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VOL. XXX.—NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LAND AGITATION.

LANDLORDS CRYING FENIANISM.

LONDON, July 8 .- In the House of Commons last evening, in the debate on Mr Collins' bill granting a loan of £30,000 for lrish lisheries, Mr. Parnell said if the Irish had their own Parliament they would find no difficulty in obtaining this kind of assistance. It was the duty of the British Parliament to see they were not in a worse position by its refusal of Home Rule.

A Dublin correspondent says there is no doubt Fenianism is engrafted on the land agitation, and imparts to it its most effective organization and formidable character. It is impossible for those who reside in the West not to feel alarmed at the signs of danger which are plainly visible. There is no reson to doubt that many of the peasantry have been trained to move in millitary order and understand how to act together as disciplined bodies, and that every opportunity is taken to collect arms.

EDINBURGH, July 8 .- A London correspon dent has heard that the Government has received intormation from Ireland that unless the compensation for disturbance in Ireland bill is passed, public tranquility will be entant that vessel. They both seemed quite exdangered. It is said a number of peers are hausted and combletely drenched with water, anxious to substitute for the bill a measure extending the Ulster tenant right system to the distressed districts. A Dublin despatch says the opponents of the bill believe if its true character were understood by the people of England it would never be allowed to pass, and that all that is required is a little time to enable them fully to expose it They say the natural inference will be that it is only intended to apply to a few districts where there is extreme distress, and where there are a few landlords of a very hard type, whose powers of eviction every good man should desire to check. The fact that the scheduled districts comprise over 11,000,000 acres of land, while there are only 20,000,000 acres in the whole county, shows the bill is far more sweeping than might be supposed from the statement of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Although only seventeen counties are named in the schedule, other counties may be partially brought within its operation, for the poor law unions in many instances overlap adjoining counties. The bill is also felt to be peculiarly hard upon small struggling landlords who have to deal with the tenants whom it is meant to protect. It will reduce many of those landlords to want. Those who have given most and lost most by the bad times and bad tenants will suffer most severely, while the class whom it is intended to restrain, namely, the ironhanded, who have used the utmost pressure to extract rents, can afford to wait until the fetter which the Act puts upon them is removed. They will then go to work with a Commistee, who have been for some time organizing for the defence of the landlords, are give expression to their feelings by a public

Government has given notice of an amendment by which tenants having the privilege to sell their interest in holdings will not be entitled to compensation under this bill. This Mr. Parnell bitterly denounced, and last night aunounced that Irish members would no longer assist the Government in passing

manifestation.

The Marquis of Landsdowne, Under-Sacretary for India, has seceded from the Ministry, because he disapproves of the Government's Irish policy. It is rumored that other members of the Ministry will follow him.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ON THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

At the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Find at Willis's Rooms, London, England under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, Sir Garnet Wolseley made some strong and startling remarks on the present state of the army. He declared that " the press alone can bring useful light to bear upon the dark parts of our military system not in unison with the spirit of the age or with modern military science," and in appealing to public writers for support to reform

military abuses, he said : You alone have sufficient power to enable us to correct and reform what we believe to be wrong, and to remove from the path of progress those great boulders, prejudice and superstition, which now impede the way. You alone can enable us to put new wheels to the military coach which by its creaking tells us of its present dangerous ondition, and which is only with difficulty maintained in an upright position at all. I refer to this subject became I feel that if the army is really to be the efficient instrument that it was many years ago, under our great captain, great changes and reforms are needed, and that those changes must not be of a retrograde

Coming from so great a military authority. such a warning as to the need of the re-or ganization of our army will startle the country almost as much as when the great Duke of Wellington, in a letter addressed to General Burgoyne, declared that the undefended state of the English coast invited an invasion from a French army, the landing of effectually to resist. The public also will can Jesuit College will be removed to that that it can compass Heaven and earth, and beginning. And, if so, that beginning, from see how it works; but gather from Sir Garnet Wolseley's allusions city to assume the direction of St. Dunstan's. make itself the measure of all things. Now, the very nature of things, was supernatural. In the house.

that the necessary army reform is likely to meet an obstinate resistance.

Sir CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY proposed "The House of Parliament," and, alluding to the complaint that the press did not receive prop-Compensation for Disturbance per acknowledgement at the hands of the State, pointed out that at this moment a journalist was Prime Minister of New Zealand, and in past times journalists had held similar po-sitions in New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Canada, whilst the present and late head of the English Government might fairly be described as men of letters. Lord HOUGHTON announced that the subscriptions amounted to over £1100.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

On Saturday morning, July 3, about six o'clock, the captain of the steamer Empress of In ita, in coming up the lake, and when about fifteen miles east of Toronto, sighted a small boat to the southward. In the boat were discovered two persons who were waving their coats in the air and shouting at the top of their voice, evidently with the object of attracting the attention of those on board the steamer. The captain at once called the mate, and headed the steamer for the craft, out of which they quickly got the occupants, whom they took on board the steamer. They then bore away for this city, whither they were bound, towing the small boat astern. The rescued proved to be Captain Maurice Fitzgerald, of the scooner Mercie E. Hall, and a lad about 17 years of age, named William Clarkson, one of her crew; and the boat was the yawl of that vessel. They both seemed quite exthe boat being almost half filled when they were picked up. Captain Fitzgerald and his companion were as quickly as possible provided with rerreshments, of which they par-took in a manner that betokened a long fast. After the cravings of hunger had been satis-fied the captain commenced a wild and inco-

herent story. He averred that he had been chased by pirates, whe kept up a steady fire on him with needle guns. He had seen a light on the lake, and heard voices celling. "Sailor, come here!" "There is one of the pirate boats now!" he said to the mate. Mr. Ackerman, who, however failed to see the object pointed out by the strange captain, who moreover, stated that while on his own schooner his crew had conspired to rob him of \$150 and to murder him afterwards. Some of them were in favour of cutting him up and packing him in a barrel, while others, who were less ceremonious, were for sim. ly throwing him overboard. All these statements he called upon the boy to corroborate, caution- the two, are not most men prepared, without sions is equally indisputable, but our propening him to tell the truth, even if he (the boy) hesitation, to pronounce against religion? I sity to believe that the harmony and order of should implicate himself, and even if it would read in a thousand books that if God and the the universe are the result of intelligent form that he would again some day

