she had expected

she hardly knew—certainly not this. "As I said before," Edith went on, "my time is limited. Madame does not allow her working-girls to receive visitors in working hours. Miss Catheron, I have the honor to wish you good-morning."

Inez cried, "for the love of " Stay !" Heaven. Ob, what shall I say? how shall I soften her? Edith, you don't understand. wish-I wish I dared tell you the secret that took Victor from your side that day! He loves you-no, that is too poor a word to express what he feels; his life is paying the penalty of his loss. He is dying, Edith, dying of heart disease, brought on by what he has suffered in losing you. In his dying hour he will tell you all; and his one prayer is for death, that he may tell you, that you may cease to wrong and hate him as you do. O Edith, listen to me—pity me—pity him who is dying for you! Don't be so hard. See. I kneel to you!—as you hope for mercy in your own dying hour, Edith Catheron, have mercy on him!"

She flung herself on her knees, tears pouring over her face, and held up her clasped

"For pity's sake, Edith--for your own sake -don't harden your heart; try and believe, though you may not understand. I tell you he loves you—that he is a dying man. We are all sinners; as you hope for pity and With her hand on the door, with Inez Catheron clinging to her dress, she paused, moved, distressed, softened in spite of herself.

"Get up, Miss Catheron," she said, "you must not kneel to me. What do you want? what is it you ask me to do?"

"I ask you to give up this life of toilcome home with me. Lady Helena awaits you. Make your home with her and with me -take the name and wealth that are yours, and wait-try to wait patiently to the end For Victor-poor heart-broken boy!-you will not have long to wait."

Her voice broke—her sobs filled the room. The distressed look was still on Edith's face, but it was as resolute as ever.

"What you ask is impossible," she said. "utterly and absolutely impossible. What you say about your cousin may be true. I don't understakd-I never could read riddles -but it does not alter my determination in the least. What! live on the bounty of a man who deserts me on my wedding daysecond time in her life looked in the face of who makes me an outcast—an object of scorn and disgrace! I would die first! I would face starvation and death in this great city. seen under the trees at Powyss-place she saw | 1 know what 1 am saying. I would sweep a crossing like that beggar in rags yonder; I The same darkly handsome, quietly resolute would lie down and die in a ditch sooner. Let me go, Miss Catheron, I beg of you; you only distress me unnecessarily. If you pleaded for ever it could not avail. Give my love to Lady Helena; but I will never go back-I he gladly would, she keeping their two or will never accept a farthing from Sir Victor three airy rooms in order, and waiting, with

material, but fitting perfectly; linen bands at | my heart. It is like a stone where he is conneck and throat, and a knot of cherry ribbon. | cerned, and always will be-always, though he lay dying before me-Now, farewell."

Then the door opened and closed, and she vas gone.

CHAPTER III.

HOW THEY MET. Miss Stuart went back to the work-room, and to the dozen or more young women there asssembled. If she was a shade paler than her worst, they were not likely to notice itf she was more silent even than usual, why silence was alwaye Miss Stuart's forte. Only her name the girl recoiled-" you don't know | the young person to whom Miss Catheron had given the sovereign looked at her curiously, and said point blank :

"I say, Miss Stuart, who was that? what did she want?" And the dark, haughty eyes of Miss Stuart had lifted from the peach satin on which she worked, and fixed themselves icily upon her interrogator:

"It was a lady I never saw before," she answered frigidly. "What she wanted is certainly no business of yours, Miss Hatton."

Miss Hatton flounced off with a mutiered reply; but there was that about Edith that saved her from open insult—a dignity and distance that none of them could overreach. Besides, she was a favorite with madame and the forewoman. So silently industrious, so lost something—heart conscience—in the pain tastefully neat, so perfectly trustworthy in and shame of the part. All that was soft her work. Herjcompanions disliked and distrusted her; she held herselfaloof from them all; she had something on her mind—there was an air of mystery about her; they doubted her being an English girl at all. She would have none of their companionship; if half an hour later than usual that evening, she had a secret she kept it well; in their A great Belgravian ball came of next night, noisy, busy midst she was as much alone as and there was a glut of work. They got away though she were in Robinson Crusoe's desert at last, half fagged to death, only to find a island. Outwardly those ten months had dull drizzling rain falling, and the murky changed her little—her brilliant, dusk beauty darkness of early night settling down over the was scarcely dimmed—inwardly it had changed her greatly, and hardly for the better.

There had been a long and bitter struggle

before she found herself in this saie haven. did not obrerve the waiting figure, mudled For months she had drifted about without rudder or compass or pilot, on the dark, turbid sea of London. She had come to the great city friendless and alone, with very little money, and very little knowledge of city life. She found lodgings easily enough. cheap and clean, and had at once set about searching for work. On the way up she had decided what she must do-she would become a nursery governess or companion to some elderly lady or she would teach music. But it was one thing to resolve, another to do. There were dozens of nursery governesses and companions to old ladies wanting in the columps of the Times, but they were not for her. Where are your references?" was the terrible question that met her at every turn. She had no references, and the doors of the genteel second and third-rate houses were shut quietly in her face.

Young and pretty, without references, money or friends, how was she ever to succeed? If she had been thirty and pockmarked she might have triumphed even over the reference business; as it was, her case seemed hopeless. It was long, Lowever, before her indomitable spirit would yield. Her money lery and dress to pay for food and lodging. She grew wan and hollow-eyed in this terrible time-all her life long she could never recall it without a shudder.

Five months passed; despair, black and awful, filled her soul at last. The choice seemed to lie between going out as an ordinary servant and starving. Even as a housemaid she would want this not-to-be-got-over reference. In this darkest-hour before the dawn she saw Madame Mirabeau's advertisement for sewing girls, and in sheer despair applied. Tall, handsome girls of good address were just what madame required, and somehow-it was the mercy of the good God, no doubt-she was taken. For weeks after she was kept in close surveillance; she was so very unlike the young women who filled such | theron. situations—then the conviction became a certainty that Miss Stuart had no sinister designs on the ruby velvets, the snowy satins and priceless laces of her aristocratic customers-that she really wented work and was thoroughly capable of doing it. Nature had made Edith an artist in dressmaking; her taste was excellent; madame became convinced she had found a treasure. Only one thing Miss Stuart steadfastly refused to dothat was to wait in the shop. "I have reasons of my own for keeping perfectly quiet,' she said, looking madame unflinchingly in the eyes. "If I stay in the shop I may—though it is not likely—be recognized; and then I should be under the necessity of leaving you

immediately." Madame had no wish to lose her very best seamstress, so Miss Stuart had her way. The sentimental Frenchwoman's own idea was that Miss Stuart was a young person of rank and position, who owing to some illstarred love affair had been obliged to run away and hide herself from her friends. However, as her hopeless position in no way interfered with her dressmaking ability, madame kept her suspicions to herself and retained her in the work-room.

And so after weary months of pain, and shame, and despair, Edith had come safely to land at last. For the past five months her life had flowed along smoothly, dully, uneventfully-going to her work in the morning, returning to her lodgings at nightsometimes indulging in a short walk in the summer twilight after her tea; at other times too wearied out in body and mind to do other than lie down on the little hard bed, and sleep the spent sleep of exhaustion. was her outer life; of her inner life what shall I say? She could hardly have told in mercy, have pity and mercy on him now." the after-days herself. Somehow strength is given us to bear all things and live on. Of the man she had married she could not, dare not think, her heart and soul filled with such dark and deadly hatred. She abhorred himit is not too much to say that. The packet of treasured letters written in New York so long-oh, so long ago! it seemed-became the one spot of sunshine in her sunless life. She read them until the words lost all meaning-until she knew every one by heart. She looked at the picture until the half-smiling eyes and lips seemed to mock her as she gazad. The little turquoise brooch with the likeness, she wore in her bosom night and day-the first thing to be kissed in the morning, the last at night. Wrong, wrong, wrong, you say; but the girl was desperate and reckless-she did not care. Right and wrong were all confounded in her warped mind; only this was clear-she loved Charlie as she had never loved him before she became Sir Victor Catheron's bride. He scorned and despised her; she would never look upon his face again—it did not matter; she would go only stunned like, and will come round all to her grave loving him, his pictured face | right directly."

Sometimes sitting alone in the dingy London twilight, there rose before her a vision of what might have been; Charlie poor as he was now, and she Charlie's wife, he working for her, somewhere and somehow, as she knew Catheron. Don't come here more—don't let her best dress on, as evening came, to hear his competed for with the Suider rifle instead of him come. tel. Evidently they waited for some one matter. She is my wife—she is Lady Ca. plainly dressed in dark gray of some cheap "There is neither sorrow nor pity for him in thought became torture—until thought be- programme.

over her heart, his name the last upon her

came actual physical pain. His words spoken to her that last night she had ever spont at Sandypoint, came back to her full of bitter meaning now. "Whatever the future brings, don't blame me." The future bad brought loneliness and poverty, and despair—all her own fault—her own fault. That was the bit. own fault—ner own fault trace the olt-terest sting of all—it was her own work from first to last. She had dreaded poverty, she had bartered her heart, her life, and him in her dread of it, and lol such poverty as she had never dreamed of had come upon her. If never dreamed of mad come upon her. If she had only been true to herself and her own heart, what a happy creature she might have been to-day.

But these times of torture were mercifully rare. Her heart seemed numb-she worked too hard to think much—at night she was to dead tired to spend the hours in fruitless anguish and tears. Her life went on in a sort of Inez Catheron nothing had occurred to disturb it.

Her heart was full of bitter tumult and revolt as she went back to her work. The dag tard! how dared he? He was dying, Inez Catheron had said, and for love of her. Bah! she could have laughed in her bitter ccomwhat a mockery it was! If it were true, why let him die! The sooner the better—then indeed she would be free. Perhaps Enith had and forgiving in her nature seemed wholly to have died out. He had wronged her beyond all reparation—the only reparation he could make was to die and leave her free.

Madame's young women were detained gas-lit highways of London. Miss Stuart bade her companion a brief good night, raised her umbrella, and hurried on her way. She from the rain and hidden by an umbrella, that had been watching for her, and who instantly followed her steps. She hurried on rapidly and came at last to a part of the street where it was necessary she should cross. She paused an instant on the curbstone irresolute.

Cabs, omnibuses and hansoms were tearing by in numbers innumerable. It was a perilous passage. She waited two or three minutes, but there was no lull in the rush. Then growing quite desperate in her impatience she started to cross. The crossing was slippery and wet.

"I say, look out there, will you?" half a dozen shrill cabbies called out, before and behind.

She grew bewildered. Her presence of mind deserted her-she dropped ber umbrella and held up her hands instinctively to keep them off. As she did so, two arms grasped her, she felt herself absolutely lifted off her feet, and carried over. But just as the curbstone was reached, something—a carriage role it appeared-struck her rescuer on the head, and felled him to the ground. As he fell, Edith sprang lightly out of his arms, and stood on the pavement, unhurt.

The man had fallen. It was all the driver of the hansom could do to keep his herse from going over him. There was shouting and yelling and an uproar directly. A crowd surrounded the prostrate man. X 2001 came up with his baton and authority. For Edith, she stood stunned and bewildered still. She saw the man lifted and carried into a chemist's near by. Instinctively she followedit was in saving her he had come to grief. She saw him placed in a chair, the mire and blood washed off his face, and then-was she stunned and stupefied still—or was it, went

the face of Sir Victor Catheron? It was awfully bloodless, awfully corpselike, awfully like the face of a dead man; but the face of the man whose bride she had been ten months ago-the face of Sir Victor Ca-

She leaned heavily against the counter, feeling giddy and sick—the place swimming around her. Was he dead? Had he met his death trying to save her? "Blessed if I don't think he's dead and done for," said the chemist. "It ain't such a bad cut neither, I say? doos anybody know who he is?"

Nobody knew. Then the keen eyes of X 2001 fell upon Edith, pale and wild-looking, with evident terror and recognition in her tace.

"I say, miss, you know, don't you?" Bobby suggested politely. "It was reskying you he got it, you know. You know this 'ere gent, don't you, miss? Who is he?" " He is Sir Victor Catheron."

and he formed his own surmise. "Perhaps, miss, you knows, too, where he ought to be "No," she answered mechanically; "I don't know. If you search his pockets, you will

face, and very plain dress, and evident station.

"Well, no, miss, I don't think he is dead," the chemist answered, "though I must say." he looks uncommon like it. "There is something more the matter with him than this rap. on the 'ead. Here's his card-case-now let's. see; 'Sir Victor Catheron, Bart, Fentone-'Otel.' Fenton's 'Otel. Bobby, I say, let's

horder a cab and 'ave him driven there." "Somebody ought to go with him," said-X 200f. "I can't go-you can't go. I don't suppose now, miss," looking very doubtfully.

visible reluctance. like a stiff 'un this minute, or if he was to die

by the way or hanythink, and him halone-" "I will go," interposed Edith, turning. away with a sick shudder. " Call the cab at

once.' A four-wheeler was summoned—the insensible young baronet was carried out and laid, ss comfortably as might be, on the back seat Edith followed unutterably against her will, but how was she to help it? He was her worst enemy, but even to one's worst enemy common humanity at times must be shown. It would be brutal to let him go alone.

"Don't you be afraid, Miss." the chemist said cheerfully; "he ain't dead yet. He's

The members of the Executive Committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association are busy making preparations for the annual prize meeting, which commences on Monday at Ottawa. The Toronto Mail match is to be Sir Victor Catheron's heart. She was very him come. Again her eyes gleamed, step at the door. She would think until the Henri-Martini rifle, as stated in the official step.

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"Oh," said Bobby. "Sir Victor Catheron, is he? I thought he was a heavy swell. And then his eyes took in Edith's very handsome

most likely find his address. You-you don't

really think he is dead?" She came up a step nearer as she asked the question-her very lips colorless. An hour ago it seemed to her she had almost wished for his death-now it seemed too homble. And to meet it saving her too-after all her thoughts of him. She felt as though she never could bear that.

at Edith, "you could go nuther?" "Is it necessary?" Edith asked with very "Well, you see, miss, he looks uncommonly.

"Fenton's Bill," and the cab rattled off.

(To be Continued.)

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Bah!

Approaching the bar he remarked there aloud, "Some whisky and claret—tut, tut!" then smiling polite, left and right to the crowd. He laughed out an opera and giggled and he howed—

Forhe was too utterly utt!

From the swink that encircled the glib of his fib.

He faultiessly drew forth a-but
He faultiessly drew forth a-but
He hard to tell whether this utter young nib
He hard to tell whether that he got at a crib—
He was too utterly utt!

To stand off the barkeeper with delicate fibs
And jokes all too utterly put,
He stood till success came and tickled his ribs,
For he walked on the air and he talked through
his ribs,
This fellow too utterly utt.

Asthin as the paint that envarnished his cane,
Of the crack in the door when it's shut.
Was the portentous size of this gay creature's
brain hrain That whispered unto him, again and again, "Well, you are too utterly utt!"

Oh, ban'sh this resthetic demon outright
To some Russian or African hut—
Where the people are not gosh—awfully quite,
And they kill off a hundred young gallants each

For being too utterly utt.

IS IT POSSIBLE

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be for when old and young, rich and poor. Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer.—Post.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881

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

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

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

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

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer down to St. Johns by the "Cabot." premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to whether they are right or wrong.

seconded by our friends, this paper will be in plots on the Island. still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

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

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

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

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well aud add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

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

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

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

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

fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co.. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

THE SS. "SOUTHBOURNE." A FINE NEW VESSEL LOST THROUGH GROSS MIS-MANAGEMENT-SUFFERINGS OF THE P.SS-

ENGERS. A letter from St. Johns, Nfld., dated August 22nd, gives particulars of the wreck of the steamship "Southbourne," a new iron steamship.commanded by Captain Thompson, which left Montreal for Bristol via Sydney, C. B., on the 1st of August. Her cargo, nine-tenths of which has been totally lost, was valued at about \$200,000. and consisted of grain, leather, tobacco, butter, cheese and general Canadian produce. In addition to these there were also on board, chiefly on deck, 273 prime Dominion oxen and 500 choice sheep. About half the total quantity of live stock carried by the steamer perished among the breakers or were drowned in their pens. The cost of the steamer was \$160,000, so that the loss of property in this shipwreck cannot be set down at a lower estimate than \$340,000. On the of August the "Southbourne" 3rd left Quebec, having on board, in addition to her ship's company, thirtyeight herders in charge of the cattle and sheep. After bunkering at Sydney, C. B., the "Southrourne" steamed out of the harbour on Saturday, the 6th. She had not been well out of Sydney harbour, when she was enshrouded in the dimmest and densest sea of fog that ever ship clove a passage through. No object was visible or could be described by vision of man or eve of telescope at a distance of 100 feet to windward or leeward, forward or att. A sharp, vigilant lookout was kept up without intermission and the lead was frequently thrown.

About two o'clock in the afternoon a cast of the lead indicated only fifty fathoms of water. Here the unparalleled blunder was made of neither altering the steamer's course nor checking her speed. Suddenly, and without a word or note of warning, the "Southbourne" rushed upon the reef, a few fathoms off the southeast end of Petite Miquelon. The crew and passengers on deck we literally knocked off their feet and stagger and reel from side to side. Away on the starboard hand and about a furlong distant from the steamer a dark ravine disclosed itself. By this time the steamer was fast filling with water, and all the cattle on the under deck had perished by drowning. After spending an anxious night the passengers, 38 in number, were safely landed in the morning on the shores of St. Pierre by the ship's boats, which returned afterwards to the wreck and succeeded in saving 100 oxen and 200 sheep.

After four days of patient, anxious expecta tion, a French corvette was sighted. One of the Southbourne's" bosts was manned and rowed off to the war steamer distant about a mile. its circulation still further, and we want its The condition of affairs on shore was at once reported; but the commandant of the corvette refused to take the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer on board, but offered to proceed at once to St. Pierre and have assistance despatched immediately. An hour after this a fishing schooner hove in sight and was spoken to. The skipper promised to make sail at once and report the loss of the "Southbourne" to the French Governor at St. Pierre—a promise which he faithfully carried out.

Two steam-tugs, the "Dauntless" and "Cabot," were sent with all possible despatch old subscribers to retain it but new ones to to the scene of the shipwreck, the former from St. Pierre, the latter from St. Johns. The passengers and crew were all safely taken off Langley and brought over to St. Pierre. from which place the "Southbourne's passengers were conveyed by steamer back to Montreal, but the officers and crew having all joined their ship in England, were brought

The crew and passengers suffered a large subscribers, even if they believed in their amount of privation and exposure during the efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a seven days and nights which they passed on journal, and it is for the people to judge the bleak and inhospitable heights of Langley Island. They had no covering whatever over But as we have stated we want our circula- their heads, and during the greater part of tion doubled in 1881, and all we can do to the time the rain fell in torrents. Their encourage our agents and the public generally couches were either the rugged rock or the is to promise them that, if our efforts are damp, dripping grass that lay here and there

HOW TO GET SICK.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know HOW TO GET WELL,

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop | friends as having been made by the Captain. Bitters!—Express.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN. A Berlin despatch says :- As the new Bishop of Treves is staying with Prince Bismarck, it is expected that many resolutions will be come to on questions affecting the future relations of Church and State. The most important is whether the Government will insist on the Bishop taking the oath binding him to observe the laws of the State, or be content with exacting from him a promise to do all in his power to avoid a collision in the future. The Vatican has resolved to profit to the utmost by the favorable opportunity for obtaining the long-promised revision of the May laws, and settling as far as possible all differences between Prussia and the Vatican by a concordat. In this wish the Vatican has not until now met with the consent of Bismarck, who seeing only inclined to make concessions in order to restore the regular holy service in the numerous parishes which more popular with the ladies than with the | remained a long time without pastors; but he is unwilling to change the principles hitherto pursued regarding the Vatican. As Herr von Schlæser was formerly attached to the German legation at Rome, he has sons, though for the matter of that we will been thought fit to negotiate with take subscriptions from themselves and their the Curia. Field Marshal Manteuffel sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of has done his utmost to effect a lasting peace in order to gain the assistance of the Roman clergy in his administration of Alsace-Lorraine. The King of Saxony has also used his influence to facilitate an arrange-

ment. The Berlin Ultramontane organ says:-"The order dispensing the new Bishop of Treves from taking the oath of obedience to the State will be shortly gazetted. According to reliable information, Bismarck and the Bishop agreed on the principles of a compromise between the Government and the Curia. A German charge d'affaires will be appointed to the Vatican, probably Herr Von Schloeser. The Bishop will have an audience with the Emperor to-morrow."