of which the following is the substance:-The Mercie E. Hall left Oswego on Tuesday last 'flying light,' bound for this port, and the variable and adverse winds she met so retarded her progress up the Lake that it took her until Friday evening to get within the distance of some fifty miles of her destination. The captain, the boy went on to say, had been vengence upon the defaulters. The Land | drinking very heavily for about two weeks, and had left Oswego with scarcely any provisions, so that they subsisted on the passage working attenuously to enlist public opinion | almost entirely on potatoes. At eight o'clock against the bill, and it is contemplated to on Friday evening the captain came on deck, went forward, picked up a 'norman' (a large iron bolt to insert in the windlass to keep the cable in its place thereon when they 'let go anchor'), and, walking aft, also seized an axe. He then went aloft the main rigging to the crosstrees, where he kept waving the axe and the norman in either hand, vowing that he would kill any one who would attempt to come near him. He also threatened to cut away the main halyards and let the sail down by the run. After some considerable time, the boy narrates, the captain came down on deck: and about twenty minutes to two on Saturday morning ordered him into the yawl. He then commenced to cut the tackles which suspended the boat to the davits. The mate tried to prevent him, but got knocked down with the norman, so the man succeeded in getting the boat into the water, not, however, without partly filling her with water. At first the captain tied him (the boy) in the bow of the boat, but after a time released him, saying, Oh, this is you, is it Willie?' The boy at once went aft and seized the only oar they had, and sculled for dear life for the north shore in the hope that he would be picked up by some vessel. The poor lad was nearly exhausted when rescued, and could hardly have held out much longer. Under the circumstances he behaved very coolly, for he was in fear every moment that the captain would brain him with the axe and throw him overboard.

> Captain Fitzgerald was arrested. The unfortunate man was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, which accounts for his extraordinary conduct .- Globe.

THE TORONTO AND OTTAWA RAIL-WAY.

Toronto, July 8 .- And now there is anther rumour here that Vanderbilt, the great railroad king of the United States, has some interest in the Toronto and Ottawa Railway being built, and that he has control of the charter. The rumour comes from South-Eastern Rullway men, and may mean much or little. Few would be found to object, however, to its construction.

- A community of Jesuits from Stoneyhurst, England, are going to take charge of St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P. E. I., when classes re-open after the summer holidays. It is rumoured in this connection that which and its march on the metropolis we were | Rev. M. C. Kenney, son of Edward Kenney totally unprepared successfully to impede or of Halifax, at present Principal of an Ameri-

AND PRYSICAL SCIENCE.

The following able discourse was delivered by the Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, on the occasion of the Dedication of St. James' Church, Chicago. He took for his text the words of St. Paul:

and of the knowledge of God! How incomprehensible and His judgments and how unsearchable His ways."—Romans, xi, 33.

Religion rests upon belief in a mysterious world. Hence it is necessarily a faith, and can never be, except imperfectly, a philosophy. It must assume what we cannot comprehend, and for which, consequently, we can furnish no proof that will clear away all difficulty. What is the life of God? What is His essence? What are His judgments and His ways? They are incomprehensible.

They are unsearchable. What is the life of man? What is his soul? What is thought? What is the ultimate value of all his knowing? Faith may answer, science never can. Mystery for me and you; mystery for Plato St. Augustin; mystery for the untutored savage and for the philesopher, who, with microscope and acid, searches for what cludes the utmost reach of thought. Herein, to the apprehension of this age, lies the weakness of religion. What cannot be adequately grasped by the mind the modern prejudice declares to be un-

SCIENCE is now helpful in a thousand ways to the common and passing wants of man, and hence popular opinion, which delights in extremes, makes it an idol and the supreme arbiter of all life and truth. To it, all things, in heaven and earth, are made subjects; and it need not excite surprise that those who minister at its altar should, with haughty brow and scornful breath, deal damnation upon all those who refuse to bow the head to this new service. And there is, indeed, nearly every. where, among the defenders of religion even, an implied acceptance of the supremacy of science. What is the noticeable preachings of the age but an apology for religion? What is thought to be so desirable as to show that it is not in contradiction with science? What other means than a reconcilement between these two realms is held to be a remedy for the unbelief of the present time? What more certain warrant for a creed is there to be than the fact that science supports it? And where there is real and apparent conflict between The boy, who was nearly scared to death some chemic crucible, they are not to be when picked up, told an entirely different tale, found at all, and on all sides I hear of the found at all, and on all sides I hear of the our reasons. need of a religion which, based on science, shall be in harmony with culture. Hence

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES

have come to possess an importance far greater than can be claimed for any physical discoveries which may result from them. The anhile mind is filled with eager expectancy that at any time the inner secret of Nature may be disclosed to the peering eyes of some tireless investigator. The godless hope that it shall be made plain that matter and force are the equivalents of all life and thought; while the religious have a vague helief that the soul's faith is to receive its final and all-sufficient confirmation at the hands of the empiric. This, I apprehend, is the hidden charm which makes science popu-

lar. The multitude are eager to learn the properties of the matter, because they fancy this knowledge may throw some light upon the mystery of human life-may explain our hopes and fears, our loves and longings. There is also the superstition that a truer knowledge of the laws of matter will bring on the golden age. Is the opinion, now so prevalent, that scientific tests are the ultimate criterion of religious truth, well founded? In

CAN SCIENCE BE SET UP AS A STANDARD OF CER-TAINTY TO WHICH RELIGION MUST NECES-

This, as I take it, is a radical and previous question, in current controversies, concerning the supposed conflict between science and religion; and the practical result from correct views on this subject will be to show that such disputes are generally idle and often hurtful. I have often stated that religion rests upon belief in a world which is mysterious, which we cannot comprehend, and which we can only vaguely and analogically imagine or describe. Hence religious truths are often mysterious, which, when formally expressed in words, seem to be inconsistent with natural knowledge or even to involve a contradiction in terms. Here at once we come upon the deep and inexhaustible mine from which the objections of the irreligious have in all ages been drawn. In thinking of God, for example, we necessarily ascribe to Him all attributes of perfection; and yet criticism is able to show that the notes of our idea apparently exclude one another, and that the attributes themselves seem to be in conflict with each other and with the facts of nature. How to reconcile absolute being with personality, or infinite power and goodness with the existence of evil, are problems as old as human thought. A child can perceive the difficulty, and the meditations of the philosophers have left it unexp sined. The obscurity is inherent in a defect of the human mind. And the same is true, though in a smaller way, of questions of the soul and a future life; and when this is rightly appreciated such mental difficulties are seen to stand in no logical relation to religious doubt. But the psychological fact remains that, obscurity is hateful to the intellect, which, in proportion as it is keen and strong, will be tempted to hold

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT to the superficial and casual view, this mysters which inhares in religious better to tery which inheres in religious belief-is absent from scientific knowledge, and this at once acceunts for the assumption, so general in our day, that science is more certain than religion, and that any conflict between the two must necessarily prove fatal to faith. Fortunately, it is only to the superficial and casual view that this is

THE MENTAL DEFECT.

of which I have spoken, affects not merely "O, the depth of the riches of the wisdom, our ideas of God and the soul, but our ideas of the whole material universe, as well. The visible world seems plain and intelligible only so long as we are content to be thoughtless and shallow. The moment we strive to get below the phenomenal, our heads grow dizzy and our sight dim, and yet in order to reduce science to a logical system we must get beyound appearances; for no thinker accepts the crude realism which imagines that the phenomenal is the real. What are called properties of matter are but subjective impressions made upon us by agencies which we are bound to believe exist, but of which we can form no mental image. Sound, color, size, and weight are not in matter, but in our consciousness. This is not a metaphysical refinement, but a simple truth which may be said to be almost self-evident. When we try to get beyond these models of consciousness. in order to determine

WHAT THE ERSENCE OF MATTER 18,

we at once find ourselves in a world where the obscurity is as great as the mystery with which the ultimate truths of religion are clothed. Matter, that it may become intelligible, is transfigured by the mind into spirit; and we perceive the full meaning of Descartes' teaching that our knowledge of the soul is more intimate and certain than our knowledge of the body. The language of the experimentalists, when we get at its underlying philosophic meaning, is found to be as purely symbolic as that of the metaphysicians. The ultimate particles of matter which are assumed in all the researches and deductions of the scientists, are surrounded by all the mental difficulties which inhere in metaphysical entities. The mind cannot form a real image of an atom of oxygen any more than of God. The same may be said o force, of chemical affinity, of magnetism and it requires but little reflection to under stand that it is quite as difficult, to say the least, to prove the existence of corporal sub-stance. That we all have this consciousness of color, size, form, and motion is of course indisputable; but these are merely modes of perception or existence. That we have an irresistible impulse to believe in an under lying reality which produces these impres scul are not to be found at the bottom of contrivance is not less strong; and in the on case and the other our belief is stronger than

IN SCIENCE, AS IN TEROLOGY, OUR IGNORANCE IS INFINITE, OUR KNOWLEDGE INFINITISHAL.

It is not to our purpose to say that our idea of God and of a contriver of the universe is anthropomoric. Without doubt it is so; but so are all human ideas. This cant phrase, which is now so frequent in the mouths of free-thinkers and apologists, is a shallow truism, which has no more meaning when applied to our idea of God than when it is referred to our idea of any other object of thought. We are human, and we think, as we feel and love, like human beings, and little reflection is needed to persuade us that this limitation is the result of a law of our nature whose action we cannot possibly escape. Our ideas of matter, of force of space, of time, are symbols of modes of consciousness and consequently are anthropomorphic We know the world as it appears to un; but that there is any essential likeness between its real nature and our mental images cannot be perceived, and it known to us at ail, must be known as an inference from principles which cannot be verified by experiment. In spite of this intellectual difficulty all men accept as a fundamental belief that the apparent world is for us the truest representative of the real world. Ultimate scientific ideas are therefore involved in the same obscurity in which ultimate religious ideas are shrouded; and if this is not generally recognized, the cause is to be found either in the superficial view which men take of science, or else in the passions which religious controversy is apt to awaken. The remark has often been made that if mathematical truths involved moral obligations, the critical acumen of sceptics would not lack reasons for doubting them. It would be easy to give further proof of the intellectual difficulties inherent in scienceas a local system by entering into an exinamation of its necessary postulates, as, for instance, the uniformity of nature, the persistence force, the indestructibility of matter, and the law of carnation; but, in attempting to embrace so wide a field in a single discourse. I can do little more than suggest. In order

SCIENCE TO A SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY which I shall give an explanation of the origin and nature of the material universe, our thought is fatally carried heyond the realm of science, and passes under the control of the pure reason. Materialism cannot formulate a denial of metaphysics, except by undergoing a metamorphosis which makes it metaphysical: Let us take, for instance, the materialistic dogma of the eternity of matter. Is it possible to imagine more manifest absurdity than to suppose that this dogma can be experimentally proveu? Can any one conceive of a series of experimental by which it would be shown that the material world had a begining or that it had no beginning? The question is ridiculous . By the method of induction the problem of the orgin of the world cannot be solved; and here at once we perceive that science cannot set up a denial of the supernatural, for it cannot deny that the universe may have have had a

Let us proceed to practical results of these general principles. If our inability to form a satisfactory the-

ory of the universe has no tendency to make us doubt its existence neither should the mental difficulties which inhere in our ideas of God and the soul make us skeptical of

THE REALITY OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD

is for us as much a matter of belief as the reality of God's existence, and in both cases we are forced to recognize that there are causes of belief which are not reasons, and which are stronger than any assignable in-tellectual arguments. The idealist doubts the reality of the material world as the materialist doubts that of the ideal world; and, though partisans on either side may affirm that it is impossible that there should be a sincere materialist, the critic perceives that those who set out with the assumption that intellectual reasons are the only sufficient grounds of belief, altogether ignore the fundamental condition of the problem to be solved

Continued on sixth page.

Mr. Fawcett, M.P., on Catholic Appointments.