A WRETORED SCORE.

A score of years is a long time to look back upon, but when attended with continual strong enough to resist any tendency to suffering, it seems almost a century; and all disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are this pain could have been avoided if, when Soating around us ready to attack wherever your liver commenced to trouble you, if you or adults. The most safe, pleasant and perthere is a weak point. We may escape many had taken Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1, a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well trial size 10 cents.

CANED BY A YOUNG WOMAN. STORY OF A SAN FRANCISCO GIRL'S PUNISH-MENT OF A MAN WHO WORE THE UNIFORM OF A BRITISH SOLDIER, AS TOLD ABOUT THE

HOTEL. WEST POINT, Aug. 25 .- The guests at Cranston's Hotel are excited to-day over an episode of last evening. A young British officer, as he represents himself, was caned by a young woman guest on the broad niazza of the hotel. The feeling in the house is somewhat unevenly divided over the exciting occurence. A majority of the guests sympathize with the young woman. The story of the affair, as gathered from persons who are believed to be acquainted with the facts, is as follows:

Several weeks ago Miss Ida Scooffy came here from California with her mother, a widow. They moved in the best society at the hotel Before coming here they were for a while at the New York Hotel in New York city. Miss Scooffy was reared in San Francisco, but her parents were from the South of Europe. A young Englishman, wearing the undress uniform of the British army, registered here on July 13 as "Capt. J. G. Burslem, Windsor Castle, England." He walked with a cork leg, and said that he had lost his leg in the war in Zululand on the very day before the Prince Imperial was shot. On his coat he wore three medals. One was a Victoria Cross, which, he said, was given to him for saving the life of a trooper in the Zulu war. The other medals, he said, were presented to him because of deeds of valor in the Kaffir and Boer wars. He had seen, he said, thirteen years' service in Asta and Africa. He spoke of his heroism, and or his intimacy with the late Prince Imperial. Among others, Capt. Burslem made the acquaintance of Miss Scooffy, and they became friends.

A large german was given at the hotel on Saturday night, and Miss Scootly was one of the belles of the occasion. Capt. Burslem, with his cork leg, did not dance. A quarrel occurred between them on that evening, the sequel of which was last night's public canng A lady guest of the hotel stood at a table distributing favors. Capt. Burslem stood near by and remarked:

"In my country no lady would distribute favors publicly in that way."

"That reflects upon me," said the lady. "I can't help it if it does," said the Captain. The lady in question afterwards repeated the Captain's remark to Miss Scooffy, who had also been distributing favors for the dance. She quickly whon to the Captain and said :

"I understand you said I was no lady, Capt. Burslem?" "I did not," he replied, with much em-

phasis on the last word. "Do you mean to say that I am a liar, sir?"

"Yes," the Captain is said to have answered and to have added a more offensive epithet. These words were not overheard; but Miss Scooffy went at once to her room and told

hardly seen by her friends in the hotel. Some tableaux and a hop were given by the cadets last night. Miss Scootly attended, with a party of ladies and gentlemen. They returned at 101. A number of persons were sitting upon the piazza. In the large parlor the band was playing. Capt. Burslem stood before the main entrance talking with some gentlemen. Miss Scooffy saw him as she was about to alight from the stage in which she fered to separate them, and a seized her arm. As he liberated her she ed his face. He was assisted into the elevator, and went to his room. The young woman was followed by her mother to their apartment, Mrs. Scooffy meantime expressing herself, it is said, in a violent and threatening

manner toward the Captain. The episode created a great buzz of exciteing a great many very malignant and ungentlemanly remarks about herself and her

He, on the other hand, claimed that his remarks at Saturday's german had been entirely misunderstood and their meaning perverted, and his friends insist that he is the victim of All communication with northern points is a quick-tempered young woman's unreasoning cut off, the roads are impassable and the anger. It is confidently said here to-night that Capt. Burslem is not what he represented himself to be, and one gentleman, who took pains to see Mr. Archibald, the British Conof Bobcaygeon, and all the buildings near sul, says that he learned that the only Captain Burslem on the British army list was Rollo | there are consumed. G. Burslem, who was commissioned in 1850, about three years before this Capt. Burslem was born. Miss Scoofly cabled to London yesterday, asking for information on this point. All of the parties to the trouble quitted the hotel early this morning, Mrs. Scooffy and her daughter to return to the New York Hotel, and Capt. Burslem to visit friends in Newport as he said. He is said to have made several acquaintances among a bottle ready at hand." families in New York, and in this country, as he gave out, to find a business opening for himself.

Mr. Cranston, the proprietor of the hotel, says that neither the Captain nor Miss Scooffy and her mother will return to the hotel this summer

Affections. - Bathe the parts affected freely with Perry Davis' Paig Killer, well rubbed 52 2 Ws in, till the pain is relieved.

THE SPANISH WEST INDIA ESTIMATES MADRID, Aug. 29 -The Minister for the Colonies and the Sub-Secretary, are actively preparing the West India estimates, including an extensive reform of the export duties, a slight modification of flag and import duties in Cubs, and a general reform of the system of taxation in the colonies. These plans are to be submitted to the Cortes after the debates on the address of the King about the beginning of 1882 The statement also include the fivancial settlement of the remainder of the Cuban department included in the consolidation of bonds of 1880, as well as the advance made by the Bank of Havana, with a view to the ultimate re-establishment of the currency in

DR FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERSY

the colonies.

Cures all forms of bowel complaints in infants fect remedy known. Purely vegetable and are a sufficient number to Rome to afford the free from opiates or poleonous drugs.

MILITARY AND POLICE CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29 .- The new Prefect of Police, who replaces Count Baranoff, is Brigadier-General Kasoloff, Prefect of Police at Moscow. He was attached to Gen. Prejoff at the time of Vera Sassalitch's attempt. The post of Prefect of the district which was filled by Count Baranoff is to be given to M. Tcherevin, chief of the Gendarmerie, who was formerly attached to Count Louis Melikoff, who is at present with General Ignatioff. Count Baronoff is appointed to a command at Archangel. Korsakoff shortly takes the Governorship of the Caucaucus, General Count Vorontoff Dachkow succeeding him at

Cheerfulness, courage, and great activity of intellect are engendered by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and its capacity of imparting power of endurance to the brain and nervous system, is shown in its property of sustaining persons through mental difficulties. 52-2 ws

REDUCTION OF HALIFAX GARRISON. London, Aug. 30 .- In accordance with a long foretold intention of the Imperial Government to reduce the strength of the British North American Garrison, it is stated that the lst Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, late the 101st regiment, shall be recalled from Halifax and that no relief shall be provided. The 101st is one of those regiments which passed to the Imperial from the Indian Establishment, when the Indian army was reorganized after the mutiny. The Colonel is General Cotton Corbet, and its Lieut. Col. Montague Hall, who has just obtained his promotion. With it is linked, under the new territorial system, the 104th Regiment, which also passed at the same time to the strength of the Imperial Army from that of the Indian Forces. Its Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel are Gen. Sir E. P. Haines and John Gore Campbell re spectively. By this reduction there will be left at Halifax only the old 98th Regiment, a battery of artillery and some of the Royal Engineers. The 97th Regiment is familiar to many as that in which, during the Crimean war, Hedly Vicars commanded a company till he met his death, while leading his men The Colonel is Gen. John Maxwell Percival, C.B.; the Lieut.-Colonel, Charles Henry

SOOTHING SYRUPS SUPERCEDED.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best remedy for infants teething, it is safe, pleasant and reliable, and cures promptly all forms of Bowel Complaints. For Canadian Cholera or Cholic and Dysentery of either children or adults there is no better

BUSH FIRES.

From all parts of the Ottawa district come the intelligence of extensive bush fires, which are raging with unusual florceness, and which her mother of the indignity. From that time it is feared nothing but rain will effectually Miss Scooffy remained in her room, and was extinguish. To add to the danger, the wind is very high. In some places the danger is very great from houses being threat-ened with complete destruction. The village of Sand Point, on the C.P.R., has been nearly all destroyed by fire. whole country seems on fire. The fire travels over the fields as fast as horses. Yesterday evening the city was enveloped in smoke, which was almost of a blinding character. had come from the Point. She borrowed a The fires seem to be located northwest of Otlight walking stick, with a heavy head, from | tawa, and, owing to the high winds prevaila young gentleman companion, and before he ling during the afternoon, much fencing has or any one else had time to conjecture what been destroyed. Several farm-houses and she was about to do, she executed the threat outbuildings are reported in great danger she is said to have made after Saturday night's in the County of Renfrew. In West quarrel. With a slashing sabre-like cut she ern Ontario terrible fires have been raging in rought the willowy cane down over the the neighborhood of Lindsay, and several Captain's shoulders twice. He folded his farm buildings have been destroyed, and arms, as though standing under a shower of crops consumed. At Beaverton fires con-Zulu assegais, and retreated backward into tinue to rage with unabated fury. Therah the hallway, and friends of both parties inter- Island, three miles west and immediately opposite the village, was enveloped in smoke man who had accompanied Miss Scooffy and flame yesterday, and grave fears are entertained for the residents of the Island. followed the retreating Captain, and, accord- The heavy wind of yesterday started fires ing to his account, sprang at him and scratch. in the vicinity of Napanee, which is doing a large amount of damage. Later reports say several buildings have been destroyed and the fire is sweeping fencing and everything before it, spreading rapidly over fields in all directions. In several places farmers have had to fight the fires all day to save their buildings and other property from destruction. ment, and the guests sat up later than usual | The fires are burning fiercer along the Grand on the plazzas, talking over the exciting Trunk Railway, three miles west, destroying event of the evening. It is said in explanation of Miss Scooffy's action that during the were all fighting the flames, trying to period between Saturday night and last even. save the railway and other property. To the north of Bobcaygeon many farmers have been stripped of everything, including mother were repeated to her by solicitous grain, barns, stock and their dwellings. Further west the town of Barrie is surrounded by great bush fires and reports are coming in of farms being entirely devastated. houses and barns burned in all directions.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT.

wires on both the Dominion and Montreal

lines are down. Trains are greatly delayed,

and some have been cancelled. The fire has

been raging at Colwell station, six miles west

One who has fairly tested Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, though prejudiced against proprietory medicines in general, writes-" I would not rest over night without this reliable remedy for sudden attacks of Cholic, Cramps and Cholera Morbus so prevelant in the summer season, I keep

THE POPE'S VIEWS ABOUT LEAVING ROME.

From the j ondon Times.] ROME, Aug. 10 .- In the circular Cardinal

Jacobini sent to the Nuncio on the 15th of FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIC July, he plainly shadowed forth the possibility that the Pope might feel himself obliged to leave Rome. The circular handed to the ambassadors accredited to the Holy See, on the 20th July, contained a paragraph in which the same meaning was distinctly legible between the lines. On being asked to give a more explicit statement of the meaning of that paragraph, Uardinal Jacobini trankly replied that it was intended to draw attention to the increasing possibility of the departure of the Pope from Rome, where the Pontiff enjoyed neither liberty nor security. From what I hear there can be no donnt that Leo XIII. is seriously preoccupied on this subject, and that preoccupation has increased greatly since the abolition of the law of guarantee meeting last Sunday. Whether he may eventually leave Rome, or when, are questions he has not decided, but it is asserted by those who should know that he has distinctly made up his mind that he will not tolerate the slightest intringement on his dignity. Should any such thing happen, it will determine his departure at once. As regards the recalling of the Cardinals of the Curia, I am informed that there WIT AND HUMOR.

Revised axiom-To err is human, to forgive unusuai, You cannot cultivate a man's acquaintance by continually harrowing his feelings.

It is all well enough to say, " Take things as they come;" but suppose that they don't

"Longfellow wears his frock coat buttoned to the chin." The question now is, who sew-

ed that button on the poet's facial extremity? There is a story told of a fine old Cornish squire who only drank brandy on two occasions—when he had had goose for dinner, and when he had not.

"Why didn't you send for me sooner?" ask ed a doctor of a patient who was very ill. "Well, you see, doctor, I couldn't make up my mind to take such a desperate step."

There is going to be another comet-hold on don't dodge it; it's the comet of 1744, and it is only expected around once every 122, 683 vears.

"Thou hast been a faithful servant to me," said the old hunter, gazing fondly on his trusty rifle. Nevertheless he discharged it the next instant.

Scientists assert that an angleworm on a fish hook suffers no pain. We now understand why they squirm so-they merely want to take a little exercise.

A Troy lawyer asked a woman on the witness stand her age, and she promptly replied, "Old enough to have sold milk for you to drink when a baby, and I haven't been paid

Has this man, " Jorry" Black, who is writing so much about the Buchanan Administration, got a brother named "Tom ?"-Oil City Derrick. The presumption is, if he has, that

you would swallow the pair of them. Miss Cary's best reason for not singing is because she has contracted to sing solos, exclusively, to a wealthy New York gentleman. —Elmira Advertiser. Lullabies, perhaps.— Buffalo Express. What, lullabies to a New

York gentleman? A pretty girl out West told her beau that she was a mind-reader. "You don't say so!" he exclaimed. "Yes," said she, "you have it against a Russian sortie before Sebastopol. | in mind to ask me to be your wife, but you are just a little scared at the idea." Their wedding cards are out.

> First and foremost among external curatives of pain is DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL Nor is it less esteemed as a remedy for coughs, pains, swellings, corns, bunions, etc. It is an economic as well as an inexpensive article, since the results produced by it neces sitate the use only of a small quantity.

> HOLLOWAT'S PILLS .- WEAKNESS AND DEBILity.-Unless the blood be kept in a pure state the constitution must be weakened and disease supervene. These wonderful pills possess the power of neutralizing and removing all contaminations of the blood and system generally. They quietly but certainly overcome all obstructions tending to produce ill health, and institute regular actions in organs that are faulty from derangement or debility. The dyspeptic, weak and nervous may rely on those Pills as their best friends and comforters. They improve the appetite and thoroughly invigorate the digestive apparatus. Holloway's Pills have long been known to be the surest preventives of liver complaints, dreadful dropsies, spasms, colic, constipation and many other diseases always hovering round the feeble and infirm.

ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Yesterday morning the examination into the charge of manslaughter preferred against Hugh McPhee, the switchman, implicated in the Bainsville disaster, took place at McRae's hotel, Lancaster, before Messrs. D. Campbell and A. B. McLennan, Justices of the Peace. James Dingwall. County Attorney, prosecut, and Mr. D. B. McLennan, Cornwall, appeared for the prisoner. Mr. Stevenson watched the case for the Grand Trunk Railway

Company. Allan Grant, day operator at Lancaster station, was the first witness examined. In the course of his evidence he stated that the switchman was under the control of the station agen, but in the absence of the latter, the operator has charge of the station. The duties of the switchman were to cross trains, to work the semsphores, look after baggage and assist around the station in doing general work. In crossing a train his duty was to set the semaphore at danger when there was a crossing booked on the train bill. He should see that the switches were properly arranged. Witness was at the station after going off duty on Saturday evening, but did not see McPhee around and could not say whether he was on duty when No. 12 passed or not.

Dr. Andrew Harkness deposed that Anderson's death was caused by injuries received at the Bainsville collision. He also stated that he regarded McPhee as a sober, reliable and efficient servant.

John Mulligan, conductor of the freight train which preceded Flynn's special, deposed to having found Dafoe asleep on his arrival at Lancaster.

Wm. Mayne, train despatcher of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Montreal, gave evidence touching the duties of switchmen, atter which the examination was adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

WHAT EVERY ONE SAYS MUST BE TRUE.

All unite in praise of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry who have tried its efficacy in curing Cholora Morbus, Cramps, Dysentery Nausia, and Bow-1 Complaints, generally in children or adults. Every person should keep a supply on band.

SAD DEATH ON THE G.T.R. BROCKVILLE, Sept. 2.—A young man by name of S. Collier, brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, was killed here last night. It seems he was rigualling to the engineer of a train who was putting some cattle cars in the siding, when the train struck him and

knocked him against the cattle guards, break-

ing his neck and arm.

A HARD TASK To find a better remedy for dyspensis, indigestion, and impurities of the blood, than

Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1, trial bottles RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

A very impressive religious ceremony was celebrated last week in the Villa Maria Convent. It consisted of four Postulants to the Holy Habit and fifteen young ladies as novices. His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe was celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Campion and James Callaghan as deacons. The chapel was crowded with the triends and relatives of the ladies entering into the religious order. Among the novices were Miss Mary Booth, daughter of Mr. William Booth, of this city, and Miss Murphy, of Point St. Charles, relative of Don't you know that stories are told to give Chief Murphy of the Water Police. The pleasure to the teller and not to the hearer? Pope any advice he may require. ... ceremony tasted from 7:30 to 10 a.m. $\mathbb{E}_{q^{2}}\left(\mathbb{E}_{q^{2}}\left(\mathbb{E}_{q^{2}}\right)\right) = \mathbb{E}_{q^{2}}\left(\mathbb{E}_{q^{2}}\left(\mathbb{E}_{q^{2}}\right)\right) + \mathbb{E}_{q^{2}}\left(\mathbb{E}_{q^{2}}\right) + \mathbb{E}_{q^{2}}\left(\mathbb{E}_{q^{2}}\right)$

IN CAPTIVITY.

Upon a naked islet in the sea—
To me a shoreless sea—
I stand and watch the waves roll on the sands,
For some chance walfadrift from other lands
Below the sloping sky.

The lealous sea derides me with its voice-Its secret, sneering voice; In vain I seek along the barren shore The frallest boat, or plank, or splintered car, To brave its tyrant might.

Fast on this little birthright of my race-Ah, me! a short lived race—
It is decreed that I shall never see
What lies beyond my narrow boundary
Before God bids me die?

The day holds fast its secret from my quest-

My resiless burning quest;
The dusk, mysterious dawn broods on the res
The sun wheels up in glorious majesty
And blinds my shrinking sight.

With gaze upstrained I haunt the depth

stars—
The mute, impassive stars—
And like a young neophyle I try
To penetrate with my bewildered eye
The Isis vell of night.

Lost and amazed, in deepest gloom I grope— With outstretched hands I grope— Around the circle of a single day; The infinite of years yawns in my way And swallows up my crv.

SCOTCH NEWS.

On Saturday afternoon last the Roman Catholic Archbishop confirmed at Renfrew 83 persons-i.e., 42 boys and 41 girls.

By a fire which occurred in a tenement at Keir Terrace, Pollokshields, two children, named Thomson were burned to death. The father and mother of the children were very much injured in attempting their rescue.