A grand celebration soirce, in honour of the return of the present Liberal members at the late general election, was given in the Shoreditch Town Hall, London, England. After tea a public meeting was held. There was a large attendance. The chairman was accompanied to the platform by the two members, the Right Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P., and John Holmes, E-q., M.P. The chairman, in the course of a few remarks, introduced

The Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, M. P., Wao, at the conclusion of a lengthened speech, speaking of the Marquis of Ripon's appointment, said as to the subject of India he did not know that he should have spoken to them that evening upon it were there not one particular question that he should feel wanting in courage if he did not refer to. Mr. Gladstone had been bitterly attacked because he made Lord Ripon, a Catholic, Viceroy of India. Well, now, he as a member of the government over which Mr. Gladstone presided, to say the least, should be wanting in courage and in loyalty to Mr. Gladstone if he did not frankly tell them what his opinions were on this question. The very last time he had spoken on that platform it was on the eve of the election at which they won the trlumph they were celebrating that evening. He remembered standing on that very spot when that room was crowded from floor to ceiling, and he had said that from that plat-

(cheers). And he never should forget the enthusiasm with which the announcement was received. So that evening he would unfurl the banner of religious equality, and unfurl it with this maxim emblazoned on it-that the religious equality which was not based on religious toleration was an empty farce and an idle name (loud cheers). One-sixth of the people of the United Kingdom were Catholics. Mr. Gladstone in forming his government, had to fill up some torty or fifty offices. One-sixth of our population was Catholic, and Mr. Gladstone had given two places out of torty or fifty to Catholice, and there was an outcry against what he had done; and by whom forsooth? By the very people who would shout with enthusiasm in favor of the principle of religious equality (cheers). If it was said that the Marquis of Ripon and Lord Kenmare were appointed to important offices by Mr. Gladstone, when he could have appointed more capable men to offices—then, he said, there was a legitimate subject for political comment: but so far as he could gather, and he had read every speech delivered on the subject, no single person who had objected to Lords Ripon and Kenmare being admitted to Mr. Gladstone's government had based his objection on the political incapacity of these two noblemen. No;

THE SOLE OBJECTION WAS THAT THEY HAPPENED

TO BE CATHOLIC (cries of "Shame"). Well, now, he wished them distinctly to understand his own opinion on the subject. They might abolish their religious tests, they might sweep every religious disability that Parliament had ever imposed,—nay, even they might destroy every Church and carry out the principle of disestablishment (cheers), and when they should have done all that they would still never have breathed the breath of religious equality if they were so intolerant that they could do way with all legal disability, but yet suffer intolerance and religious bigotry to remain. They might in that case enact that no Catholic, whatever his ability, should hold high office and serve his Queen and his country. They might as well cast seed on to the barren rock and expect it to take root and bear fruit as to expect that religious equality could exist in a nation unless based on the great and sacred principle of complete religious toleration (loud cheers).

THE MOTHER'S REVEDY FOR ALL Diseases with which children are afflicted in MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

ANYONE IS LIABLE TO BE SCALDED, morning, the Government only carried Mr. and everyone may find relief from the agony by simply hinding on some of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. As the Liniment walks on the pain walks off. If anyone doubts, try t on and see how it works; but be sure to keep a bottle | Liberal members abstained from voting ou 47-4mi

GOING OVER TO INGERSOLL

The ardent members of the various Protestant sects are animated with liveliness over the backsliding condition of the followers of their various "isms.' They complain that there are not so many persons attending church on Sundays as there should be. They put it in plain light, and assert that oneseventh of the so-called Protestant population never go to church. This does not come from prejudiced observers who are not Protestants. Its wells noisily from conventions. It breaks the studied phrases of sermons, and the religious newspapers teem with letters on the subject. The Rev. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, answers the question, "Why don't the masses come to church?" by asserting that they do, or that proportionately there is more church going now than there was last century. At the time of the revolution, he says, there was one church to every 1,538 inhabitants, while the present rate is one to 185, and he thinks the churches are as nearly filled now as then.

There are only one or two little errors in

the Rev. Gladden's calculation, which are first, that he counts in his bill every little shanty set up by wandering preachers as a church, and secondly, he counts in the Catholics. If he goes over his figures and takes out the Catholic population he will find his churches more numerous still by his dats, but by any other data he will find that his churches are very scarce. This, however, does not alter the fact that you may take a horse to the river and find he will not drink, so you may build Protestant churches, Mr. Gladden and find them neither frequented or paid for. Bob Ingersoll could fill any hall on the same night, and on the same terms, fuller than any Protestant preacher to be found in a church. The fact of it is clear that Protestantism has led to a want of religion, an indifference to its forms, an indifference to its practices. With the Protestant it is optional to go to church or abstain from it. He can keep away from it for one Sunday or all the Sundays of his life and he a good Protestant all the time. With a Catholic it is not so. He must go to church under pain of mortal sin. He is permitted no choice. Nothing can be acknowledged as a cause to keep him away except positive inability. Catholicity leaves no duty of man to God a thing of human option. She sternly commands obedience, and her churches are filled not by one congregation, but by many on the Sabbatha. They gather like children at their mother's knee. They pray because their souls are awake to the consciousness that God hears them. They come before Him as to one who will comfort them, ease the pangs of their hearts, and make their burden light. Protestanism makes the Church no such asylum for the relief of sorrow, for the Communion of Saints, for the companionship of the lost, and the ever mysterious presence of God. The Catholic kneels to a present God and in His house. The Protestant with a great effort, if the preacher and the congregation are out of it, knows that the house reminds him that there is popularly supposed to be a God. If the preacher is there be sees that he is a preacher; if the congregation is there he knows it is a well-dressed congregation that gapes a good deal. These are the kind of ideas that empties the Protestant houses for worship and leaves them empty. These are the kind of ideas that people Bob Ingersoll's lectures.—Louisville Paper.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gladstone's Land Policy-The Recent Resignations-Mr. Fors(er's Bill. London, July 11 .- Mr. Gladstone's Irish

policy has produced an alarming revolt among the aristocratic Liberals, and inducements to the great land owners to accept the legislation on the land question which is proposed by Mr. Forster, have signally failed. Two important resignations of members of the Government are already announced and others are expected. It was rumored in Conservative circles that the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal, will follow the example of the Marquis of Landsdowne, and that Lord Listowel and the Marquis of Hartington have only agreed to support Mr. Forster's measure on the condition that an amendment, which renders compensation for disturbance in the bill illusory, should be adopted. In yielding to pressure from the landlords the Government has lost the support of the only party in the House which was sincerely interested in the bill. The Parnellite members claim that the bill as amended would facilitate the eviction of small farmers in the distressed districts, for whose protection it was originally provided, and they have therefore withdrawn their support from the measure. In its new form it has failed to conciliate the landlord class because it contains principles which, if once applied to the distressed districts, must exentually, be applied to all parts of Ireland. A decided policy would have secured the unanimous support of the Home Rulers, and made the Ministry independent of the aristocratic element in the Liberal party, while their half measures have only resulted in creating a double hostility. The Parnellite party claim that the immediate interests of small tenants in the West of Ireland should not be sacrificed to the prospective advantage even of the whole tenantry. They will, therefore, oppose the progress of Mr. Forster's bill in committee, and probably inaugurate: a wholesale system of obstruction in order to bring the Government to a deadlock. The events of the past few days have considers bly shaken Mr. Gladstone's Government, and will doubtles encourage a further attack from all who are discontented. Owing to the abstention of thirty-one Irish members on Friday

Forster's bill into committee by the narrow

majority of fifty-six. Should the Parnellite

members carry out their threat of going

against the measure at a future stage, the

Ministry may be defeated, as over a huadred

the second reading of the measure.

FIFTY LINES TO NATUBE.

A theme for endless praise is Nature fair, To all mankind. In her the savage rude Groping life, through Pheath Afric's burning

sun,
And the proud dweller in enlightened climes,
Embraced by lore, refinement, wealth and peace,
Great source of pleasure find and pure delight.
I love great Nature,—for her various forms
Of beauty, majesty, sublimity,
With pure emotions fill my eager soul,
And raise it up from earth and Nature's self.
In love and awe and hope to Nature's self.
For when I gaze around me and behold.
The flowers and trees as gay and beautiful,
The rivers, lakes and ever-restless ocean—
The stately mountains, towering over all,
Their snow-crowned summits rearing to the
Sky,

sky,
And seeming to connect it with the earth;
Then when I raise mine eyes and contemplate
The beauty, grandeur, harmony, design
That's manifest in th' azure vault of Heaven—
How the bright Sun, the dazzling orb of light,
Pursuing his steady course, sheds light and
heat.

And life and gladness upon every clime—
How Luna and her brilliant train by night
The heaven y dome adorn, and lake and stream
Their brilliancy reflecting, all combine
To form a scene of fairy lovelines—
And how all these, the Sun, the Moon, the Stars
Yea, all the lustrous ornaments of Heaven,
In all their motions, all their wanderings
Throughout the vast, unbounded realms of
space,

Throughout the vast, unbounded realms of space.
The dictates of a mightler Power obey.
And like unto a grand, immense machine
With a jar or clash move ever on
In undivided, changeless unity
Throughout the long array of countless years.
These wonders all, the lovely parts of one
Great Nature, lead me deeply to reflect.
And feel how great, how wondrous great that
Power,

Power, how perfect, and how infinite,
How wise, how perfect, and how infinite,
How awful, how unjestic, how tublime,
Who could devise, design, and form—from

One Night's Mystery

By May Agnes F.cmirg.

CHAPTER XXV .- Continued.

"Then it is all false-all? You own to having gone out of the window to meet this young man?" says Miss Dormer, checking off the indictments on her skinny fingers, "to baving met him at the Delamere's and at the Fogarty woman's. You own to having come upon him by accident in New York, and ridden with him in an omnibus. But he never was your lover, and he is not your husband. You never lived with him for a week in a New York hotel. This is how the case

Cyrilla bows; her face pale, her eyes black, her form erect, her look indignant.

"You see I want to make things clear," continues Miss Dormer, almost apologetically; "my time may be short," a spasm convulses her face; "and a good deal depends on it. Mr. McKelpin will be here next week, and your innocence must be proven before he returns. I would rather believe these women false than you. You will not mind denying all this in their presence, I suppose, Niece Cyrilla?"

"Certainly not, Aunt Dormer." "Then I think that will do. I am tired of curse the son. all this talking. Sit down there, and take that book, and read me to sleep.

Cyrilla obeys. Her heart is beating in loud muffled throbs, she feels sick and cold, a losthing of herself fills her. But she will not go back—on the dark road she is trending there seems no going back.

At moon the doctor comes, and Cyrilla quits the sick room for a breathing spell. In that my niece, Cyrilla Hendrick, your wife, or interval the doctor receives from his patient | not?" a message for "the Fogarty woman." She is to wait upon Miss Dormer with her friend | meet. Miss Jones at five o'clock. She also dictates a note to a third person, which the obliging eager, imploring glance says. physician undertakes to deliver.

Miss Dormer keeps her niece under her eye until about half-past four in the afternoon. Then she despatches her to the druggist's, with orders to be back precisely at five. Cyrilla is glad to get out, glad to breathe the fresh, clear air. The walk is long, she hurries fast, gets what she wants and hurries back. But, in spite of her haste, it is ten minutes past five when she lets herself in, and runs up to her aunt's chamber. She flings

open the door and enters hastily. The druggist kept me some time waiting

while he-She has got this far when she breaks off. the sentence is never finished. Her eyes have grown accustomed to the dusk of the room, and she sees sitting there, side by side, her two mutual foes-Mrs. Fogarty and Miss

Jones. "You know these two ladies, Niece Cyrilla?" says the shrill, piping voice of Miss Dormer !

Cyrilla stands before them, her black eyes flashing-yes, literally and actually seeming to flash fire. Mrs. Fogarty's gaze sinks; but Miss Jones, the better hater of the two, meets, with her light, sinister orbs, that look of black

fury.
"It is my misfortune, Aunt Dormer," says Cyrilla in a ringing voice, "to have known them once. I know them no more, except as alanderers and traducers!"

The strong English words flash out like bullets. For a moment they, with truth on encounter a la mort, and the first blood is for Cyrilla.

"Ha! well put," says Miss Dormer, a gleam of something like admiration in the look she gives her niece. "Whatever else the Hendricks lacked, they never lacked pluck, right or wrong. Open the shutters, my dear, and let in the light on this business.'

It is the first time in all her life that Miss Dormer has called the girl "my dear." Cyrilla stoops over her, and for the third time in her life kisses her.