On 5th August the fishermen in the employ of Mr. A. Speedie, trackman, Bush Fishng Station, about four miles from Perti, on the Tay, captured a fine specimen of the seal in their nets. The animal was brought to Perth alive.

Colonel Sir Arheibald C. Campbell, Bart., of Blythswood, and Lady Campbell, have been presented with marble busts of themselves by the Conservative party of Renfrewshire. The presentation took place at Blythswood, and was made on behalf of the subscrivers by Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart. Bart.

On 8th Aug. Sergeant-Major James Duff, 3d Battalion Royal Highlanders, (late Royal Perthehire Rifles), committed suicide by hanging at Perth. He had been drinking, and was confined in one of the cells of the guardroom, where he was found about an hour after he had been put in, suspended from the neck by his handkerchief, which was attached to a bell fixture.

Last week the number of deaths in Edinburgh was 69, as compared with 58 in the week previous, giving a death-rate of 16 per No cases of fever were reported, and 1,000. the total deaths from zymotic diseases was 13-4 of which were in the New Town, and 9 in the Old Town, while none occurred in the southern suburbs. During the week there 146 births, of which 13 were illegitimate.-Glasgow Paper.

During the month of July 3566 emigrants left the Clyde, as compared with 2794 for the corresponding period of last year. Of this number to less than 3111 were bound for the United States, 295 for Canada, 26 for Australia, 118 for New Zealand, and 16 for other places. Of the 3111 going to the United States, 1535 were foreigners, principally Scandinavians and Germans. All those for Canada were Scotch emigrants of the agricultural classes. The emigration to New Zealand shows a marked increase compared with the last twelve months, the average for that time only being some 50 monthly.

Those of the gentle sex who have experienced the pain and annovance caused by excoriated nipples and inflamed breasts can well appreciate the value of a remedy which removes the trouble. This is precisely what Dr. Thomas' Ecurcula Oil does, besides curing, when used internally, ast hms, croup and other maladies.

FRAGMENTS.

Herr Rechter, the celebrated German painter, is dead. Prairie chicken and wild duck are unusually

plentiful in Manitoba this season. Delmonico, the well-known caterer of New York, is dying at Sharon Springs, N.Y. The Government Fish Breeding establish-

ment at Tadousac is in excellent order.

The first new wheat of the season has been brought to Winnipeg by the Mennonites. The accounts from England in regard to

the crops continue to be very discouraging. One thousand eight hundred tons of ore were shipped from the Holl mines to Cleveland, during the month of August.

The work of completing the interior arrangements of the Geological Museum at Ottawa, will not be completed for some weeks The amount of duly collected at the port of

Toronto for August'was \$521,037, an increase of \$122,185 in the corresponding month of last year. The Inland Revenue receipts for the Dis-

trict of St. John, N.B, amounted to \$26,030, an increase of \$4,123 over the same period last year. People having false teeth should be careful

in eating corn from the cob. If they make too much of a grab the teeth are liable to stick, you know. It is rumored in European political circles

that the Russian Czar intends having universal suffrage, and of extending his dominion to the Bosphorus. Jonathan Parsons, has been appointed Prc-

thonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the county of Halifax and Clerk of the County Court for District No. 1. James C. Baker, a speculator of New York,

who went short on wheat and lost \$90,000, has applied for an injunction to prevent the payment of wargins to the brokers. The Toronto World says that the Marquis of Lorne and his suite have taken two lots of

liquor out of bond for their trip, one lot value for \$1,200. Surely they are a bard drinking crowd. Rev. H. Furton, of Roches' Point, Ont., has resigned in consequence of Bishop Sweetman having disapproved of his use of veet-

ments and altar lights in the service of the church. Never laugh at a countryman when you see him making blunders, as he comes into the city. When you get off at a country station you are the object of a good deal of

amusement. When you are told a story, my son, never remark : "That isn't the way I heard it," etc.

Boston Transcript Carlos II any di Kombina

A PRINTED AND PUBLISHED SYERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

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a for every subsequent insertion. CONTRACT RATES. 1 Year\$1.50 per line. Honths..... 1.00 3 Months..... 50 "

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

CATHOLIO CALENDAR

[Advertisements with Cuts or large type.

50 per cent on these rates. 1

For September, 1881. THURSDAY, S .- Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Adrian, Martyr. Bp. Rappe, Cleveland, died, 1877.

FRIDAY, 9 .- Of the Octave of the Nativity. St. Gorgonius, Martyr. SATURDAY, 10 .- St. Nicholas of Tolentino,

BUNDAY, 11. - Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Holy Name of Mary. The Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 23-31; Gosp. Luke i. 26-38; Last Gosp. Matt. vi. 24-33. Monday, 12 .- Of the Octave. Bp. Barron

Tuesday, 13.—Of the Octave. Bp Fenwick, Cincinnati, died 1832. Cons. Bp. Hogan, St. Joseph, 1868. WEDNESDAY, 14.—Exaltation of the Cross. Cons. Bp. Vertin, Marquette,

THE Transvaal Convention is not pleasing either to the Boers, the British or the native inhabitants of South Africa. So says a despatch from Durban to the London Times. It is therefore within the possibilities that the question may be re-opened in a disagreeable

THE wreck of the "Southbourne," of Hull, longed to Mr. McShane, M.P.P., but the of the Mounted Police, was defendant rumor was entirely without foundation. Mr. and Thomas Ryan, plaintiff. The McShane, although one of the largest Canafortunate in all his speculations.

MR. PARNELL is dishing the Whigs with a vengeance in England. The Irish vote went even for Jimmy Lowther in Lincolnshire, so it was regarded by the local land agents, and now we hear of the election of Sir George one of whom asked Ryan "Why he had not Elliott in North Durham, to the discomfiture | shot Herchmer as he would a sheep-devourof a coercionist Whig. Mr. Gladstone's ad- ing dog!" and so it was regarded also at mirers take a little comfort to themselves in Ottawa, the Deputy Minister of the Interior the thought that it is the fair trade cry that ordering that Ryan be "reinstated at once," is rulning his Government in England, but | and declaring that "Captain Herchmer's conwhen it is known that there are nearly a duct was most unjustifiable." In the judgthousand Irish voters in North Durham ment referred to Col. Richardson says :-further enquiry is useless. They gave a Strong anti-Coercionist vote, and their countrymen will do the same, wherever there is an election in which they can show their patriotism. Utter confusion now reigns in the

WHAT was left of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill by the Marquis of Salisbury does not Beem to have any perceptible effect in Ireland. Evictions still continue as lively as ever, emergency men as loyally anxious to help landlordism, and tenants to resist to the death. Indeed matters are becoming worse, and the physical force men are stepping in to take the places of constitutionalists, for we hear of bloody encounters from many quarters. In one district the people fired upon the police who had interrupted them in their search for arms fatally wounding one of the men, and the police in return killed an innocent man named Hickey, sending a bullet through his head and riddling his side with buckshot. It would seem from this that the humanitarian utterances of Mr. Forster are on a par with his general hyprocritical principles, for if buckshot answered the purpose, why use bullets?

THE result of the half dozen elections now pending in England and Ireland will show the Government exactly how they stand and how the Irish view the Land Bill which has just received the royal alguature. Three of those elections will take place in the North of general belief. Of late years their system, England, where the Irish element are strong backed up by a lavish and indiscriminate enough to turn the scales, and that they will expenditure of money as it was, has fallen is more than doubtful. Neither fortune nor in the ascendant. The Democrats preserve wote the Conservative ticket there is little in public estimation, and even if doubt. They will teach Messrs. Bright, Gladstone and Forster that it is not safe to pose as Liberals, and at the same time to rule a country by coercion laws. A Liberal has already been badly beaten in Lincolnshire by Jimmy Lowther, ex-Irish Chief Secretary, and a bitter pill for the Irishmen in that constituency to swallow. Swallow him, however, they did, at the desire is open to grave doubt. It may be true allowed to continue the country will be of Mr. Parnell, the leader of their race. If elections continue to go against the so-called | be well if the Commissioners would give Liberals, the Irish will soon hold the balance | a little more information and show how ponderance of imports over exports is not of power in the Imperial Parliament.

national game has lost none of its attractions

proving as it did that where is a wide and fair field and no favor, they are simply irresistible. It was remarked from the commencement scientific game, which the Toronto men tried are happy to observe the lack of anything like the same fair play attends the match.

ULSTER is fast falling into line with the other Provinces in Ireland in the national interests. The Tories were utterly broken and defeated at the last general elections, and now the Whig coercionists are in danger of suffering the same fate. Mr. Patrick Egan, the Land League Treasurer, has been nominated for Monaghan, left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Givan, who is appointed to the Land Commission, and the Reverend Mr. Rylett. another staunch Home Ruler and Leaguer, is nominated for Tyrone, each with bright prospects of success. An encouraging feature in the new movement is the treatment accorded Captain Beresford at Strabane, County of Tyrone. This gentleman, scion of the haughty Orange House of Waterford, seemingly under the impression that the feelings of the people had not changed since '98, when his ancestors scourged unhappy Ireland, mounted a platform to denounce the "agitators," and for his pains was taught a lesson which we trust will be a warning to him and a caution hat family compacts will be tolerated no longer in Ireland. Those insolent Beresfords have drawn millions of money from an mnoverished country during the past century, but they will draw little more. One of them died in poverty a few months ago in Paris, and the time may come when the whole of them will be compelled to work for an honest living, which is the greatest misfortune we wish them.

If the Government are really anxious that the North West should be settled by immigrants, they should try and guard against England, off the coast of Petite Miquelon, in | such conduct on the part of officials as is illusthe Gulf, was, it seems, caused by blundering | trated by the following facts: In March. and incapacity. The loss is estimated at 1880, a judgment was delivered in Winnipeg, \$340,000, but fortunately no lives were lost by Colonel Richardson, one of the stipenexcept those of cattle. It was rumored in diary magistrates of the North-West, in town yesterday that some of the cuttle be- a case in which Captain Herchmer. action was for damages for the forcible ejectdian exporters of cattle, has been peculiarly ment of the plaintiff and his family by the defendant and policemen under his command from the land they had occupied under the law, and for illegally arresting the plaintiff A more outrageous case never occurred, and

"The plaintiff, it was admitted, was not charged or accused of committing any crime, or any offence which rendered him liable to arrest; neither had defendant any writ or authority for removing plaintiff from off the land he was occupying. The proceedings at the trial impressed me strongly that at the time referred to, 15th May, 1878, the defendknew that he was acting wrongfully; and it was clear that, not withstanding great provocation, the plaintiff conducted himself during the occurrences of that day with moderation, submitting, as he stated, for the time to force. For the commission of the act complained of at the trial not the shadow of legitimate or reasonable excuse or justification is set up, the remarks addressed to me by the defendant at the close of the case being too absurd for serious consideration, particularly bearing in mind the defendant's official position in the country. In my judgment the defendant's conduct on that occasion was wrong in the extreme, and I hold plaintiff entitled to judgment in his favor."

It would be supposed that the Government would censure Herchmer for his conduct, and he is now in command of the Governor to be trusted. They will find it good General's escort of Mounted Police. It may policy to agitate the question retween now be that there is another side to this ugly looking business, and it would be well if the Government furnished an explanation.

WHEN the Catholic School Commissioners inspired the reporters of some of our city papers to lay such a glowing report of their system before the public they could hardly expect that it would meet with anything like world instead of nearly the worst, it is so surrounded with mystery that people are prone to doubt anything which emanates from it The statement that only six dollars and some odd cents are annually expended per capita for educational purposes on the the money is distributed. Let us, who always a true sign of commercial decadence. Grounds on Saturday last, shows that the trol-the austere buildings-are fifteen hun- immense amount of the world's trade is for the lovers of manly sport. The complete or at the rate of \$20 per capita. This is two the profit arising from the carrying trade is victory achieved by the Shamrocks against dollars higher per head than is involved by something immense, certainly more than one

can go higher still than this according to the sliding scale of the Commissioners which twenty million dollars annually. These reto the wealth of their parents and the patithat the Shamrooks were playing a strictly ence of the general taxpayers. The average might bring in more; it is only an attendance at the Plateau, for instance, is hard, but without success, to imitate. We | 250, on whom is expended ten thousand dol- living on her capital. And perhaps lars annually, which is at the rate of \$40 per rough play which characterized the game, as | capita. Going still higher, soaring into the well as the friendship and good-fellowship severely aristocratic region of the Polytechevinced from the beginning to the end between nic, we find that the annual expendithe rivals in renown, as why should it not be ture for each pupil goes into the so? It is to-day the Shamrocks turn to hundreds. There is no knowing how triumph, to-morrow it may be the Torontos, high the expense per capita might rise a triumph which no one can grudge them if | if we had a few counts, barons or viscounts among us. Their children would have a school for themselves, even if but two of them, with Heaven knows how many masters each. \$21,000 have been squandered on the few students attending this institution since it came into existence, with infinitismally small results. But what about the poor children? What is the rate per capita of the children attending the nineteen schools which are not austere buildings? We can only estimate! and our estimate is that the average cost is about thirty seven and a half cents. If we are astray let the Commissioners set us right, they are in possession of the figures. Some of the children do not get even a cent's worth of education. They are Arabs roaming the streets, there is no room for them.

> It would be consoling if any result were obtained from the large expenditure. We should congratulate ourselves on seeing bright scholars emerge now and then from the Academy, who would puzzle us with their learning, but would not astonish us when informed they were academicians, cleves of the denied Catholic parents, for how in the name of the roast, and obtain good positions? common sense can ignorant teachers turn out If they are anxious for President Garapt pupils. There is an old proverb which fier restoration to health, they are more says: "As is the schoolmaster so shall be the | fitted to live in another and better planet school." Until lately over two-thirds than this wretched thing called the could not procure them for love or money. idea, which was, that there should be a special examination for them. The examiner was in Cole's circus. Of course they all received first-class certificates except one, had to be content with a know the subject upon which they were exinform them that it consisted of dictation from an English translation of Tasso the Italian noet! There certainly are a few intel-

keeping both in ignorance.

FAIR TRADE. The fair trade movement in England is now have fallen into the ruck and swelled the chorus. It is possible those Liberals would prefer to be called by the time honored name of Whig, but be that as it may, they are followers of Mr. Gladstone, and as such must receive attention from the Ministry. It is to disaster which, indeed, was due more to be presumed that those thinly disguised protectionists are landlords, and, as the interests of that class are the same-whether Whig or Tory-they will pull together if the question come to a vote in Parliament, as it almost certainly will. It is remarkable that the Liberal members of Parliament who shout for fair trade, are the same who voted for Mr. Heneage | die, for they say Garfield is incapable of perand Lord Fitzpatrick's amendments to the but instead of that he was promoted Land Bill, and are consequently not and the next session of Parliament, and then take a vote before Mr. Gladstone has time to bring on his bill for the extension of the franchise. The result can hardly be doubtful, especially if the Home Rulers desire to oust the Whigs for their coercion policy. The Tories will then have a chance to protect England against foreign competition, no matter what name they give the bill act together after the Convention rethey will bring in. But will any bill mains to be seen. They may though, they can frame really benefit the country? It but then the Stalwarts must be nature has been kind to England of late, and it were the best system in the it remains to be seen if the art of legislators can afford a remedy. The great complaint is that owing to the free trade policy in force since 1840, England is living on her capital. They try to show by figures that the balance of trade was against her last year to the tune of one hundred and ninety pupils attending the Commissioners school, million pounds sterling, and that if this be that this is the average cost, but it would ruined in a time which can be measured. But in fact they seem to forget that the preare not Commissioners at all, try and assist It may arise from the people being so prosper-The intense interest displayed by the vast them in spreading the light. In the six ous that they can afford to indulge in foreign number of people on the Shamrock Lacrosse | schools which are especially under their con- luxuries. It must also be considered that an dred pupils, on whom are expended \$30,000, done by English shipping, and that

England, which is over one hundred and spends money on the pupils in proportion ceipts are, however, no answers to the objections of the fair traders, for their policy answer to those who say England is she is. It would be too much to to expect that England is the only country in the world which cannot decay. The real danger is that England is each year less and less capable of supporting her population from her own soil, and that other nations are more and more able to manufacture for their own wants. By and bye they may do their own carrying trade, and that will be a blow which all the fair traders and Protectionists within the British seas cannot prevent. She will this year have to lay out immense sums for provisions to feed her population, and if the fair traders manage to turn out Gladstone, and put a duty on breadstuffs, that is to say, put a tax upon the workman's losf | or the benefit of the landlord, we shall see ively times in old England.

AMERICAN POLITICS. Every man in the United States outside a

down the Chief Magistrate was his bitter

enemy, anxious for his recovery? Is Grant,

who sought a third term and was defeated for

Garfield? Is Arthur, who is "a Stalwart of

the Stalwarts," and will succeed Garfield if

of those teachers were without diplomas, and earth, which revolves on its axis once every twenty-four hours. We can They were thus excluded from the benefits of realize that each and every man of them from the Pension Act until Mr. Ouimet, a man of | his heart reprobates the assassin Guiteau, varied resources, came along with a brilliant and condemns his terrible act, but it is not so and Tucker, who contented themselves easy to believe, now that the President is with invariably playing into the hands of down, they are not willing to take advantage Mr. Archambault and others like him, who of the results. The passion for power is know as much about education as the big pig strong in the breast of mankind. History records that Romans, rolling in wealth, revelling in effeminate luxury, surrendered them for the imperial purple, second-class just to put a face on knowing that its possession would enthe matter. Would our readers like to sure their destruction before they had worn it many years, nay months. Natheless amined? We are happily in a position to Christianity and its benignant influence, human nature is not changed in degree since the days of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Ceasar was ambitious, so was Jovian, ligent teachers in the "academies," but it is not | so was Constantine, so are Grant, Arthur and so much intelligence that is required of them | Conkling. Disguise it as they may, parties as subserviency. The head professor of all in in the United States, are at present the Plateau is a retired grocery clerk. The in a state of tension over the expected whole system is neither more nor less than death of the President, for after all screaming farce, a pitiful travesty, the odds are against his living. Arthur for which the legitimate drama must be is the man upon whom all eyes are fixed, substituted if the rising Catholic generation though Grant is the real chief of the Stalwould become real actors in the drama of life. warts and Conkling is his prime minister. There will soon be a general election for this The fight at Albany was a mere skirmish in a prodigious effort he recovered, and by sheer Province, and no candidate should be elected | comparison to the struggle to come between until he promises to do his best to abolish | the two wings of the Republican party. If the present disgraceful system, a system Garfield dies, affairs will be simplified; team took their defeat good naturedly; they which, unlike that of the benevolent robber, Arthur will take his place and warm the seat | seemed to be amazed at its clearness and robs the poor to serve the rich, and ends by for Grant. Conkling, if he does not rapidity—and as some of them remarked: accept a place in the Cabinet, will be the power behind the lustily, while the dense crowds came surging throne, and the Stalwarts will be on to the field in the wildest delight and engradually drawn into the high places to thusiasm. The applause, which was cona reality. Not only have the Conservatives supersede half breeds. It is rank nonsense to eagerly taken up the cry, but several Liberals suppose that Grant and Coukling will be satisfied with the barren and accidental possession of the presidency; it is not in the nature of things American. To the victors belong the spoils. The Stalwarts are not without friends notwithstanding their Albany the fact that the half breeds received administrative support than their real strength. The New York Herald, the Times, the Post, Graphic and Commercial are all Stalwart organs, and are just now beginning to clamor for Arthur to take his place as head of the Executive, even if the President shall not forming his duties. While they were almost certain the President would succumb they were modestly silent, feeling secure of the game; but when he showed guests. When all had assembled Mr. Mcsigns of coming round they could not restrain themselves. They are very active and | tion to be with the famous Western team, and intend to win by every means. They have to extend to them the hand of good-fellowship. beaten the half-breeds in the choice of He also made reference to the contest ground for the coming New York State Con- in the happiest possible manner, and vention, beaten them all hollow under the roundly applauded. Naturally enough, he leadership of Conkling, who has a great de- was proud of his club having won the match, feat to avenge. Whether the faction will a discreet silence meanwhile. They seem devoured with melancholy at the sad event, but their condition does not prevent them any game in future between the members of bracing up to win New York State. They the Toronto Club and that of the Shamalso are divided; Tilden is to the Democracy had been. It afforded him great pleasure to what Grant is to the Republicans; his hand ask the members of the Shamrock Club and is seen everywhere. Then there are Halls, Tammany, Irving and such and such, divisions enough to create uneasiness in the most enthusiastic Democrat. Let all honest men then called upon Capt. Kirwan to say a few who are not politicians pray for the President's words, and also upon Mr. James Stewart, who to confusion.

> The German Minister of the Interior has instructed the authorities to deal energetically with all anti-Jewish outrages by dissolving meetings and arresting agitators.

There are 7,092 public houses and 4,425 beer houses in London. During 1880 29,868 were apprehended for drunkenness. foemen of such undoubted prowess must be a the Boston system—considered the dearest, hundred and ninety million pounds. Then fomales. The average of arrests for drunken-Of these, 15,998 were males and 13,890 were with whom they ever wished to be on the source of pride and gratification to "our if not the best, on the continent. But we there is the interest on money lent out by ness seems to be diminishing.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Toronto vs. Shamrocks-A Grand Struggle - An Immense Concourse of People-Intense Excitement.

Shamrocks:—Goal, F. Lally. Point, J. Hoobin. Cover Point, J. Morton. Fielders, T. Butler, E. Hart, C. J. Maguire, P. McKeown, T. Mechan, P. J. Murphy. Home, T. Daly, . Heelan and P. J. Tucker. T. Brennan, pare man. M. J. Polan, captain.

Torontos: - Goal, R. Burns. Point, Ross McKenzie. Cover Point, W. A. Hubbell. Fielders, W. Bonnell, McQuillan, Nottie Martin, Garvin, Sam Hughes, McMurtry. Home, Crown, B. Mitchell and Pluck Martin. H. E. T. Smith, spare man. H. Suckling, captain.

The lacrosse match on last Saturday was the most brilliant and unparallelled event in the history of the national game. The third of September will long remain a memorable day in the annals of Lacrosse; memorable for the rivalry displayed by the two foremost clubs in the Dominion, by the memorable for the hard struggle for victory and memorable for the unlimited interest taken in the game by its innumerable admirers. The result was both a glorious and honorable one, for it has shed additional lustre on the merits of our Canadian game, prison or a lunatic asylum appears to pray and it has given the victors an undisputed

sincerely for the recovery of the President, as right to the proud title of Champions. There was but one drawback to the match well he may, for it will at least prevent on Saturday; the Shamrock grounds which confusion. But is every man sincere. Is are the finest and largest in the Dominion, Conkling, who before Guiteau's bullet struck | were on this occasion too small for the immense concourse of people assembled to witness what was to be a supreme struggle. The spectators were consequently forced to occupy positions on the field, which led on a few occasions to an inevitable interference with the ball and the players. It is now needless to follow and describe the various movehe dies? Are all their followers, who in the ments of the rubber during the three famous Plateau. But no, that consolation is case of the faction gaining power, would rule games, in each of which the Home team came out the victors. As we predicted, the Shamrocks played their best, and they did so with ease, skill and safety. A remarkable feature of their play, which deserves special mention and which undoubtedly secured a rapid victory for them, was exhibited by their home field,-Daly, Tucker and Heelan. The special object of any of these three is to put the ball through the goals, and thus obtain the glory of winning a game, but on Saturday an honorable and effective sacrifice of individual play was made both by Daly Heelan, on whom they relied for making the home shots, which he creditably and cleverly accomplished with telling effect. It is scarcely necessary to particularize and describe the graced a long life of missionary labor, and performance of each player, for none made

nistakes, but all exhibited the utmost confidence and skill. As for the Toronto team, they came on to the field prepared and willing, and they made the contest the hottest and most exciting on record. It was evident, however, after the ball was faced, that there was a slight decrease in their confidence which eventually told hard against them espacially as no time was given them to rally during the game: they fought with splendid prowess, but it was of no avail. Sam Hughes played like a Trojan, while Bonnell, Crown and Martin accomplished some wonderful and effective play; Ross Mackenzie also distinguished nimself on one or two occasions, but Tucker, who was told off to watch his movements succeeded in discouraging him, especially when behind the goals it once became a matter of pure strength as to which of the two would pick the rubber. At first Tucker was seen to bend and it seemed as if he was sinking under the weight of his opponent, but by muscle gently made Ross measure 6 feet 3 on This unprecedented feat called for tremendous applause. The Western "This time we have been outplayed altogether." Both teams cheered each other tinuous throughout the match, was more like the roar of thunder, especially when it was supplemented by the heavy knocking of the three thousand boots which hung from the top of the fence all around the field. There was but one flaw of any consequence received during the play, and that was received by Hubbell who, while running between Daly and Murphy, was struck by the latter's stick on the right jaw. Rumor at first had it that the victim would suffer from concussion of the brain; then it tran-

finally our reporter ascertained by personal inspection that the wound in reality only amounted to a slight scratch with visible swelling. Otherwise nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the game or to interfere with the good feeling between the two clubs. At the conclusion of the match Mr. McShane, President of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, invited both teams and their friends down to the Windsor, where he entertained them as his Shane rose and addressed the crowded room. He said that it gave him great gratificagave vent to kindly feelings which were and he was sure, from the way in which both teams had conducted the game, it could be nothing other than generally satisfactory. He supposed that this would not be the last contest between the two clubs; that friendly relations had been created, he had no doubt, and he supposed that, on some future occasion, another effort would be made to claim the flags and all he hoped for was that their friends to toast the Toronto boys, whose conduct not only on the field, but off the field, had been such as to gain the admiration of the citizens of Montreal. Mr. McShane recovery, so that the wire-pullers be driven to complied with the request, after which Mr. William Wilson gave the formal toast of the Toronto Club, which was acknowledged with ringing cheers and the singing of "For they

spired there was only a jaw dislocated, and

are jolly good fellows." Mr. E. H. Suckling, the Captain of the Toronto team, in responding, made a very happy speech, and while admitting the honourable defeat of his Club, hoped they would retrieve their laurels on some future occasion, and that in the meantime, they would drink the health of the Shamrock Lacrosse team most favorable terms.

Mr. Polan, Captain of the Shamrocks, fol- the coolest of all the "extras."

lowed, and expressed his pleasure at meeti the Torontos. He said that on that mem able day he had worked as hard for the glo of the game as for the inte of his club. His great desire to see lacrosse the first of a games; to have it admired and supported games; we mayout the great national game, an his next wish and effort would be, well, have the Shamrocks hold the title of char pions, and if they could not do so, why their friends, the Torontos, or any other ch take it from them. His motto was the glor of the game first, and the honor of the clu

afterwards.
Mr. Good, of the Toronto Mail, was nex called on, and said that their boys had no lost courage; they would come back next lost courage; tuey would to the manner; which the Montreal press had dealt with th match in Toronto, and was of opinion the some remarks then passed were unnecessary

Mr. Cox then unfolded himself and made humorous speech, which was enjoyed by all He would back his Toronto boys against all odds, and was sure they would return the compliment the next time they crossed sticks with the Shamrocks.

Mr. Whelan, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Robert McCready, Mr. Hugh Dolan and others made appropriate speeches, and the party broke m amid ringing cheers for the Toronto boys. A large number of Montrealers accompanied the visitors and their friends to the Bonaven. ture Depot to see them off; and the Western train steamed out amid loud cheers.

PIC-NIO AT CHELSEA.

Dear Mr. Editor:

During the past couple of weeks in Ottawa and its vicinity many were the questions asked and information sought after relative to the Chelsea pic-nic, which is looked for ward to annually by young and old, as one of the principal events of the season. The Chelses pic-nics were first started under the auspices of dear old Father Foley, tormerly pastor of Chelsea, to whom a great deal of credit is due for the success they have met with. This year the piz-nic was organized under the direction of the Rev. Father Brown. who your many readers and his friends will

remember as being lately connected with St. Ann's Church, Montreal, but now parish priest at Chelsea. The proceeds of the pic nic are to be devoted towards defray. ing the cost of a heating apparatus for the new church recently built, and which is in. deed a credit to the spirited congregation that now worship within its walls. This stone edifice was first began through the energetic exertions of the former good old pastor, Father Foley, he may now regard it with pride as being one of the finest churches in the Ottawa district, and may look upon it as one of the many good works which have may they be a consolation to his last years. Should his modesty have forgotten them a most merciful Father will not.

In working up the gathering Father Brown deserves every credit, but the people recognise his kindness and great ability in their midst. During conversation be was frequently heard to say that "he found among the people a great respect for dear old Father Foley.,'

Last winter when the Presbytery were on fire many of his Protestant neighbors were the first to come to the rescue, and their sttendance on the occasion of his tirst pic-nic is indeed another proof of their kindness and liberality.

Thursday, the 1st of September, was as. signed for the pic-nic, and mere favorable weather could not be desired. This may be probably owing to a previous consultation with the weather prophet.

From about nine o'clock in the morning people came pouring to a pleasant grove among the many picturesque hills which lie a short distance south-west of the church, and at 2 p. m. fully one thousand persons had collected thither to enjoy themse less to add they did. Games and all amusements customary at such gatherings were indulged in, while many charming young couples kept time to the exclient strains of dance music furnished by the well-known St. Patrick's Band. The prizes were numerous and costly, some

of them the munificent gifts of Father Brown's many Protestant friends, the prince-hearted Alonzo Wright, M. P., heading the list.

After the picnicers had enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, the dancing platform was cleared and speeches delivered by Mossrs. A. Wright, M. P. ; Baskerville M. P. P : Leduc, ex-Mayor of Hull; Alderman Starrs, Capt. McCaffrey and others. A vote of thanks was tendered the Rev. Father Brown, who in response thanked the gathering for their kindness and liberality, at the same time remarking that if God spared him until next year he intended getting up an excursion party from Montreal to Ottawa, so that his many friends in the former city could be present at his pic-nic. Although quite a number of them were present on this occasion, still he would like to have them more numerous upon the next.

In conclusion, too much praise cannot be accorded Father Foley for his past labors among his parishioners, and also to Father Brown for the untiring efforts he is making to build up Chelsea and make it one of the foremost parishes in the Ottawa district. Let up hope that as in the past his efforts will be crowned with success. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the valuable

space in your journal, I remain yours sincerely,

HOPE FOR BALD HEADS. A correspondent, "Hanover," writes to the N. Y. Sun as follows:

Sir,-Three years ago the top of my head was as baid as the palm of my hand. On the recommendation of a friend I used the following simply preparation and now have a good head of hair:

To a pint of water add a trifle more salt than the water will dissolve. In other words make a very strong brine.

At night before retiring rub the bald part briskly until a tingling sensation is apparent, taking care not to make the head smart. When the head is perfectly dry there will appear a thin coating of salt.

In the morning wash the head carefully with pure water, cold, no scap, and apply a minute quantity of some emolient. I used

1 have never known an instance where this remedy has been applied to hair that is falling out that there was not an immediate strengthening of the growth. With some bald. heads it has failed.

Small coaches for four persons havebeen put into the streets of Boston by a new company. The fare to any point within the city limits is 25 cents per passenger. The same scheme recently falled in Philadelphia.

At one of the Long Branch hotels they are said to charge even if you sneeze. We advise people who have a cold in the head to keep away from it. There is really a caravansary there when they charge ten cents for every pitcher of icewater sent to rooms. This is

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BE VALLE The 200,00(

. THE SOUTH SHORE RAILWAY. THE FIRST SOU TURNED --- AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEET-ING-PROTESTS AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE GRAND TRUNK.

It was required by the charter of the South Shore Company that work on the South Shore Railroad should be commenced before yester day the 4th inst. A beginning was accordingly made at Huntingdon on Saturday. The wife of Dr. Cameron, M.P.P., gracefully performed the act of cutting the first sod, after which work was prosecuted in earnest under the direction of Mr. Shanly, jr., C.E., and before the day was ended over a hundred yards were graded. On work being suspended a meeting was held in Victoria Hall, which was largely attended by the most substantial farmers of the district and neighboring towns. Dr. Cameron was called to the chair, and explained at congiterable length, and with much clearness, the present condition of affairs; how the Grand Trunk had in every conceivable manner endeavored to prevent a charter being granted to the South Shore Company, and how when a charter was secured and the Company were about to begin to build it had caused the issue of a writ of injunction. That writ had been quashed, but an appeal had been taken to a higher Court, and the legal proceedings had prevented the road from being constructed. The beginning made that day was in order to keep the charter in force until, as be confidently anticipated, the appeal was dismissed, when the continuous work of construction would be proceeded with. Several resolutions were passed declaring the injustice done this section by both the Dominion and Local Governments, and expressive of indignation at the Grand Trunk in its endeavors to prevent the Chateaugusy Valley getting railway communication.

The meeting was unanimous and most enthusinstic, and closed with an emphatic vote of thanks to Dr. Cameron for his services.

A REFUGE FOR OLD MEN.

The Reinge des Viellards du Sacre Cour de Jesus is situated on Jacques Cartier street, No. 429. It is a pleasant little brick building and looks pretty and neat as it peeps out of the green as its name implies, a refuge for decrepid and of THE POST hearing of the fame of the institutitte, to whose zeal this charitable abode owes its existence. It was about dinner time when whole building. Mr. Mazurette was kind enough to tear himself away from his duties and answer the few prompted the reporter to put to him. At present the home contains but twenty-five inmates, the oldest of whom. Basile Bosquet. is in his hundredth year. He is a veteran of the war of 1812, and bears the scars of the bloody fight at New Orleans. The age at which admittance is granted is fifty years, and each applicant must be of good character, and behave himself while he is an inmate. Those that are really able do odd jobs around the neighborhood, generally sawing wood or maning messages. The building itself contains ten rooms and is possessed of a tastefelly adorned chapel fitted up in one of the front rooms. The utmost order reigns all over the establishment, and it speaks well for the management that everything is scrupulously neat and clean. Mr. Mazurette him-telf is a little old man of sixty. His face is clean shaven, long and thin, putting one greatly in mind of a picture of St. Vincent de Paul. He speaks quick and with A somewhat shrill utterance. Originally a tailer by trade business failed to prosper with him. Loss after loss disgusted him with the World until at length he determined to turn his attention to acts of charity. In 1874 he got permission of the Bishop of Montreal to establish an old man's refuge. He began with renting a small house on Dorchester street, with only one inmate. Gradually the institution took firmer root until Mr. Mazuretto has a comfortable building for his old favorites. The refuge is under the patronage of the Bishop of Montreal.

NEW LAW FIRM.

Messrs. Guerin & Foster have begun the practice of the law in partnership, with an office at 163 St. James street, in this city and another at Knowlton, Que. Mr. Foster, B.C.L., is the eldest son of Sheriff Foster of Anowiton, and nephew of the late Hon. Senstor Asa B. Foster. At the spring examinations of McGill, although an invalid, he received special honorable mention, and last was called to the the Bar, and has the honor of being one of the law who were ever admitted without an oral examination. Mr. E. Guerin, B.A., B.C.L., is a graduate in honors in arts and in law, and Shakespeare and a Dufferin medallist of Mc-Gill. He was selected by his fellow-students as valedictorian both in 1878 and in 1881, and, like his partner, was admitted into the Profession without an oral examination being deemed necessary. They have our best Wishes in their arduons profession.

The Duke of Manchester has bought 200,000 acres of land in New Zealand. A fisherman's occupation ought to be the Calpts are net profits.

A German statistician reckons that the 16,778,000 more thanit did a quarter of a Century ago. He allots 834,707,000 to Asla, 315,929,000 to Europe, 205,679,000 to Africa, 95,405,000 to America, 4,1,121,000 to Australia-Polynesia, and 82,000 to the Polar regions.

Irish Mail News.

The Bandon Land League on Sunday pass ed a resolution pledging the members not to employ laborers who had worked on farms belonging to the Emergency Committee.

A game-keeper in the employment of Mr. Massey, J.P., of Macroom, has reported to the constabulary that on Tuesday night his house was broken into by a large body of armed and disguised men, who imposed an oath on him that he would leave Mr. Massey's employment and carried off a gun and two revolvers.

The unfriendly feeling entertained towards Mr. Uniacke Townsend in the Kilfinane district led, on Saturday, to his cephew and two officers who were out shooting with him, to be besieged by the country people in a shooting lodge near Galbally. The party were finally relieved by an expedition sent by the authorities to their aid.

At the County Courthouse, Limerick, 13th August, a large number of farms were sold by the sub-sheriff under executions for nonpayment of rent. The Land League and the Property Defence Association were represented. In the majority of the cases the farms were bought in by the tenants, but towards the close of the proceedings three farms, held under the Earl of Donoughmore, were let go to the Property Defence Association representative. Another form, held under the same landlord, was rurchased by the Land League for the purpose of erecting houses on it for the tenants on the estate that would be evicted, and supporting them there.

On the motion of Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. C. O'Toole, the following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the Armagh branch of the Land League :- "That the present Land Bill which is shortly to become law, cannot in any sense be accepted as a final settlement of the Irish land question, as it is, in fact, only a prop to the rotten and tottering tabric of landlordism which has been so long the curse of this country, and that we hereby declare that we will stand by the rules and teachings of the Irish National Land League until we have accomplished the end for which it was established—viz., the soil of Ireland for the people of Ireland."

Mr. E. McMahon, who presided on 17th August at the meeting of the North Dublin Board of Guardians, made an interesting statement as to the result of inquiries the Guardians had made with a view to the use of articles of Irish manufacture in the workhouse. There were about thirty articles used in the establishment, but only four of them were now manufactured in Ireland. They intended to give the preference to articles of home manufacture under all circumstances. We publish to-day an interesting report of the proceedings of the Cork United Trades' Association last evening, at which a list of prizes offered by Cash and Company, of this city, for the encouragement of native industry, was submitted .- Cork Herald.

A most determined raid for arms was made on the 15th inst., in the neighbourhood of Kanturk. The house of a farmer named Donohue, residing at Coolakerine, was broken into by a band of disguised men, numbering about 24, and a gun and pistol carried off. The party before departing left a small body of their men in charge of the place until day break, in order that the police could not be communicated with. They then proceeded to the dwellings of two other farmers some distance off, named Clancy and Daly, but did foliage with which it is surrounded. It is, not succeed in obtaining arms at either house. The residence of Dr. O'Sullivan, near Mill broken down old men who have seen their street, was also visited by a band of armed best days and are only too glad to have a men, with blackened faces, but here, too, their place where they may spend the remainder of attempts proved abortive. The doctor's son their lives in peace and comfort. A reporter escaped with the arms out the back entrance while the party were seeking admission in ton paid a visit to it this morning. Ringing front. I understand that several houses the bell the door was opened by Mr. U Mazu- in that district were visited during the night, and a number of guns made away with.