"Do not believe their falsehoods, Aunt Phil," she cries passionately. "I am your niece; your own flesh and blood. They hate me, both of them. They have laid this plot to ruin me. Do not let them do

"Prove them false, and they shall not," Miss Dormer answers, her old eyes kindling with almost a kindly gleam. "You are my own flesh and blood, as you say, and blood is thicker than water. Open the shutters and raise me up."

She is obeyed. It is to be a duel to the death. Every nerve in the giri's body is braced, she will stop at nothing-at nothing, to defeat these two. A rain of amber sunset comes in; over the thousand metal roofs and shining crosses of Montreal the May sun is setting. Miss Dormer is propped up, and looks for a moment wistfully out at that

lovely light in the sky-last sunset she will ever see. It is a highly dramatic scene. The deathroom, the two accusers sitting side-by-side, the culprit standing erect, her haughty head

thrown back, her eyes afire, her lips one rigid hue, her hands unconsciously cleuched. the table. Hand it here.'

slept I sent for my lawyer and made it. I die without a will, all is yours, as you know, Prove these two ladies wrong in what they have come here to accuse you of and the carries her; knows when sheds laid upon her bed, in a dull nainless to accuse you of and they give you this paper to burn or destroy as you see fit, and my solemn promise to make no other.

A gleam like dark lightning leaps from Cyrilla's eyes. Prove them wrong! What is there that she will stop at to prove them wrong i

'My Niece Cyrilla,' goes on the sick woman turning to Miss Jones, admits that she stole out of her room to meet this young officer one night in the school garden. She admits, looking at Mrs. Fogarty, 'having met him at your house and at Mrs. Delamere's. She admits, glancing again at Miss Jones, having encountered him by accident in New York, and riding with him a short distance in an omnibus. But all else she denies. Mr. Carew is not her lover, is not and never will be her husband. She is to marry Mr. Donald McKelpin next week. Now which am I to believe-my niece, ladies, or you?'

Your niece is a most accomplished actress, madam,' says the saw-like voice of Miss Jones : she can tell a deliberate falsehood and look you straight in the face while telling it. She may not be Mr. Carew's wife—all the worse for Mr. McKelpin if she is not: for she certainly lived with Mr. Carewas Mrs. Carew in New York for a whole week. I saw them enter the hotel together, I enquired of the clerk, and he told me they had been there together five days as man and wife.

'Niece Cyrilla,' says Miss Dormer, 'what have you to say to this?' 'Nothing to her,' replied Cyrilla; 'to you

I say it is false! totally false: a fabrication from beginning to end.' 'Let us call another witness,' says Miss Dormer, 'since we don't seem able to agree. Open that door, Mrs. Fogarty, and ask the gentleman to walk in.'

The widow arises and does as she is told, and for the first time Cyrilla starts and blanches. For there enters Fred Carew!

She turns blind for an instant-blind, faint sick. All her strength seems to go. She gives an involuntary gasp, her eyes dilate, she grasps a chair-back for support; then she sees the exultant faces of her enemies, and she rallies to the strife again. No, no, no they shall not exult in her fall.

Fred Carew advances to the side of the bed nearest the door. Cyrilla stands directly opposite. He looks at her, but her eyes are upon her aunt. He nods coldly to Mis. Fogarty, and addresses himself to the mistress of the

'You sent for me, madame?' he briefly

She looks at him-a strange expression on her face. 'I am going to see a ghost,' she had said to her niece. 'Surely it is like seeing a ghost to see another Frederick Carew with the same blood in his veins, the same look in his eyes, at her bedside after five-andtwenty years.

The old smouldering wrong seems to blaze up afresh from its white ashes! As in that distant time she hated and cursed the father, so now she has it in her heart to hate and

'I sent for you, sir,' she answers, 'to settle a very vexed question. A simple yes or no will do it, for you are an officer and a gentleman, with noble blood in your veins-the blood of the Carews-incapable of deceiving a poor, weak, woman.' Oh! the sneer of diabolical malice in eyes and voice as she says it! Fred's face flushes. 'It is only this -is

He looks across the bed and their eyes

For heaven's sake, Fred, say no! truth, Cyrilla!' his command, imperiously. For my sake!' their softening look adds.

'Speak!' Miss Dorrier cries fiernely: don't look at her. Speak for yourself! is she your wife or not?

· I decline to answer so extraordinary question,' Fred says coolly If I had known y ur object in sending for me, Miss Dormer, would not have come.

'Do you deny that she is?' 'I deny nothing-Infirm nothing. Whatever Miss Hendrick says, that I admit.'

She is Miss Hendrick, then-you own that? 11 have never heard her called anything else, madam.'

Will you speak, or will you not!' cries Miss Dormer, in a fury. 'Are you my niece's husband? Did she live with you in New York as your wife?

He folds his hands and stands silent. And silence gives assent, says the spite-

ful voice of Miss Jones. 'Speak, sir!' goes on Miss Dormer. am a dying woman, and I demand to know the truth. What is my niece to you? · My very dear triend. More, I positively

refuse to say.' 'Cyri'la!' the old woman almost shricks, he will not speak-you shall. Come nearer and repeat what you have already said.

Is that man your husband or not!" The agony of that moment! There are drops on Cyrilla's face---cold, clammy drops. A rope seems to be tightening around her their side, flinch and quail. It is a pugilistic neck and strangling her. Across the bed, Fred Carew's eyes are sternly fixed on her changing face.

'Speak' her aunt screams, mad and fnri-

OTIR. 'He--is not.' ' You never lived with him in New York as

his wife? 'I did not.' 'You are not married to him and never

will be.' 'I am not, and never will be.' 'Swear it!' cries the sick woman, frenzied

with excitement. 'Your word will not suffice. I must have your oath.' She flings open the Bible at the Gospels. 'Lay your hand on this book and say after me! I swear that Frederic Carew is not my husband, and never will be, so help me God!

She lays her hand on the book blindly, for she cannot see. A red mist fills the room and blots out every face except one, the one across the bed, that looks like the face of an avenging angel-the face of the husband she loves and is foretwearing.

'Speak the words,' cried Miss Dormer: 'I swear that Frederic Carew is not my husband !'-begin!

Oh! the terrible, ghastly silence. The two women have arisen, and stand pale and breatbless.