An imposing demonstration took place at the call was made, and the fragrant smell Coolroe, near Tralee. A short time since of the inmates' dinner pervaded the four tenants on the property of the Hurley Minors, of Fenit, were evicted and Emercency men put into possession of their houses. The families of the evicted tenants have since questions which zeal for the public curiosity been obliged to sleep in improvised huts, made of bedsteads, dressers and other articles of household furniture. Shortly after ten o'clock a procession, headed by the Firies band, proceeded to the place selected, an old Board of Works' road, near the farms of the evicted tenants. When the work commenced a few policemen put in an appearance and remained on the scene until the proceedings terminated. When the work was completed, Mr. John Kelly, T.C., addressed the large crowd who had assembled to take part in the proceedings of the day, and, in the name of the Land League, thanked them for the good work they had done. Mr. Edward Harrington also addressed the meeting. Green flags were flying from the roofs of the newly-built

The Central News correspondent states that much interest is felt as to the course which the League will pursue in regard to the new Land Act, and it is anticipated that "Mr. Parnell, who will shortly address his constituents at Cork," may take that opportunity of making a statement as to the policy which it is designed to adopt. At present it is understood that the League will advise the Irish farmers to make a fair trial of the Bill, and with the object of ascertaining whether its general tendency will be to lower the rental of Ireland. They intend to prepare a number of test cases in various parts of the country for presentation to the courts. Their ultimate judgment of the measure and further counsel to the farmers will be largely determined by the results of these cases. They have, however, refrained from any distinct and decisive pronouncement upon the Bill as it now stands. Meanwhile, the general body of tenant-farmers do not express dissatisfaction, and moderate journals advise acceptance of the bill, and a careful trial of its working.

ATTACK ON A LAND AGENT.

The Limerick Chronicle has the following : -Very recently Mr. R. L. Brown, J.P., proceeded to the townland of Knockeragh, near Tullylense, on the borders of the county Cork, to visit an estate there, over which he has been recently appointed agent, and with the view of introducing himself to the tenants Having gone on the lands he met several of the tenants to whom he gave his name, announcing his appointment as agent, and that he came there to see how things were going on. They replied that they recognized no owner over the land they lived on, that it was their own, nor would they recognize any agent, and told him the sooner he made himself scarce the better, adding that as he had an honest face and appeared to be a courteous gentleman nothing would most profitable, because the entire gross re- his interviewers for their kindly expressed be done to him. Mr. Brown thanked opinion of him, and acting on the adworld contains 1,455,823,000 inhabitants, or, his car, but to his surprise found that the vice given, he returned to where he had left vehicle, hired at Charleville, bad been driven off. The parties then, seeing his dilemma, collected closely near him, and commenced

defend himself at their risk, drawing his revolver. Having proceeded towards Dromcollogher, on turning a corner of the road, he met a huge fellow with a brace of stones, who demanded the papers he had. Mr. Brown showed the fellow a map of the estate, and some notes he had taken, which the fellow seized, and declined to return. Mr. Brown then went to the Parish Priest of Tullylease, to whom he complained of the treatment he had received, and when he went on to Dromcollogher he found the horse and car he had hired with the driver, who told him why he had to drive there. This reveals a new feature of the land agitation, in the direction of a strike generally against the payment of any

THE MEMBER FOR ATHLONE AND HIS GROOER.

The Cork Herald says: Yesterday, in the Exchequer Division, before the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Hyacinth Plunkett moved for the plaintiff, in the action of Bewley and Anderson vs. Sir John Ennis, M.P., for leave to issue a writ for service out of the jurisdiction, and also for leave to serve the defendant personally out of the jurisdiction. The defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of £415 8s. 1d. for groceries and other goods sold and delivered to him from July 28th, 1879, up to April 20th, 1880. Frequent applications had been made for payment of the debt, but no reply had been received since a letter dated April 12th, 1881, in which the detendant said :- " Dear Sir-I was in the hopes of being in Ireland this week and calling upon you with reference to your account, but I am sorry to say an attack of gout has overtaken me and I am tied by the legs. If the Home Rulers do not intervene (laughter).

The Chief Baron-Do not mind that; it is

only about the debt I want to know. Mr. Plunkett-"I hope to get my rente early, when it will be my first duty and pleasure to satisfy claims against myselfneedless to say, yours amongst the rest." The plaintiff swore that Sir John Ennis lived at 36, Curzon street, Mayfair, London. The motion was granted.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

The following advice from a young lady to a very young lady was found near the Windsor Hotel a few days ago :-MY DEAR A-:

In answer to your's of the 25th, I think one should have a good many beaux. They are amusing, and I, for my part, cannot do without them. But at your tender years one is sufficient; it is only as you advance towards seventeen that you should have a multiplicity of strings to your bow. But never fall in love with any of them-they are not worth it. If they are witty they amuse you; if stupid, they amuse you still more. handsome, they are vain; if ugly, they believe themselves handsome, and most young men are both ugly and stu-You must use nice discriminapid. tion to retain your beaux a long time. No matter how they bore or fascinate you, make no partiality, but treat each by h.m. self as though he was "the one." In this case each considers there is no limit to his expected attention, &c. In fact, one then receives that due devotion which is only deemed comme il faut, in an acknowledged lover. Flattery I do not value! Compliments I expect! and attention I demand! It is certainly very delightful to feel that though one receives this gallantry, yet it is but in a friendly mood. These are literally friends, nominally beaux, especially to the world! They know you mean nothing but sincere friendship, which they are content to accept without further pushing their suit. Unless it be some fellow who, caught and wounded by "cupid's dart," and who, though full well knowing the fickleness of nature and capricious whims of woman, forgets the bonds of free mendship, and implissively casts himself upon an "Ocean of Risk." To proclaim his folly to the object of his admiration. This, of course, meets with the approved reception and welcome it deserved. Sympathetically given an audience, too kindly considered, wisely refused, and justly rewarded.

One runs a great risk in morrying these days. It's a very miserable choice that which offers itself to the young ladies of this period. They paint to themselves some lively fancy of high-toned ideas and wondrous anticipations, which are only too sure to be foiled by the inevitable and cruel reality of an opposite nature to their flowery dreams. This is, perhaps, more often the case then anyone seriously imagines or realizes. Then, on the other hand, a girl makes a "fine match." Yes! to the front door! Riches and possessions are there in bold reliet to the public eye But, within, the candle hurns low. Six or eight "cradles" are being rocked, "gruel" passed round and " bibs " being washed. The madame worn to a shadow, and the head of the house either en tete-a-tete with the gin bottle or comparing the terrible extravagances of his wife with some "sympathetic friend" at his two hundred and fifty dollars a month "club." 'Tis a fine painting, but so overcast with deep shadows that the virtues of the pictures are hidden away, and thus the author's name is lost to fame!

Montreal, Aug. 18th, 1881.

For Boils and Carbuncles.

FROM REVD. RICHARD EDES, OF BOLTON, MASS. "For years I was a sufferer from boils, so that my life became wearisome through their frequent and persistent recurrence. A carbuncle, which ultimately occupied a space of three or four square inches, formed in the small of my back. During its progress large pleces of decomposed flesh were every day or two cut away; and the prostration and general disturbance of the system were great. Betore I had recovered from this attack two smaller carbuncles broke out higher up, and I was again threatened with a recurrence of the sufferings to which I had so long been subjected. It was at this time that I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup; I continued taking it until I had used five bottles since then I have had nothing of the kind. I attribute this improved state of my system entirely to the PERUVIAN SYRUP; and I feel that I cannot express my obligations to it in terms too strong. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers. Other medicines gave me partial and temporary relief; but this remarkable remedy, with a kind of intuitive sense, went directly to the root of the evil and did its work with a thoroughness worthy of its established character.' Sold by dealers generally.

Mr. Edison the great inventor is in Canada. The conductors of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway are to be uniformed in dress. The elections (second ballot) in France have gone in favor of the Republicans.

Thieves in large numbers are in Toronto awaiting the opening of the Exhibition. Latest estimates place the loss by the

foundering of the steamer "Teuton" at 236. stonethrowing, seeing which Mr. Brown told The census of ludis, just completed, shows them to keep off, or he would be obliged to the number of inhabitants to be 252,000,000.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Women are fearfully scarce in Winnipeg. Military critics think France is now able to fight Germany.

The Westminster law courts, London, are to be pulled down in April next.

The British Government wish O'Donovan Rossa dead and decently interred. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is described as act-

ing in amateur theatricals at Newport with Why should a temperance drink be ten

cents when you can get a hooker of whiskey for half the money. The Duke and Duchess of Argyle are now

on a wedding tour as also are His Grace's son, Colin, and his daughter-in-law. A terrible accident has occurred on the

Lyons & Mediterranean Railway, by which 20 persons were killed and a great number George Doane, a leading lawyer at Erie

Pa, became insane at a camp meeting, and believes he is the youngest of twenty-three sons of Jehovah. There is much anxiety concerning affairs

in Zululand. Several of the chiefs are marching through the country with large bodies of armed followers. "The truth is," as seen by the Retailer,

journal devoted to alcohol, "that the world never drank so moderately or judiciously of all beverages as at present."

"Come here and tell me what the four seasons are." Young prodigy answers: "Pepper, mustard, salt, and vinegar; them's what mother always seasons with." Mrs. Jessie Freemont Ferris, a niece of

Gen. John C. Fremont, made her debut as an actress at Rochester this week, with the intention of remsining on the stage. The Boston Investigator's way of saying

He died" is as follows : " He passed the boundary which limits our knowledge of the duration of individual consciousness.'

In going to the Hamburg military manœuvres, the Emperor William changed his route from that by which he first intended to travel, fearing assassination by Socialists. The name is lacking in this western item

of news: "An eminent Judge of Iudiana, now indulging in his annual debauch, has broken a faro bank at the Hoosier capital." The Quebec Council contemplates changing Dufferin Terrace to Frontenac Terrace.

Dufferin has honors enough already while poor Frontenac has only one county called after him. The decree of the Saxon Minister of Justice declaring that, in future, public offices will not be closed on the anniversary of the

capitulation of Sedan, attracts much attention in Berlin. The diversion of a fire company at Seymour, Ind., is to run their engine to the residence of persons who have become objectionable, and drive them out by flooding

Captain Bunker, of the barque "Alex. Campbell," at Sydney, from Londonderry, was fined \$80 by the Magistrate at Sydney, for having two deserters on his vessel from the 15th Regiment.

the houses.

A Philadelphia mail carrier delivered his own love letters, but that method of courtship failed of pleasant results, for the girl broke her word after promising to marry him, and he is suing her for damages.

There are now nearly a thousand applica? tion for membership to the Falstuff Club, in London, and they are being received daily. The entrance fee is 10 guineas and the unnual subscription 10 guineas. Official returns now published give the

number of cases of diphtheria in Russia in 1879 as over 83,000. In the Kharkoff Government 33 per cent of the sick die, in the Poltava Government 40 per cent. The widow of the late M. de Villemessant

died recently at the chateau of her daughter, Mme. Jouvin, nearly Marly. She was en. titled to an income of about 500,000 francs per annum from the Paris Figure, which will be continued to her children. Gertie Hamilton took a small dose of morphine at Sioux City, not because she

heart of the man she loved. The plan succeeded. On recovering, she learned that he had swallowed poison in earnest, and was dead. Among the persons who recently received the decoration of "palmes academiques," from M. Jules Ferry, the French Minister of

wished to die, but in order to touch the

Public Instruction, were seven women. These included Mme. de Ujfalvy, who accompanied her husband on his mission through Central Asia. Chang, the Chinese glant, as pictured in

Western circus advertisements alongside persons of presumably ordinary stature, is not less than twenty-five feet high, though his real height is eight feet; and Tom Thumb, who is now about three and a half, is made to appear less than two.

The Dreamers are a new Minnesota sect, who believe that dreams are revelations of divinity, and only need correct interpretation to serve as guides to holy living. Their leader professes a peculiar expertness in this regard, and his followers report all their dreams to him to be interpreted.

Atlanta is the defendant in a lawsuit for \$20,000 damages, because the police, on the order of the Superintendent, have excluded negroes from a public park. Theplaintiff has been repeatedly arrested and locked up over night for insisting on entering the park, and the lawyers say that his case is a good one.

It is stated that Miss O'Brien, noted in connection with her letters to the London press concerning the treatment of steerage passengers on trans-Atlantic steamers, is now travelling as a steerage passenger in a vessel crossing the Atlantic.

A company of Clyde shipbuilders, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. Caird, with the view of obtaining the benefit of the French bounty system, has leased ground at Havre to establish a largo shipbuilding yard capable of employing 3,000 men. A despatch from St. Petersburg to the

Standard says :- "It has been decided not to send any Russian officers to witness the German autumn military manœuvres, possibly because it was known that their presence would not be welcome. The cottage allotted to the President at

Long Branch is connected with the Elberon, and contains a room as large as that which he now occupies. Provided with radiator and fire place, so that the temperature can be regulated. It is a villa formerly occupied by the President.

Three thousand persons witnessed a fight at Birmingham, Alabama, Monday, between two dogs and a wild cat. Business was virtually suspended, and the Mayor turned the animals loose. The wild cat won in twenty minutes. The owner now challenges a fight with any two dogs in the South for \$1,000 a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE,

MONTREAL.

This Institution—under the business management of Prof. T. Russell, who was for many years teacher of the Graduating Commercial Class at St. Laurent College. St. Laurent, and Masson College, Terrebonne, is intended, mainly, to prepare boys and young men, who may avail themselves of its religious, moral, social, literary and business advantages, to enter upon the discharge of the duties of an active business life, with a reasonable guarantee of Moral, Social, and Business success,

It is the intention to combine in this Institution, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, the best features of Literary and Business Colleges, so that its graduates may, with propriety, take their places in the front rank of educated Business men.

Business men.

Course of Studies. The Course of Studies is divided (at present) into two general parts, which, for the sake of distinction, are denominated: The Collegiate Course, and The Business Course.

The Collegiate Course, which is divided into two Departments, viz., The Junior Department and The Sanior De-partment embraces a period of four years—two years in each Department.

Junior Department.

Candidates for admission into this Department are required to be able to read, spell and write passably well; also to possess an elementary knowledge of Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography.

1st Year.

The Branches pursued in this class are: Catechism (for Catholic pupils only), Reading Orthography and Definitions, Dictation, Trans lations, Deciannation, Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Exercises in Composition, Geography, Sacred History, History of Canada and U. S. Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Penmanship and the Elements of Linear Drawing.

2nd Year. In addition to the above-named Branches the pupils of the 2nd year will pursue the History of England and the Elements of Letter-writing, Astronomy, Algebra, and Book-keeping.

Senior Department.

Candidates for admission into this department are required to be able to read, write, define and compose fairly well; also to possess a satisfactory knowledge of Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Arithmetic, Geography and History; also an elementary knowledge of Astronomy, Declamation, Algebra, and Bookbeening.

UNDER GRADUATING CLASS. UNDER GRADUATING CLASS.

The branches pursued in this class are:
Christian Decirine (for Catholic pupils) Reading. Orthography and Definitions, Declamations, Orations, Translations, Grammar.
Analysis and Parsing, Principles of Literature, Compositions, Letter-writing, Penmanship, Rheteric, Gen. History, Geography, Astronomy, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Familiar Sciences, (Telegraphy and Phonography optional).

4th Year.

GRADUATING CLASS. In addition to the Branches faught in the 3rd year, the pupils of the 4th year will be faught Commercial Correspondence, Mensuration, Forwarding, Ageneies, Merchandise Commission, Forwarding, Ageneies, Merchandise Co. Transactions, Banking, Brokerage, &c.; also Actual Business Customs, and the general principles of Commercial Law.

The Business Course,

which is divided into the Under Graduating and Graduating classes, embraces a period of Two years. Candidates for admission into this depart

Candidates for admission into this department will be examined, by the Director of Studies, in Reading, Orthography, Definitions, Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Compositions, Arithmetic, Geography, and Penmanship, and placed in the class for which their previous attainments qualify them.

The students of the Business Course will pursue all the Business Branches of the Senior Department—Collegiate Course.

Those who have not the time or means to take a Collegiate Course, as delineated above, would do well to enroll themselves in the Business Department.

Department, Collegiate and Commercial Diplomas (4 grades), will be issued to the successful graduates of the Collegiate and Business Courses respec-

Optional Studies. Instrumental Music-(Plano, Organ, Violin

&c.), Electrical (special course), Drawing (Land-scape, Artistic, Portrait, Linear &c.), Phono-graphy, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Book-keep-ing, and the Classics—also, German. The College Building,

situated, at 115 Cadieux St., on elevated ground stituted, at the Caneta St., on elevated ground above and adjacent to Montreal's grand Boule-vard—Sherbrooke St.—within view of the Royal Mountain whos; name it bears, is large and commodious—furnished with modern improvements and surrounded with spacious grounds, shade trees &c.
The locality is unexceptionable and compara-

The locality is unexceptionable and compara-tively retired, although in close promixity to several educational and religious institutions. The sir is pure and healthy.

A limited number of Boarders will beadmitted who will receive the care and comforts of home with the advantages arising from collegiate discipline.

The Discipline

of the Institution will receive from the Officers of the institution will receive from the officers and Faculty the care and attention that its importance demands, and while it will be sufficiently strict and energetic to preserve good order and morals, yet the rules are formed with the view of securing the cheerful and hearty concurrence and co-operation of the students by appealing to their sense of honor, self-respect, institutional right. instice and right.

The Business Course.

will be thorough and comprehensive and embrace the most approved features of the leading Business Colleges, together with the most approved Business customs.

Prof. Russell feels confident that his long experience in teaching in the public schools and leading Colleges of the U. S. and Canada, together with his experience in Commercial pursuits will enable him to place at the disposition of his public properly a thorough general course. of his pupils, not only a thorough general course of studies, but also the important advantages arising from combining theory and practice in

a Business course. TERMS

Per session of Ten months. Tuition in English and French—Junior Department.

Tuition in English and French—Senior Department.

Bed and Bedding.

Washing and mending of linen.

Phonography—Theory and Practice.

Pisno—Lessons—with use of Piano.

Solviolin Lessons—with use of O'Violin.

Drawing in Crayon.

Drawing in Water Colors.

Vocal Music—in class.

Latin, Greek and German—in connection with other Branches, each.

SPECIAL REMARKS. Medical attendance and medicine at Phy-

Medical attendance and medicine at Physicians' charges. Payments semi-annually in advance—except Tuition; for day pupils, which will be received quarterly or monthly, at the option of parents and guardians.

Class Books, Stationery &c. at current prices. Students who board at the College outift.

Students with the usual College outift.

Students in the Senior Department and young men who may be members of the Junior Department, will be permitted to smoke at regular intervals, providing they have the written consent of parents or guardians.

The use of Tobacco in any other way isstrictly prohibited.

andidates for admission as boarders, who are not known by the College Faculty, will be obliged to give satisfactory proof of good mora character as a condition of admission.

Although the character of the College is essentially Cathelic in principle and practice, yet students of all religious denominations will be admitted, as moral worth rather than religious belief will form the criterion by which to judge in the admission of applicants.

Parents will receive a semi-annual report of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

the progress, application, conduct, health, etc., of their children.
Students of the Institution are not obliged to wear a "Uniform."

Students of the Institution are not obliged to wear a "Uniform."

Compensation for all damages done to the furniture or other property of the College will be required from the person or persons causing such damage.

All letters sent or received by students may be examined by the President or his representatives—a privilege which will be exercised, however, only when circumstances tend to render it beneficial to all concerned.