'I swear-that Frederic Carew-is-Her face, the livid hue of death a second before, turns of a deep dull red, the cord around her throat, strangling her, all at once loosens, and she falls headlong across her anut's bed.

'She has been saved from perjury,' says the sombre voice of Miss Jones. Fred Carew is by her side as she falls. He

room. Old Joanna is without in the passage, She sees them from her bedroom window, but she has betrayed him. She has no intention Dame street.

stony face and the burden he bears.
'Take her up to her room,' she says, and

It | fainted? She tries to open her eyes; the eyelids only flutter, but he sees it. His face touches hers for a second.

Good-bye-good-bye!' he says.
Then, still in that dulled, far-off-way she knows that he has left her; she hears the house door open and shut, and feels, through all her torpor, that for the first and last time in his life Fred Carew has crossed Miss Dormer's threshold.

CHAPTER XXVI.

"OH THE LEES ARE BITTER, BITTER."

SHE lies there for the remainder of the day. while the rose light of the sunset fades out and the pale primrose afterglow comes. The moon rises, and her pearly lustre mingles in the sky with the pink flush of that May sunset. The house door was opened and shut again and again, while she lies mutely there, and she knows that her triumphant enemies have gone, that Dr. Foster has come, for it is his heavy step that ascends the stairs now.

A torpor, that is without pain or tears, or sorrow or remorse fills her, and holds her spell bound in her bed. Her large, black melancholy eyes are wide open, and stare blankly out of the curtainless windows, as she lies, her hands clasped over her head. She can see the myrlad city roofs, sparkling in the crystal light of moonrise and sunset, a dozen shining crosses piercing the blue heaven, which she feels she will never see. As she gazes at them dreamily, the bell of a ing opal air. It is a convent, and the bell is the bell of the evening Angelus. How odd to think that there are people about her, scores and scores of people, who can kneel the household. The doctor is there, and the before consecrated alters, with no black and lawyer is there, for they expect ample fees for deadly sins to stand between them and the holy and awful face of God.

How still the house is. Are they buth dead -her aunt and Joanna? No! While she thinks it, Joanna comes in with a cup of tea and a slice of toast.

Better, miss?' says the old servant interrogatively. Would have come sooner. Could not get away. Waiting on her. Very

low to-night. Eat something, miss!'
Cyrilla drinks her tea thirstily, and makes an ofter to get up. It is a failure—there is something the matter with her head; she talls heavily back.

'Lie still, miss. You look ghastly. I'll stay with her to-night. Have a sleep, miss.' and on, like the endless torture of a lost And old Joanna takes her tray and untouched soul. toast, and goes.

So she lies. Presently the high bright stars and the twinkling city lights fade away in darkness. There is a long blank-then all at once, without sound of any kind, she awakes and sits up in bed, her heart beating tast. Some one is in her room, and a light is burning. It is old Joanna, standing at her bedside, shading a lamp with her hand.
'She's gone, miss,' says Joanna.

'Gone!' Cyrilla repeats vaguely; 'who?

Gone where?' 'Yes-where?-I'd like to know,' says Joanna, staring blankly for information at the papered wall. 'The Lord knows I don't. But she's gone. Went half-an-hour ago. Four o'clock to a minute. The cocks began to crow, and she riz right up with a screech, and went.'

The girl sits staring at her-her great black eyes looking wild and spectral in her white face.

'All night long, she talked,' pursued Jo-'Tell the in' to listen. About England and the time when she was young, I reckon and Frederic Carew and Donald McKelpin, and her wild brother Jack. That's what she called him. And she talked it out crazy and loud like, else I wouldn't a heerd her. It was awful wearin.' Then she was quiet. Kind o' dozin.' I was dozin' myself. For it was rery wearin'. Then the cocks crowed for mornin'. Then she riz right up with that screech, and went. Will you come, miss?

It's wearin' there alone.' Cyrilla rises and goes. The house is so still-so deathly still that their footsteps echo loudly as they walk. The shaded lamp still burns in Miss Dormer's room, and on the bed, stark and rigid, with wide-open, glassy eyes and ghastly fallen jaw, Miss Dormer lies-the rich Miss Dormer.' Lonely, loveless and unholy has been her lifelonely, loveless and unholy has been her death. Even old Joanna, not easily moved. turns away with a creeping teeling of repul-

sion from this grisly sight. 'She won't make a handsome corpso, poor thing,' remarks Joanna, holding up the lemp, and eyeing her critically, as if she had been waxwork; but I suppose we must lay her out. We must shut her eyes and put pennies en 'em. And wash her. And make a shroud, and straight her out. And-

'I cannot!' the girl cries out, turning way, deathly sick, 'it would kill me to touch You must go for some one or else wait until some one comes.'

But Joanna does neither. Dead or alive, she is not afraid of Miss Dormer. She goes phlegmatically to work and does all herself, while Cyrilla sits or rather crouches in a corner, her folded arms resting on the windowsill, her face lying upon them. She has stood face to face with death before, calmly and unmoved, but never, oh! never with death like this. So-when morning, lovely, sunlit. heaven-sent, shines down upon the world again, it finds them. The sun floods the chamber with its glad light, until old Joanna impatiently jerks down the blinds in its face. On her bed Miss Dormer lies, her ghastly eveballs crowned with coin of the realm, her skeleton arms stretched stiffly out by her sides, but the mouth is still open, the jaw still fallen, in spite of the white bandage.

'I knowed it, Joanna observes, with a depressed shake of her ancient head, stepping back to eye her work. 'You can't make a handsome corpse of her, let you do ever so.' Then her eye wanders from the dead aunt

to the living niece. 'You ain't no use here, miss,' she says, with asperlty. 'You'd better come down with me to the kitchen, and I'll make you a cup of strong tea. It's been a wearin'

night.' They descend, and the strong tea is made and drank, and does Cyrilla good. Joanna bustles about her morning duties. At nine o'clock Doctor Foster knocks, is admitted, hears what he expects to hear, that his work is finished, and his patient has taken a journey, in the darkness of the early dawn, from this world to the next.

After that, many people, it seems to Cyrilla, come and go-come and look at the rich Miss Dormer in death, who would never have

It is given. Miss Dormer opens it, and and recoils at the sight of the young man's she is conscious of no feeling of anger or reakes out a folded paper.