N.B.—The general branches of both Courses, with the exception of strictly business branches (which are taught in English only) will be taught through the medium of the English and French languages, by competent Professors.

The Scholastic year which is divided into two sessions of Five months each, commences on the first of September and terminates during the last week in June.

T. RUSSELL, President.

CARSLEY ESQ. S.

SIR.—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of six shirts in completion of my order, and

You must have made them to my measure, I sent you down the sizes.
And if they are my only treasure,
The work it sympathizes.

Aye! as I have one occupied, My skin it nicely graces: The buttons are small jewels envied— All in their proper places.

And I have comfort now in store With every shirt I wear, I never had such luck before Nor will I ever dare. For when I to my morning call, From stiff joint shirts on! save me: I have no trouble now at all, Fresh life, Sir, you have gave me.

August 27th, 1881.

Yours truly,
A. P.
HAMILTON, Out.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS! GENT'S FURNISHINGS!

The largest stock of Gent's Furnishings in this market is to be found at

S. CARSLEY'S 399 Notre Dame Street.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS!

GENT'S FURNISHINGS! All sorts and sizes, in Silk Underwear and

S. CARSLEY'S.

399 Notre Dame Street.

SHIRTS! SHIR'S! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

The Store for Shirts of every kind, both Day Shirts and Night Shirts, is

S. CARSLEY'S

399 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MINING INFORMATION.



GENERAL INFORMATION

RESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PRO-VINCE OF QUEBEC. The chief provisions of the Quebec General

Mining Act of 1880 are:—

1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted.

Sec. 3.

2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and selgaorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12.

3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in

acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12.

3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52.

4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigaud, Vaudreult, and other private lands. Sec. 14, 50, et seq.

5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq.

6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, et seq.

Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver thereon, without, license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount paid before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of 'free grants' the whole price of two collars per acre must be paid. Consideres in the seignories in which the Crown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying one dollar and a half per acre for the whole of their land, or at least one hundred acres; and the seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and

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

land be paid for in full as a mining location.
Sec. 12.
Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time—

1. The full price of the location at the rate three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of time (this price fixed by O.C. of 23rd March, 1831); two dollars per acre if to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct., 1830); one dollar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metals or other minerals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

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

Mines of gold or silver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and their employees, costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars for public lands.

The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector according to circumstances.

cording to dircumstances.

The localities in the Province of Quebec in which minerals are chiefly found are as fol-Nows:—
GOLD.—Eastern Townships, especially the
GOUDIES of Beauce and Compton.
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Countles of Ottawa

ASBESTOS.—Counties of Megantic and Wolfe,
ASBESTOS.—Counties of Ottawa, Montcalm, St.
Maurice, Champlain, Charlevoix and Saguenay.
COPPER.—Counties of Bagot, Megantic and Sherbrooke, GALENA.—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temiscamingue), Gaspe and Rimouski.
PLUMBAGO.—County of Ottawa.
MICA.—Counties of Berthier, Ottawa and

E. J. FLYNN,

Commissioner C. L. CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 1st June, 1881.

14-DD m

Finance.

THE LAST OF THE CROFTERS.

Away on the hillside he linger'd alone,
Awatching the sun as it sank in the west;
Athwart the lough moorland the slanting rays
shone.
Agilding with beauty the bleak mountain's
breast.

Alone and in silence he scanned the dark heather. Unbeeding the grandeur that graced the lone scene, Where the bloom on the hillside and sanlight together Shed a halo around that was beauty I ween.

And bared was his brow to the cool bracing while his blue eye it swept over hillside and plain. Nor flashed till he saw 'mong the dark waving The grim castle's wall in the depth of the gien.

Twas the home of the lordling, the tyrant he hated. And dark grew his brow as he gazed on the scene, And fierce words he uttered the moments he While his hand closed fast where his dirk should have been.

Nor long did he linger, for downward he sped him
To the rift in the glen where the burn glistened sheen. With the pathway beside it that windingly led To the shieling so brown'mid the bright patch of green.

The shieling, the shieling, 'twas all that was left him
To breathe of the loved ones who've all gone before.
And of it e'en a tyrant's oppressions bereit him, For to-morrow, "alas" and it knows him no more.

Adown in the green strath the loved ones are Adown in the green strain the loved ones are

leeping
Where he'd lain them to rest by the rugged headstone,
Nor dream't that he'd leave them to strangers', rude keeping
To wander an exile unwept and unknown.

Through the dim twilight hours though his lone heart was breaking
By the old hearth he lingered all tearless and
calm.
While dreams of the lost once that grief was

awaking.
For which life has no solace and earth has no balm. At the bush of the midnight he crept from the

shleling, And stole him away down the path by the stream.
To the linn, where in circles the grey mist Was steading
Up, up from the pool where the dark waters
gleam.

And down in the depth of its blackness he found him The solace he sought for from sorrow and To find that the tyrant's oppression was vain

Adown in the green strath in silence they laid Mith his kindred who sleep by the sugged headstone;
And hard is the heart that would dare to upbraid him
Whom death had more charms for than life

where alone.

Books, Magazines, &c.

ALL DALE.

THE HARP. - This Canadian magazine for September contains an excellent portrait and a biographical sketch of Mr. J. J. Curvan, Q.C., also a portrait of Father Callahan, of St. Patrick's Church, and a report of the Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre; an Essay by Mr. J. K. Foran, written in his usual graphic style; a German on the Irish land system, and many other pieces of merit, both in prose and verse. We would strongly advise our readers to take this magazine, which is only a dollar per annum, free by mail. Publisher, Mr. John Gillies, Craig street, Montreal.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. For sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Subscription

\$4.00 per annum. The Catholic World, now in its 33rd volume. ues to furtil a noble mission by publishing for the benefit not merely of Catholics, but of all thoughtful readers, a careful selection of well written articles. Theology, history, poetry, fiction and general literature find in its pages worthy representatives; the table of contents of the September number will illustrate this without further remarks II. One hundred years ago. III. A song without words. IV. Chambers of the Saints. V. Christian Jerusalem, part III. VI. St. Pius Fifth. VII. A Woman of Culture (concluded). VIII. Lepanto. IX. Latin and French Plays at the College of Louis Le Grand. X. The Opium Habit. Xl. Ireland and the Irish XII. New Publications, &c.

THE CELTIC MONTHLY. June, 1881. Subscription, \$3.00. James Haltigan, Editor, 273 Pearl street, New York.

This Monthly offers to its readers a number of excellent articles, among which we especially commend a review of D. B. Cashman's Life of Michael Davitt. Our space will not allow us to follow the reviewer through the very complete sketch which he gives us of the Life of the Founder of the Land League, the true patriot venerated by the whole Irish race, and whom the Liberal Government of England now holds within prison walls. We cannot comprehend how the English people can be so obtuse as to be surprised that the Irish people do not display any gratitude for so-called acts of justice rendered to them, when the Government treats with such harsh injustice the patriots who have especially gained the love of their people. The American Government received back under the Constitution a people who had made war against it for years. Jefferson Davis and his colleaguer, Lee and his fellow soldiers were left as free at the end of the civil war as were the brave men who had conquered them. Today the Southern States are as loyal as the fall has taken place. Northern; the confederacy is only remembered as a gallant struggle between two sec-tions equally moved by noble sentiments, and the whole people once again form one people and one union, free under the Constitution and ready to defend the Government. In the British Empire the patriots who have recourse not to arms, but to constitutional agitation, are calumniated, persecuted and imprisoned. Coercion Acts and Arms Acts are hurled against them, hatred is engendered, a deep sense of wrong is made to burn in the hearts of the nation. The Irish people, and reasonable people with them, must feel that judging from the past and the present, their only hope is in self-government, which to many of them, probably to the majority, means independence. In reference to this Life of Davitt we re-

gret that the publishers have not thought it to their advantage to issue a cheaper edition sirable, and given three hours to quit the of the work; cheap books create readers, and grounds. He opened a tent as a fortune telform a multitude of readers publishers ler and divorce lawyer, his plan being to give smaller number, even though the latter pay a conduct, and then get a fee for attempting to higher price for their books. Every family, obtain divorces. in America especially where education is universal, should have a small library of say from 30 to 100 books of standard literature; but the encounter was public, being in the it would be a great advantage to our people, morally and materially, in a financial, religious and national sense; how can people be expected to procure a library when they must buy books which give to the printer a profit of from fifty to a hundred per cent?

WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN.

James Stephens, ex Fenian Centre, is ill in Longfellow has in his time declined three

em bassies. Dutch is to be the official language of the Transvasl.

boycotting system. They are still hunting for the bones of poor A. T. Stewart, once rich A. T. Stewart.

New Zealand has a \$50 polltax on Chinese, and New South Wales is going to imitate her. A subscription has been opened for the purchase of an estate in the County Wicklow for Michael Davitt.

Nicholas Crouch, author of "Kathleen Mayourneen," is in straightened circumstances in Baltimore.

Just before dying, at Altamont, Ill., a woman confessed the entirely unsuspected murder of her first husband.

It is said the lunatic asylums in the United States and Canada are daily receiving patients who have gone mad over President Garfield's condition. Baltimore is repaying, and finds Belgian

blocks much the best. One comfort for New Yorkers is that they never find pavements worse than their own. Miss Kellogg found many female American

shrinking from letting their disappointment and difficulty be known at home. The Turkish Custom House is to be placed, with a view to reform, in the hands of Mr. Bertran, a German, who has been employed

Miss Parnell recommends that Irish merbers of the Irish Constabulary, and thus break up that body and blot out a national dis-

Anton Rubinstein bails from Dessarabia. He is 51. His mother was a musical genius, and The popular mind evidently inclines with Liezt persuaded his father to allow Anton to hope towards the discovery of specific remefollow his bent. Dehn and Mendelssohn assisted in his education.

A masquerade ball was one of the events of a Spiritualist camp meeting at Lake Pleasant, Mass, and it is believed that a number of the masked and fancifully costumed dancers were materialized spirits.

The reports of the failure of the peach crop this year seem to be well grounded for once. The latest estimates show that Delaware, The solace he sought for from sorrow and pain:
To-morrow the strangers may gather around kets, will yield this year not more than 120,000.

> The Boston Pilot says :- If a subject is wanted at Washington to furnish blood to the enfeebled President by the process of transfusion, why not take Guiteau? His blood might not do the patient any good, but it would be an excellent way to utilize Guiteau.

> The prospectus of the Royal Forest Hotel, near Epping Forrest, states that it has a series of very elegant private sitting rooms called Renaissance, Indian, Japanese, Watteau, Queen Anne, Louis Seize, Dutch and .listhetic, all fitted up to correspond with their titles.

> "I notice by the cable despatches that the Princess Louise has gove to Paris. I am glad to see the princess enjoy herself. She is a most estimable young ledy, and previous to our marriage I was on the most friendly terms with her."-Marquis of Lorne to Chicago Tribune .

> People have recovered from wounds as severe as the President's But we can augur nothing from that unless we know how many doctors they endured. The wound and six doctors is a dreadful tax for the strongest vitality .- Buffalo Express.

> Hon William L. Scott, of Ecie, Pa., in 1846 was a page in Congress. General Charles M. Reed, member of Congress from Erie, took him home and gave him employment at weighing coal. Mr. Scott's fortune is now estimated at \$4, 0,000.

An old man, tha head as destitute of hair as a watermelon, entered a drug store on our part. I. Through Ritualism to Rome. and old the clerk he wanted a bottle of hair restorer. "What kind of hair restorer do you perfer?" "I reckon I'll have to take a bottle of red hair restorer. That was the color of my hair when I was a boy."

Some of the camp meetings this year are not doing well, because, it is alleged, there is not style enough about the attendants and managers to " draw." If there is any truth in the allegation, a good camp-meeting text would be: "But what went ye out to see?

A man clothed in soft raiment. A fish-propagating company of California is experimenting with a frog farm. New Bruns-wick, N. J., furnished the material to start with, 130 frogs being sent from there packed in fresh moss in a box plentifully supplied with perforations for the admission of air. The moss was frequently moistened on the

Mr. Pitzer went to Hot Springs, Ark., to be cured of nervousness, but the treatment he received there rather aggravated the disease. Three men lured him into what purported to he a real estate office. locked the doors, presented pistols, and robbed him. The excitement caused a relapse, and his recovery is not probable.

The marble quarries of Vermont have become enormous excavations, several being 350 deep, and the openings are only slightly protected, if at all, while rude stairways down the sides of the shatts afford the only means of descent; yet there is hardly ever an accident, and it is several years since a latal

"Angeline, my dear, you should not sit on the verands in the edge of the evening; you will contract malaria," said a careful mother. I know it, ma," was the cheerful reply: that's what I'm trying to do. All our set have the malaria It is quite the idea, I assure you." What could mamma say?-New Haven Register.

It is oracularly intimated that Princers Louise has secured the consent of her physician to return to Canada this fall. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Lorne It is evident that the veracious reports of his festive cut-tings up since the dislocation of his spouse's semi-royal ear compelled her return to her royal ma bave had their effect.

Some queer persons are tolerated at the Spiritualist camp meeting at Mount Pleasant, Mass, but Mr. Young was regarded as undewould derive greater profits than from a wives protended revelations of their husbands

> Two belles had a fight on the veranda of a White Mountains hotel. The cause is a secret, presence of about fifty guests. The girls scratched faces, pulled hair, and tore clothes in a lively manner for a few seconds, and were not parted before both bore marks foundest mystery for so many years, will dis-which lasted several days. They belong to appear—conquered by that perfect science wealthy and reputable families.

THE MEANS OF CONTROLLING THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

BY D. E, SALMON, D. V. M. - WASHINGTON, D. C.

The most conservative will probably admit that, as a people, we have put off the consideration of what we can and should do, to arrest our losses from the contagious diseases of English hop gatherers have adopted the animals, longer than good policy has warranted. The so-called cholera of hogs and fowls, the southern Texas or cattle fever, pleuropneumonia, glanders, anthrax, rabies, etc., have been, and are, the causes of continual and increasing loss of our live stock; and the question returns, with ever greater urgency, what can we do to check and control these wide-spread plagues?

Practically, the only method of dealing with these diseases, that the experience of the past has sanctioned, may be summed up in the terms, slaughter, quarantine, disinfection. It has been recognized as a cardina@principle that sick animals must be kept at a sufficient distance from well ones to prevent the transmission of the malady; it has been found not less important to destroy the particles of contagion that have been deposited upon the walls and floors of stables, by the use of various chemical agents; and it has even proved advisable to slaughter the diseased animals in order to stop the generation and distribution of the contagion, and to hasten the disappearance of the plague.

In this way it has been possible to control, musical students in Italy in sorry plight, and and, in particular instances, to completely exterminate certain contagious diseases. And probably we shall never be in posession of better means than these for combating such a plague as pleuro-pneumonia; but when we there, and two other Germans selected by see vast sections of country over-run by such diseases as hog-cholera, chicken-cholera, or southern fever, particularly when we have to chants in America offer situations to mem- deal with malignant anthrax and black-leg, which seem so frequently to originate de novo, or, as it is said, "spontaneously," we feel the need of a different class of remedies. But in what direction can we look for these?

dies-medicines which shall have as beneficial an effect upon the contagious fevers as sulphur ointment has upon itch (scabies), or quinine upon intermittent fever. The medical mind, however, has turned from this hope, after in vain exhausting the list of available remedial agents with an incredulity and even a repugnance toward the subject which has arisen from the numerous reverses. Even the latest experiments with our newest and most powerful antiseptics, alone and in combination, employed under the most favorable conditions, have been equally fruitless in good results; and it, consequently, seems that for the present at least, it is useless to look towards chemical agents of any kind with the idea of arresting the course of a contagious fever when once the germs have

gained entrance in o the living animal body. Turning to the experience of the past again, we find that success in controlling contagious fevers has been reached in two principal ways. On one hand, the aim has been to destroy the contagious germs, and to prevent their multiplication and distribution by every possible means; while, on the other hand, we have sought to render the animal organism insusceptible to these diseases, or in other words, to increase its power of resistance to such an extent as to prevent the multiplication of such germs within the body. With small-pox, as we all know, the latter plan has been carried out in man by inoculating with a very similar though much milder disease, to which cattle are subject. With the fatal plagues of animals, unfortunately, there does not appear to be a milder but closely related disease which may be used for such pre ventive inoculations. The justly celebrated M. Pasteur has, however, lately determined that with at least two of these plagues the germs might be lett in a cultivation apparatus of their vigor, but were no longer capable of producing more than a mild form of the malady. Another Frenchman, Chauyeau, has discovered what seems to be even more pract ical, that in one disease the introduction of a sufficiently small quantity of the potent virus only produces a mild form of disease; and this principle, according to some recent expeperiments of the writer, applies to another though equally fatal malady affecting an entirely different species.

We have here, then, the most satisfactory grounds for believing that we shall soon be by means of preventive inoculations or " veccination," to render our animals capable of resisting these destructive plagues. That this vaccination will entail a considerable annual expense is undeniable—but how much less will it be than the losses at present experienced? Is there not reason for hope, however, that even this may in time be avoided? We do not at present know exactly in what the insusceptibility to these diseases consists, but it seems to be a quality capable of being transmitted, to a certain extent, to the offspring. Even unvaccinated white men have power of resistance to small-pox much greater than is possessed by races which have not been subjected to vaccination. Thus the disease is known to be remarkably fatal to Indians, and the party of Esquimaux which visited Europea few months since were attacked with a virulence such as had never been seen by the physicians, and every one perish ed. The explanation of this given by a celebrated Parisian pathologist was, that they were virgin soil; that is, their disease was foreign to their country, and their ancestors had no ver been effected by it. I was also struck by the remark of a medical friend, that the human race had acquired a certain power of resistance to another contagious fever. the virulence of which at present could not be compared with what it was in the early years of its history. So we find the people in yellow fever districts have acquired a certain unmunity from this disease, and that cattle of the Southerin States have an equal power of resistance towards southern or Texas fever, white Algerine sheep have acquired a remarkable power of resisting anthrex or charbon.

Not to mention other facts bearing on the subject, it may be added that there seems good reason to believe that, with a mild form of virus of the diffierent contagious diseases, we may be able, not only to ward them off by vaccination, but that we may carry the lusus ceptibility to the most perfect degree, and, by conferring this quality on all the breeding animals, we may create breeds that will transmit it by heredity, and thus practically rid ourselves of the ravages caused by the animal plagues. Much research, however, is still required to settle these points, and to render the methods of vaccination practical and safe; but with an out-look brighter than ever before it is advisable to redouble our efforts in this direction, and to accomplish all that the most advanced science of the time can attain to. We shall doubtless meet many discouragements, and be folled many times in our

endeavors, but with determination, energy, and perseverance, success must surely crowns our efforts at last, and this class of diseases which has discouraged our most advanced thinkers, and has been shrouded in the prowhich patient work alone can develop.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Justin McCarthy's "History of our own times," is being translated into French. Milkmen and firemen go hand in hand, pumping their way through the world.

When the pilgrims first landed they fell on their knees, after which they tell on the abori-

The man who went to see the board fence retired when he heard the fence rail and saw the plank walk.

The colleges are busy lettering men, so that they can be identified if they go astray

in the hereafter.

A man advertises: "Hands wanted on boys' pants." Hands won't do any good now-a days. It needs a leather strap. It may be well to state, for the information

of amateur artists, that plaster casts of royal personages are not made of court plaster. It is believed generally that Jules Verne wrote all the interesting chapters in Jefferson Davis's book. It sounds very much that

The men who managed the fireworks last Fourth of Ju y at Myrtleville, Idaho, are now on trial for their official acts on that occasion. They soaked six shaggy dogs in camphene, set fire to them, and let them loose.

Which is the greatest nuisance, the Canada thistle, the white daisy or the English sparrow? was the recent subject before an agricultural society, and all hands agreed that city boarders beat the three nuisances two to one .- New Haven Register.

The Golos, the well known Russian News paper, has been suppressed for the term of six months. The reasons assigned are: Firstly, an naticle criticising the Prince of Bulgaria; and, secondly, a feuilleton animadverting on the behavior of Russian naval officers when in foreign ports.

The following has been sent to the papers here and published : "Americans and friends of Ireland are hereby warned against embarking upon any vessel flying the British flag after September 1st. Many may reach their destination, but none are sate. By order of the central committee of Chicago.

Alderman Erdman sent word to Justice Shawn, at Louisville, that he would call next day to collect \$10 which had long been owing. The Justice replied that the Alderman would get horsewhipped if he came on that errand. Then the Alderman made the promised visit, but used a pistol before the Justice could use a whip.

TESTIMONIAL TO JAMES STEPHENS. APPEAL TO THE IRISH RACE AT HOME AND ABBOAD.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, - Many of your are, doubtless, aware that, for some time past, James Stephens has been so prostrated in health that he was forced to relinquish his usual means of livelihood. Thoroughly acquainted with his condition in this city, we witnessed, with the deepest pain, the hardships he had to encounter in his battle for life, and we came to the conclusion that the time had arrived when a befitting tribute should be paid the lover of his country and the staunch champion of Irish nationality—such a tribute, in fact, as would gladden his declining years. and show him that he has the gratitude and affection of his people. It would be superfluous for us to call your attention to the part James Stephens played in the recent history of Ireland. Suffice it to say, that, while a mere youth, he was a "rebel" on the Irish hills with O'Brien and McManus in '48; that he there put into practice the lessons taught by Davis in the old Nation and by Mitchel in the United Irishman; that subsequently be directed one of the most powerful organizations that ever aspired to tree Ireland-an organization, in germs might be left in a cultivation apparatus fact, that attained such force, and threatened exposed to filtered air, until they loose a part the British Empire so far, that it wrung a Church and a Laud Act from the hands of a powerfui Premier. While thus giving James Stephens the utmost credit for his services to the national cause, we, nevertheless, think it necessary to state that some of those who act on our committee have entirely dissented on more occasions than one from many of his public acts. but never doubted the sincerity of his patriotism. It is with these views, and on these grounds, that the Irish of Paris appeal to their fellow-countrymen in Ireland, America, Australia and Britain to join them in presenting a suitable testimonial to the ex-chief organizer -not by any means necessarily as a mark of endorsement of his opinions, but as a token of gratitude to the man himself. Subscriptions will be received, and thank-

fully acknowledged in the press by the joint treasurers at the accompanying ad-

Signed on behalf of the Committee. JOHN O'LEARY, JAMES D. FOLEY, Joint Hon. Tress.

PATRICK EGAN, Etuene Davis, Joint Hon. Secs.

Hotel Bacque, 338 Rue Saint Honore, Paris August 16, 1881.

New Adbertisements.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping - Cough, and all Lung

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

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

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake

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

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

For Sale Everywhere.

Sept 8, '80.

New Advertisements.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH, & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

VAULTS.

Awarded First Prize at Toronto Exhibition. WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL,

No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET.

ALFRED BENN. Manager.

Estimates given for all classes of Burglar-proof work. A few second-hand Safes

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.

DAME MATHILDA LABERGE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Auguste St.
Jean, of the same place, trader, duly authorised a cster en justice, Plaintiff, vs. AUGUSTE ST.
JEAN, of the same place, trader, Defendant.
An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 18th August, 1881.

Z. RENAUD,

35 Attorney for Plaintiff.

NFORMATION IS Requested International Banking Co., respecting John, Andrew and Charles Meehan, sons of Patrick and Nancy Meehan, and natives of Castletown, Co. Donegal, Ireland, who settled in the vicinity of Montreal, Can. 35 years ago. Anyone knowing of their whereabouts would confer a favor on their sister Mrs. Michael John Dawson, by addressing her. Direct, Loretto, Cambris, Co. Pa., United States.

 $\mathbf{W^{ITH}}$

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 tollowing.

emiums:—
4 Bonds Ø fl.
2 Bonds Ø fl.
3 Bonds Ø fl.
4 Bonds Ø fl.
4 Bonds Ø fl.
4 Bonds Ø fl.
45 Bonds Ø fl.
45 Bonds Ø fl.
4720 Bonds Ø fl.

Together with 4.800 Bonds, amounting 1,653,200 florins—(1 florin equal to 45 cents gold.)
Every one of the above named Bonds which
does not draw of the large premiums must be
drawn with at least 160 floring, or \$70.
The next drawing takes place on

The next drawing takes place on

OCTOBER 1st, 1881.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or
before the 1st of October, w.th Five Dollars, is
drawn thereon on that date.

Orders from the country can be sent in will
Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will
secure one of these Bonds, good for the Draw
ing of July 1st.

For Bonds, circulars, or any other information address:

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.

EXHIBITION.

CANADA'S GRAND

MONTREAL,

to 23rd of SEPTEMBER

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec. \$25,000 IN PRIZES

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

IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS: AGRICULTURAL!INDUSTRIAL. $oldsymbol{HORTICULTURAL}$!

OPEN TO THE WORLD

With a view of affording increased accommodation, the Exhibition Grounds have been extended, and the Buildings enlarged. Ample provision is made for the display of Machinery in motion, and for the

Processes of Manufacture. Many New and Interesting Features will be introduced in connection with the Arrangements are being made for a Grand Exposition of French Industries, to be

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

GRAND DAIRY EXHIBIT

Among the numerous Attractions

SPECIAL PRIZES

On a magnificent scale are offered by the Exhibition Committee and the Produce Merchants of Montreal, for Exhibits of BUTTER and CHEESE!

PRACTICAL WORKING DAIRY!

The Committee have made arrangements for a Butter and Cheese Factory in full operation during the entire Exhibition. This promises to be one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition.

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

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

Arrangements have been effected to supplement the Exhibition proper by Special Attractions of an extraordinary character, embracing :-

 ${\it TORPEDO\ DISPLAYS\ IN\ THE\ HARBOR!}$ Demonstrating by a series of thrilling experiments on the River, the destructive effects of Torpedo Warfare, in this instance, against Vessels of a large size provided for the purpose.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS. TOROHLIGHT PROCESSIONS AND FIREWORKS

n the Evenings, especially designed on a scale of surpassing magnificence, eclipsing anything

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION! HORSE-JUMPING!

Grand Athletic Tournaments!!! FIREMEN'S COMPETITION, &c

A PROGRAMME OF ALL THE ATTRACTIONS WILL BE ISSUED AT A LATER DATE.

Increased Facilities will be provided for Reaching the Grounds, Arrangements have been made with the Railway and Steamboat Companies to run Cheap

Excursion issue Return Tickets at REDUCED RATES!

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

GEO. LECLERC. S. C. STEVENSON,

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

Sec. Agr'l Dept.,

68 ST. GABRIEL STREET.

NEW TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2. - Mr. Edward Carter, OTTAWA, DOPT. G. George B. Williams, o.U., or Indiana, U.S., and John F. Olmstead, of o Indiana, D.C., arrived in the city this aning and waited on several of the members of the Government, to lay before them a new telegraphic scheme, and ask for a charter for new company. The Minister of Justice a new company. The morrow. The intention will be waited on to-morrow. will be now Company is to do business at first of the new Company is to do business at first of the cities of the Dominion, and extend with its sires afterwards. This is all that is their sires afterwards. their no of the scheme as far as outsiders are ned. As far as new companies are ogcerned, it is stated on the very best autho in here that notice of application for new piters, for two or three new companies will ymade at an early date.

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

an old man who had been badly hurt in a alroad collision, being advised to sue the muroad contision, ges, said: "Wal, no, not damages, I'se had enough of them; but medies. just sue them for repairs!"

to

ODDS AND ENDS.

Mr. Gladstone's son, Herbert, has a great

opinion of his father's abilities. Guiteau is to be protected against a vigilnote Committee in case the President dies. J. M. Sullivan is to resign his seat in Parliait is expected Duffy will offer himself. ghed, and they were both beside themselves. It is thought Sir Charles Gavan Duffy will bortly stand for a popular Irish constitu-

The colony of Victoria, Australia, has conented to reform and render itself more iemocratic.

The Mennonites have more land than they an cultivate, but no money. Their women most of the work.

The export of gold from Europe to the Dailed States has commenced. Westward the nighty dollar takes its way. The Mark Lane Express says the pith of the

oke of Argyle's speech was "the earth is

elandlord's and the fullness thereof." Dr. Grasse of Munich received through he Papal Nuucio, Monseignor Roncetti, from Mail., the great medal of St. Thomas quinas, in recognition of his merits in the

use of medieval literature. Acorrespondent of Forest and Stream gives following anti-musquito recipe: Three mes sweet oil, one ounce carbolic acid. ab in every balf hour until the pores have wroughly absorbed it.

The Russellville Messenger of Logan Coun-Ey., reports that Dr. Proctor is the victim the persecution of five ghosts, all mounta, the leader riding a mule. They bombard thehouse with stones, and a volley from shotgans has no effect upon them.

-The new conservative London weekly will be edited by Mr. Sebastian Evans, a literary man of eminent ability as a journalit. Earl Percy and Alderman Cubitt back the enterprise with deep purses.

_During a fire at St. Joseph, Mo., a woman was so absorbed in saving furniture that she forgot her biby until it was cut off by the flames. Then she frantically tried to rescue t, but in vain, and has been insane ever

-An Eastern paper is responsible for the partling averment that a Cincinnati belle, in mply to the question whether there was much collivated and refined society in her native dty, replied: "You jist bet your boots that ere a cultured crowd."

woman in New York has demonstrated ing rate and mice and destroying maukind's nidnight slumbers. She was alone in the bouse with no companion but a huge cat. the heard a burgiar attempting to effect an entrance into the basement window. In her slarm she seized her petted "Tom," and poising him carefully from the second storey rindow, dropped him squarely upon the intruder's neck, where, with a terrific yowl, he istened claws and teeth. Then came another owl, and thief and cat disappeared with lightning rapidity around the corner, the cat Neither has been seen or heard of

TRIED AND TRUE!

How sad to contemplate the fact, that for the sake of gain, would-be philanthropists have introduced patent medicines and drugs (file compounds) which are advertised to oure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Verily they have their reward. Thousands are annually ent to their graves through the use of such compounds. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters have come before a discerning public, without any loud trumpeting. They have been tried and have not been found wanting. They are daily plaing in public favor, and for dyspepsia, implice, and biliousness have no equal.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derinl." "Brown's 'Household Papacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Relever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and fains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

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

How many people do we see in our travels every day whose coat collars are soiled with dandruff. Loek closer and you will discover the hair is very dull or prematurely grey. We wonder the more when we remember that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer is now universally known and sold by all chemists in large bottles for 50 cents each.

A BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH. Thousands of people cured of chest disease and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Souvielle's spirometer, which is used in the leading hospitals in Europe; instructions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments ex-pressed to any address; physicians and sufferers invited to try the instrument at the Doctor's office, Montreal, without charge. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, exaide surgeon French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

Why should not truth be acknowledged? These wonderful instruments are the discovery of the age, and people need no longer fear chest diseases until its very last stage.

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

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881. DEAR DOCTOR,-I have great pleasure in

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

Yours truly, C. Hill.

Montreal, January, 1881. Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,-I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head and bronchitis, and I am feey were walking by the sea-side, and he bappy to say that I am quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours, respectfully S. HILTON, Montreal.

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

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

NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

The Directors and friends of the Notre Dame Hospital will, in a few days, call upon the citizens of Montreal for subscriptions to this Hospital. Every one knows how neces-sary this Institution has proved to be to the inhabitants of our city. Should there be any doubt as to this, one might be easily convinced by looking at the report of the Hospital for the year ending July 31st, 1881. During that year 772 in-door patients have been treated, whilst 1,609 were attended to at the out-door department. and

269 at the Eye and Ear Dispensary-forming a total amount of 2,650. In order to meet with the expenses inherent to the attendance of so many patients, the Hospital had, last year, but a few particular donations, the receipts of a concert and the subcriptions of the Montreal Seminary and the local Government. These, however, were quite insuffi-cient. The number of daily patients calling at the Hospital has been very much increased of late. For example, will state that during the last two weeks 82 patients have been admitted in the wards of the Hospital, and from July 1st to 31st, 540 prescriptions were given at the Dispensary. So, the Hospital will certainly not be able to continue its work of charity and benevolence, unless the generosity of Montrealers comes to its help. These are, indeed, highly interested in helping such hat cats are good for something beside catch- an institution as this, where poor patients of every creed and nationality receive the required attendance. We, therefore, hope and believe that our tellow-citizens will do everything in their power in aid of the Hospital. Some of our prominent men have already subscribed, and we may mention here the Rev. Mr. Toupin, of the Montreal Seminary, who

> François Poulin, a veteran of 1812, has just died at Beauport, aged 87.

has, of late, subscribed the sum of \$1,000.

Sitting Bull and his 200 remaining followers are to be removed to Fort Randall, above Yankton, where they will be sent as prisoners

Undertakers.

MASKETS AND COFFINS.

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

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Nov 17, 80

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Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

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

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for

Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

25c. PER BOTTLE. It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it.

G29

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It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and. by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as at article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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DEACHERS WANTED. Wanted by the R.C. Trustees, Hemming-ford, two Female Teachers holding Elementary Diplomas for English and French, one for 11 months, commencing 1st August, and one for 9 months, commencing 1st September next. Salary \$12 per month. Address, P. CLANCY, Sec.-Treas. Hemmingford, 20th July, 1881.

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That splendid farm, formerly the estate of That splendid farm, formerly the estate of Mgr. J. J. Vinet, and now the property of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreai, shuated at St. Martin, on the road "du Bord de l'eau," half way between the "Pont Viau" and the "Moulin du Crochet," is offered for sale.

It has a front of 6 acres by a depth of 40, 50 acres of it is good wood land. It has an orchard of 550 trees, some of them already bearing fruits, For the terms of sale apply to the business office of the Episcopal Corporation at the Palace. Montreal July 18th, 1881.

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

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"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Pareps Rosa, Nilsson, Patti, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree.

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York Tribune.

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own dear Louise Kellogs, and artist after artistleaves our shores, the last kindly adjeu from the deck of the parting steamer is invariably wafted to Weber."

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

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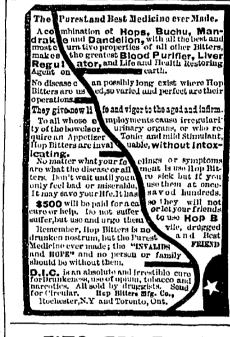
Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen and bair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her ilfe never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISLAN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

THE

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

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



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Permanently Cared-no humbag-by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Cele-brated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders wligde all we claim for them we will send them. sufferers that these powders whildo all we claim for them we will sond them by mall, nost paio, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently quied by the use of these Powders, we will guidantee a permanent cure in every case or retaind you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative nowers.

Price, for large box, \$5.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Cameno on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address,

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CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

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

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This Great Household Medicine Ranks

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

name Thomas' Eclectric Oil. What does Eclectric mean? ask the enquirers. In answer, we would say it is a word coined the skin when applied outwardly. The pre-paration is one, however, which is as reliable for internal as external use, and since it contains only ingredients conducive to health, may be swallowed with perfect confidence that it will produce no other than a beneficial effect. It is used with signal success for rheumatism, throat and lung complaints, neuralgia, piles, stiffness of the joints, scalds, burns, &c., as well as for diseases and injuries of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine delers. Prepared by Northrop & LYMAN, Toronto. Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1881.

The money market was quiet. On good

199 bid at noon; Ontario rose ; Commerce ; and Montreal Telegraph 3. Merchants was steady at 1243 bid; Richellen at 641 bid; and Gas at 1471 bid. City Passenger dropped 1 per cent to 134 bid at noon.

Morning Stock Sales—90 Montreal 199; 60 do 1991; 50 Ontario, 794; 35 Merchants' 125; 50 Commerce 1441; 75 do 1441; 25 Exchange 1404; 160 Montreal Telegraph 131;

would be rulers of the market, assisted by the ridiculous extravegant bull propensity of a certain journal, to bring on the first instalment of the autumn boom, which has been checked by the advance of the Bank of England rate of interest, the calling in of stock loans by some of our banks, and the advance in the rate of interest on call loans, the requirements of produce men to move the crops, and the want of new buyers, being all against them. That the market should close with symptoms of fatigue at still lower prices does not surprise us, as we have repeatedly stated in this column. The support of the market for the past week by a few brokers holding up their fancy stocks by reporting sales, or when opportunity offered, saddling them upon a trusting public, and when once sold the buyer may quietly pocket his loss, the tendency being steadily downwards. The prospects of more activity in money, and the knowledge that stocks are several points above their value, have caused many bulls of pronounced proclivities to acknowledge that tight money will effect their present fancy values. Bank of Montreal closed Friday last at 198; Ontario, 791; Merchants, 1243; Commerce, 1431; Molsons, 117. The transactions during the dithout having to nut up extra margin. The sales yesterday (Monday) again shows stagnation to be the ruling characteristic, and with a view to keep Prices steady a report was circulated, that if the Bank of England rate of interest was not advanced, a slight improvement in prices will take place. Bank of Montreal sold at 1983: Ontario, 704; Commerce, 144; Merchants, no sales yesterday. Miscellaneous stocks have shown symptoms of weakness; Bichelieu sold down to 631 on Wednesday last, 64 on Friday and yesterday; Monday a cream tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto buyer was found for 50 shares at 641. City ground, 31c to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.40 to Passenger, weak, sold down to 135½ Telegraph is on the balance, the bears expect it to make a still further downward move, it sold on Monday at 131. City gas stock speculators have overcome the electric scare, sales yesterday at 1471. Dominion Telegraph
99%. The Daily Telegraph, in its financial
article, says:—"Grand Trunk Railway
securities are depressed in consequence of the failure of the old established firm of brokers, Speakman & Son, of Manchester, who have been largely opera-ting on the Bull side in Grand Trunks." It is reported that a number of local banks have joined the Bank of Montreal to take half of the \$5,000,000 or Canadian Pacific Railway bonds, this, in a measure, accounts for a slight rise in the sale of 12 shares of Montreal at

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW — WHOLESALE MARKETS.

199, based upon prospective profits.

No manifest revival has taken place in general trade since last report, but business has continued in very fair volume, and the long continued drought with its forest fires, \$1.15. parched vegetation and unproductive, suffering cattle has been succeeded by refreshing showers, which have completely transformed the face of nature and dissipated the fear that the drought and bush fires would almost counterbalance the good results arising from a keavy crop of cereals. Merchants in some branches say they are experiencing the usual lull prior to the opening of the fall exhibition, but they anticipate a heavy rush of custom from the middle to the end of September, and are by no means unprepared for it. Although the at 23½ Cincinnati "bull" clique has closed out its to 26c. August deal in Chicago wheat since our last with a profit of \$3,000,000, prices of wheat still show a fair profit to the producer in the west and also in this market, owing to the poor condition of crops abroad, and there has been trading in Canada red winter wheat, this wheat on the basis of \$1.43 to \$1.44 for cargo lots for early delivery. The demand for daily produce is good and cheese has further advanced. There is an active market for dry goods and a reasonable enquiry for hardware, groceries, green fruits, drugs and petroleum.

GROCERIES .- The movement during the week has not shown much life, but evidences of an approaching improvement are not wanting. Enquiries from the country are becom-

ing more frequent.

Fauits.—The market is firm. A lot of new Valencia raisins sold at 81c, and they are held higher. Currants, 7c to 71c; valencias,

CURIOSITY HAS OFTEN BEEN EXCITED by the | 51c to 61c; S. S. tarragona, 15c to 16c; walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts, 10c to 11c. Teas.-Finer grades are still firmly held,

and several lots of new Japans have changed from two Greek derivatives, meaning selected hands at 40c to 45c. An active business is and electrized, or rendered electric. The reamond anticipated later in the fall. Japan, common, son for its choice is this: The oils, six in 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c number, which are its constituents are selected to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; with the utmost care for their purity and fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c medical value. The article is electrized or to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; medical value. The article is electrized or to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; rendered electric by contact with and rubbing seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; the skin when applied outwardly. The prefourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

Sugars,-The market is slightly steadler, but stocks are heavy and demand light. We quote: Granulated, 9\cong to 10\cong Grocers A, 8ac to 9ac; Yellows, 7ac to 8ac; Raw, good box; Montreal red crabs, \$3 per bbl; Queto bright, 7ac to 8c. to bright, 71c to 8c.

Coffees .- Business is quiet, but holders are not anxious, sellers anticipating a rise later on. We quote:—Green mocha, 32c to 37c; Java, 23c to 27c; maracaibo, 210 to 23c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 12½c.

The money market was quiet. On good collateral loans on call were negotiated at 4 to 5 per cent, and on time at 5 to 6. Sterling Exchange was firmer for round amounts of 60 day bills between banks, 8½ counter and 8½ to 8½ demanded.

The stock market this morning was generally firm. Bank of Montreal advanced ½ to 199 bid at noon; Ontario rose ½; Commerce to 18c; mustard. 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; musto 18c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1.

Syrups and Molasses .- Market quiet and about steady. Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 53c to 60c; fair, 48c to 52c. Molasses-Barbadoes 54c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 48c; sugar

house, 35c to 36. Rice is firmer and fairly active at \$3.75 to

\$1 90; Best ditto \$2.15 to 2.25; Swede, \$4 25 to 460; Norway, \$4 00 to 500; Lowmoor & \$1,927.50; 2 do, \$425. August 31st, 9 do Bowling, \$6 25 to 700. Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.25; other brands \$3.25 to \$1,017; 16 do, \$1,385. September 1st, 3 do, \$3.50; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5.50 to 0.00; ditto, IX, \$7.50 to 0.00; ditto, DX, \$7.50 to 0.00. Coke, IC, \$5.50 to 0.00; ditto, DX, \$7.50 to 0.00. Coke, IC, \$5.50 to 0.00; ditto, DX, \$7.50 to 0.00. Coke, IC, \$5.50 to 0.00; ditto, DX, \$7.50 to 0.00. Coke, IC, \$7.50 to 0.00; ditto, DX, \$7.50 to 0.00. Coke, IC, \$7.50 to 0.00; ditto, DX, \$7.50 to 0.00; ditto, DX, \$7.50 to 0.00. Coke, IC, \$7.50 to 0.00; ditto, DX, \$7.50 to 0.0 \$4 50 to 500. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28, best \$7 00 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 35 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$2 85. Boiler Plates, \$3 00 to \$3 50. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12½c. Lead, pig per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, 111c to 121c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$3 75; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, \$25 to \$26. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to 18 50. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coil chain, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ inch, \$5 50. Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70.

LEATHER .- There is still a firm market for sole leather and further advances are in better local and export demand at quotations. anxious buyers. Messrs. R. Morgan, Hugh Friday last at 198; Ontario 701; Merchants, 124\frac{3}{4}; Commerce, 143\frac{1}{4}; Molsons, 117. The transactions during the past week have been very light, if we except Ontario, and of several stocks only a few sheres between brokers, to manufacture quotations, as a basis of value to keep facture quotations, as a basis of value to keep facture quotations, as a basis of value to keep splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; and 30c small, 30 splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; quoted at 3c to 4c, and shipping at calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 4 c to 5c. Two lots of hogs sold to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12 c to 151c; rough, principally owning butchers' cattle were: 26c to 28c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There is a seasonable enquiry and prices are about steady. Opium and quinine are still weak, but castic soda, soda ash and saltpetre are firmer. We quote: Bi-carb soda at \$3.10 \$3.20 soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 13½c to 15c; borax, 17c to 18c; 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.50 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.75 to \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, 90c to \$1.10; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.15; events have been fixed as follows. morphia, \$2.40 to \$2.55; castor oil, 10c; Wednesday, September 14—Gra

shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.75 to \$5. Boots and Shoes,-There is nothing important to add to former reports of this market. Factorymen are working on old orders | Theatre Royal. gathered in by travellers who returned some Thursday, September 15—Second day of weeks ago from ther fall trip, and they are the Exhibition, grand horse tournament at gathered in by travellers who returned some also in receipt of scattered mail orders. Complaints as to the dilatory payments of customers appear to be out of the question just now, but murmurs as to the extremely light profits realized on the work turned out are unhappily not infrequent. We quote: Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1 10; do buff congress, \$1 80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, \$2 30 to 2 35; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, (Civic holiday)—Fourth day of the Exhibi-\$1 10 and 1 40; do prunella, 50c to \$1 60; tion—Grand Torpedo display in the harbor Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c to at noon. Lacrosse match: Toronto vs. Mon-

Wool. - There is only a moderate demand and prices are about steady. Greasy Cape, on this market, is quoted at 18c to 19c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 30 to 33c; No. 1 28c; No. 2 26c.

HIDES are steady at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, 70c to 75c; calfskins, 12c.

Oils.—Newfoundland cod is quiet at 43c to 45c. PETROLEUM is steady. Car lots are queted

at 231c to 24c, and single bbl. lots at 251c

SALT .- The market continues firm. Coarse is quoted at 57c to 60c. Factory filled, 95c

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-SEPT. 6. The public retail markets presented a busy

appearance to-day, the supply of fresh fruit

and vegetables being the largest of the season. There was also a fine supply of grain in bags at farmers' waggous. Light oats not over free from chaff and buckwheat could be purchased at 80c and 85c per bag, but bright, clean oats were held firmly at 95c and \$1. The supply of small red and yellow plums was larger than for some time, and there were sales at 25c and 40c per gallon. These small red plums are called "damsons" in Quebec, and several lots arrived by steamer from the ancient Capital, for which \$9 per bbl was the quoted price. The receipts of Saguenay bineberries were variously estimated Sic to 91c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London to-day, but the supply was fair, and sales oclayers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box, curred at 60c to 70c per box. Late sales of \$2.30 to \$2.40; seedless, 91c to 101c; prunes, peaches were at \$1 per basket. The supply

of fresh dairy produce was unequal to the de-mand, and the receipts were cleared out at Hall. -: woled nevig anotation

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 25c to 30c per lb.; best tub butter, 20c to 21c; eggs, in baskets, 20c to 22c; in cases, 151c to 16c.
FLOOR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100
lbs., \$3.35 to \$3.50; Oatmeal, \$2.50; Cornmeal, \$1.60 to \$165; Bran, \$1.10; Barley, nominal; Oats, per large bag, 85c to \$1.00; Peas, per bushel, \$1; Buckwheat, per bushel, 70c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .- Apples, per brl, \$2.00 to \$2.75; Potatoes, new, 400 per bush; carrots, 40c per doz bunches; onions, 40c per doz bunches; cabbages, new, per doz, 25c to 50c; Montreal tomatoes, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c 25c per bushel; cucumbers, 10c per to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, dozen; nutmeg melons, \$3 to \$7 per common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to dozen; lemons per case, \$11 to \$12; Bartlett pears, \$7 to \$8 50 per bbl ; Flemish beauties, do, \$5; Western blue grapes, 4c to 6c per lb; peaches, \$1 to \$1 25 per basket; blue plums, 50c per gallon; blueberries, 60c to 75c per

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 65c to 75c; turkeys, \$1.50 to \$2 per pair; geese, 95c to \$leach; beef, per lb, 10c to 11c; mutton, do, 7c to 10c; lamb, per lb, 8c to 10c; veal, per lb., 8c to 10c; pork, 12c; ham, 13c to 15c; lard 13c to 14c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- SEPT. 3 A magnificent lot of thoroughbred Clydesdales, imported from Scotland by parties in Chicago and Minneapolis, left Montreal this week for the west, by rail. Altogether there were 71 steeds, including stallions, brood mares, yearlings, fillies, and 3 toals, the total value of the lot being £15,000. Mr. Robert Halloway, of Alexis, Illinois owned 57 out of the consignment, among which was the noted stallion "Druid," a 6 year old, standing 16 hands 3 inches, weighing 2,549 lbs., and sold in Scotland for £1,600. The "Druid" is the winner of the Highland Society's first prize and also of the first prize of the Royal Society of England. Many of the other horses in the Exchange 134½; 25 Gas 147¼.

New York, Sept. 6, 1 p. m.—Stocks—
Strong and higher; Am Ex, 86; C S,64¾; D
& L, 124½; Erie, 42⅓; pfd, 83⅓; Ill C, 129¾;
K & T, 40⅓; L S, 123⅓; M C, 93⅙; N P
40; N W, 80½; N Y C, 143⅓; R I 134¾; U P
121⅓; W U, 88⅙.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

It is not surprising that the market for the mast week, after the severe manipulation it.

S\$4.00.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market is quiet but prices are well maintained. Travellers are about starting on the lull trip and in the meantime there is a bill. We quote: Pig iron per ton, Coltness, \$21 to \$21.50; Siemens, \$18.50 to \$20.50 to 21.00; Langloan, \$113 each. Americans took 126 horses at a fair average price, considering that some lots purchased by them were not of extra quality.

S21 to 21.50; Eglinton, \$18.50 to 19.00; August 29th, 5 horses, \$567.50; 1 do, \$475; Carnbroe, \$20 to 20.50. Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens. S2 to 2.25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$10.50; Siemens. S2 to \$646. August 30th, 1 do, \$200; 20 do,

> MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Sept. 5 This week we are without the complete receipts of live stock up to Sunday night, entries in the G.T.R. live stock books being only up to Wednesday evening. The arrivals from Monday to Wednesday last comprised 1,050 cattle, 1,640 sheep, 108 hogs, and 14 horses. On the market to-day the attendance of buyers was small, and as the offerings were numerous prices were fractionally easier. Mr. Hopper sold 6 fair export cattle to Mr. N. Kennedy at 41c, and 5c was an exceptional rate all day. Messrs. Collins & Clysdale sold a car load of cattle at 34c to 4c; a carload of sheep at \$4,30 per 100 lbs, live weight, and a lot of hogs at 7½c, live weight. The leading shippers are said to be re-letting cattle space on

James Eakius, Port Hope; Alex. Elliot, Kingston; John Clysdale, Norwood; Mc-Lanaghan, Perth; W. Jack, Lindsay; W. Burrows, Ottawa; Chute & Hopper, 2 loads

Wilder & Roberts, 2 loads. Sheep are worth \$4,25 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs., live weight.

THE EXHIBITION ATTRACTIONS. PROGRAMME OF AMUSEMENTS.

The Citizens' Committee are preparing a

programme of amusements and sports which will prove abundantly attractive, and no efforts are being spared to make the Grand Fair eclipse all similar events ever held in Canada. Up to the present, the dates of the principal Wednesday, September 14-Grand opening

day at the Exhibition grounds. Bands of music in the squares. Fireworks by Miss Hand in the evening. Academy of Music.

the show grounds. Opening of the Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association in the Victoria Rink. Theatres and music in the

squares. Friday, September 16—Third day of the Exhibition. Montreal Poultry and Pet Stock exhibition. Organ recital at the Queen's Hall, under the direction of Dr. C. F. Davies.

Saturday, September 17-Fourth daytreal. Fireworks in the evening.

Sunday, September 18-The grounds will be closed. All the churches in the city will be thrown open to visitors. The bands will give sacred concerts in various places. Monday, Saptember 19-Sixth day of the Exhibition-Tournament of horses and cat-

Tuesday, September 20-Seventh day-Formal opening of the Exhibition by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. Grand horse meeting on the race-course of the show grounds.

HORSE LEAPING. 1. Hunters, heavy weights, 4 times round course, hurdles 3 ft 6. 2. Light weights, 4 times round course, hur-

dles 3 ft 9. 3. Farmers' horses, 4 times round, hurdles

4. Ponies, hurdles 2 ft 6. 5. Shetland Ponies, hurdles 2 ft 3. Entries—Horses, \$1; Ponies, 50c.

Entries to be made with Dr. Leclere on or before Monday, September 19th. Firemen's torchlight procession, in which 400 will participate with steam engines, reels, ladders, &c., comprising the City Fire Brigade and the brigades of St. Henri, St. Cunegonde, St. Jean Baptiste, Hochelaga, St. Gabriel, St.

Louis, Mile End and St. Luc. Wednesday, September 21.—Eight day of the Exhibition.—Grand bloycle tournament Fireworks. Concert in the Queen's Hall

Theatre. Music in the Squares. Thursday, September 22.—Ninth day of the Exhibition.

ATHLETIC MEETING.

under the patronage of the Citizens' Commit-tee, on the exhibition ground, on Thursday, 22nd September, 1881, commencing at three o'clock p.m.

Friday, September 23.—Last day of the Exhibition.—Theatres and concert in the Queen's Hall.

McPHERSON.—Of your charity pray for the happy repose of the soul of Mary Dinahan, widow of George McPherson, late of London, Ont., who died at the residence of her brother, F. Dinanan, on Tuesday, September 6th, Interment at London, Ont., on Thursday, September 7th, 1881. May she rest in peace.

Hew Advertisements.

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

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MONTREAL.

The Great Exhibition to be held in the City of Montreal, from the 14th to the 23rd of September, will be the finest ever held in Canada. The Buildings and Grounds, costing about a quarter of a million of dollars, have been greatly enlarged and improved. The extraordinary attractions on a magnificent scale, including a series of thrilling Torpedo Explosions in the harbor, will be worth travelling a long distance to see.

Those who want a season of amusing and instructive entertainments, should go to Montreal between the 14th and 23rd of September. Cheap Excursions from all parts of the country.

Thoroughbred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine auctioned on the grounds by T. J. Potter, on 20th, 21st and 22nd.

Descriptive catalogue by writing to W. R. Salter, Secretary. EXHIBITI

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

VISITING THE CITY

DURING THE EXHIBITION.

BUY YOUR

Ready Made Clothing -AND-

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Emporium of Fashion and Head-quarters of all the latest Foreign and Domestic Novelties, argest Stock of Rich Fabrics to select from ever known in any market at prices never before quoted. VERY BEST TIME to make your Fall and Winter purchases while the stock is fresh quoted. VERY BEST TIME to make your rail and willow parchases while the stock is tresh and the prices at low water mark. During Exhibition time MR. BEAUVAIS is always the lowest in the trade and never afforded more conspicuous bargains than during the present Exhibition. Now is your best chance. Go to

BEAUVAIS' CLOTHING HOUSE

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PANTS of dark colors, give good wear, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00 to 5.00. " nice patterns, \$2.75, 3.50, 5.00 to 10.00. COATS " assorted paterns, \$5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 9.00. SUITS SUITS of better class of goods, 50 popular styles, from \$10.50, 12.50

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING, ALL OUR OWN MAKE, ON THE PREMISES.

Carload of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Ulsters, MONEY SAVED EVERY DAY DURING EXHIBITION TIME IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

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MENS' OVERCOATS, durable, \$3.75, \$5.00, \$6.00 to \$12.00. MENS' OVERCOATS, first-class, \$13.50, \$15.00 to \$20.00. MENS' ULSTERS, heavy wares, \$5.00, \$6.50 to \$12.00. MENS' ULSTERS, first-class, \$13.00, \$15.00 to \$22.50.

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Fully 35 per cent. save during Exhibition on all purchases by patronizing

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Everything reduced in Fall and Winter Clothing.

See our BOYS' SUITS, \$5.50 for \$3.25. See our BOYS' OVERCOATS, \$4.75 for \$2.75. See our BOYS' ULSTERS, \$5.00 for \$3.25. See our BOYS' PANTS, \$1.25 and \$1.75 for 75c and \$1.00.

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Fall and Winter Clothing, in all the departments, reduced so low as to insure a

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See our Undershirts and Drawers for 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c. See our Scotch Undershirts and Drawers for \$1, \$1.35, \$1.60 to \$3.50. See our White Dress Shirts, 50c, 60c, 68c, 73c, 83c and 93c. Range

to \$2, our own make, See our Regatta Shirts, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c to \$2. See our Linen Collars, \$2.00, reduced to \$1.35 for 4-ply. See our Linen Collars, \$1.75, reduced to \$1.15 per doz.

Now is the Time During Exhibition, 10 Days, To appreciate the startling reduction in each Department.

Beauvais' Clothing House. See the splendid line of Gents' and Boys' Scarfs at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c,

35c, 40c and 50c each, worth a half more. FOLLOW THE CROWD TO BEAUVAIS' CLOTHING HOUSE.

See our Boys' Pants (short), \$1.25, \$1.75, reduced to 75c, \$1.10; \$2.25, \$2.75, reduced to \$1.35, \$1.75. See our Boys' Pants (long), \$1.50, \$2.00, reduced to \$1.15, \$1.50; \$2.50. \$3.00, reduced to \$1.75, \$2.10.

You will miss a rare opportunity if you fail to visit the prosperous CLOTHING HOUSE and inspect the myriad of bargains. Specialties in Ready-made. Save money as well on Custom work department for a few days only. During Exhibition see our \$14 and \$17.50 Suits, made to order, reduced to \$10.50 and \$12. Fully 35 per cent. saved on all the orders given during 10 days (Exhibition time). Suits made to measure range from \$10.50 to \$45.00.

You will find at the Exposition Main Building a grand stand with a full line of Mens' and Boys' Clothing; also, a nice stock of Gents' furnishing goods. It will be easy for spectators to examine the goods. We make our clothing. Orders will be taken at the counter. Cards will be distributed, giving you all the important places of the City of Montreal. A souvenir of Exhibition 1881; please to keep it.

I. A. BEAUVAIS

Has made his utmost efforts to reduce his goods in every department, some lines less than what they cost. We don't intend to make much profit, but we like to advertise our establishment. lishment—to let the people know what kind of a store we keep and what kind of business we are doing. We buy for cash and sell for cash only. We don't humbug the people by asking ten prices. We ask a reasonable price for all.

Be sure to call and see us before leaving town. Our stock is large, and our prices are

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MENS' HANDKERCHIEFS and GLOVES

MENS' SCARFS and TIES.

MENS' HATS and CAPS.

MENS' STUD and SCARF PINS.

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BOYS' PANTS and VESTS. BOYS' COATS, assorted. BOYS' OVERCOATS, all sizes. BOYS' ULSTERS, all sizes. BOYS' UNDERCLOTHING. BOYS' SHIRTS, all kinds. BOYS' SOCKS, yarn. BOYS' COLLARS and CUFFS. BOYS' SCARFS and TIES. BOYS' HANDKEROHIEFS and GLOVES. BOYS' STUDS and SCARF PINS. BOYS' HATS and CAPS.

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