(Niese Cyrilla, look she says, and holds)

(Take her up to her room, she says, and gone—gone forever with hope, and love, takes out a folded paper.

'Niece Cyrilla, look!' she says, and holds it up; 'it is my will! Last night while you leads the way. 'Poor dear, has she last only a day or two ago—a day or two ago her life. Only a day or two ago-a day or two! it seems a lifetime! She keeps her room through it all, stealing down to the kitchen now and then, through the startling stillness of the house, for the strong tes or coffee on which she lives. No one sees her, though dezens come with no other object. For the story—her story—is over the city. Mysterious hints of it are thrown out in the morning papers; it is the chit-chat of barrack and boudoir, mess table and drawing-room. Nothing quite so unromantic and exciting has ever before happened in their midst, and Mrs. Fogarty and Miss Jones awake and find themselves famous. The heroine keeps herself shut up, athamed of herself, very pro-perly; the hero is invisible, too. And how has Miss Dormer left her money! That is the question that most of all exercises their exercised minds.

The day of the funeral comes, and Miss Dormer, in her coffin, goes out, for the first time in years, through her own front gates. It is quite a lengthy and eminently respectable army of carrriages that follow the wealthy lady to her grave.

'I am the Resurrection and the life. He that believeth in Me, although he be dead, shall live; and every one that liveth and believeth in Me, shall not die forever!' says the reverend gentleman in the white bands who officiates, and they lower Miss Dormer into her last narrow home, and the clay goes rattling down on the coffin lid. It is a wet and windy day; the cemetery looks desolation itself-a damp and uncomfortable place in which to take up one's abode. The sexton flings in the clods, and no tears are shed, and no sorrow is felt. They are glad to get back to the shelter of their carriages, and men large building near clashes out in the quiver- laugh and crack jokes about Fred Carew and the dead woman's niece all the way home.

The dead woman's niece has not gone to the funeral. Old Joanna alone represents their pains presently; but the dead woman's niece expects nothing. She sits in her lonely And now it is night. All the little pink room; a lost feeling that something has gone clouds have faded in pallid gray, and the clustering stare shine down upon Montreal. snapped around her throat and she tell snapped around her throat and she tell across her aunt's bed-her p-incipal feeling. She puts her hand to it in a forlorn, weary way, wondering why it feels so oddly hollow, as if the thinking machine inside had run down and the key was lost. She suffers no acute pain, either mental or physical, only she seems to have lost the power both to sleep or eat, and does not feel the need of either. There is a tiresome, ceaseless sense of aching at her heart, too; a blunted sense of misery and loss, that never for a moment leaves her. She plucks at it sometimes, as if to pluck away the intolerable gnawing; but it goes on

Mr. Pomfret the lawyer has come to look after bonds and mortgages, receipts, bank accounts and papers of value, to remove them to his own sate, until the arrival of Mr. Mc-Kelpin. He is engaged in this work when the door of the room opens, and a figure comes gliding toward him-a figure with a fair face so white, eyes so black, and weird, and large; that, albeit not a nervous man, Mr. Pomiret drops the deed he holds and starts up with a stifled ejaculation. It is the dead woman's niece.

'Don't let me disturb you.' The weird, dark eyes look at him—the faint, tired voice speaks. I will only remain a moment. You are the lawyer who made Miss Dormer's will?

'Yes miss-I mean Mrs. -- Here Mr. Pomfret comes to a dead lock. He had heard so much about Miss Hendrick being Mrs. Carew, that he is at a loss how to address

'I am Miss Dormer's niece. Will you tell me how she has left her money?" He looked at her compassionately-how wretchedly ill the poor girl is looking, he thinks. A handsome girl, too, in spite of her pallor and wild-looking eyes—Lieutenant Carew bas had taste. 'Has Mr. McKelpin got it all? Don't be afraid to tell me, or-am I remembered?

'Except a small bequest of one hundred dollars to her servant Joanna, Mr. McKelpin has it all,'answers the lawyer.

'I am not even mentioned in her will?'
Again Mr. Pomfret is silent—again he looks embarrassed and compassionate,

Please answer, she says, wearily. would rather know.' 'You are mentioned then, but only to say she has disinherited you by your falsehood and deceit, and to warn Mr. McKelpin in no

case to aid or help you.' She bends her head with the old graceful motion.

'Thank you,' she says. and goes. So it is over, and she knows the worsts only what she has known all along, the laywer has made but assurance doubly sure. In striving to keep love and fortune she has lost both. She has lostall, good name, lover. home, wealth, everything she has held most dear. And her own falsehood has done it all. If she had been honest and dealt fairly by her aunt, she would at least, as Donald McKelpin's wife, have been a rich woman. If she had been honest and dealt fairly by Fred Carew. she would have had his love and presence to comfort her. But she has lost both. Truly, even for the children of this world, honesty is the best policy-truly, also, the way of the transgressor is hard, and the wages of sin is

death. Another night falls upon the lonesome. dark old house, another ghostly, hushed sleepless night. She lies through the long, black, dragging hours, and listens to the rain pattering on the glass, and the wind blowing about the gables, blessed is the corpse that the rain rains on,' says the children's rhyme. The rain is beating on Aunt Dormer's grave —is Aunt Dormer blessed? she wonders.

Again it is morning-another gray, wet morning. In the early dawn, sleep reluctantly comes to her, and with sleep dreams. The sleeping is more cruel than the waking, for she dreams of her husband. She is back with him in New York, living over again that one bright honeymoon week-that week that will stand out from all the other weeks of her life. With a smile on her lips she awakens, and then a moment after there is a desolate cry. For the truth has come back to her with a pain sharper than the pain of death. She has heard nothing of him or from him since their parting she never will again—that she knows. That whispered 'Goodbye' was for all time. Why should she expect otherwise? In the face of all she denied him-foreswore him. What could he have felt but scorn and contempt for her. It never occurs to her to think of seeing or hearing from him again. Her sentence is

passed—its justice she does not dispute. That forenoon brings a telegram from Mr. respite is at an end-she must be up and

of allowing him to find her here-by to-morrow morning's early train she will go. She will go—but where? In all the world she has neither home nor friends. She thinks of Sydney, good little, loyal Sydney-but Sydney is far away. Still she has her plans. In the long watches of the night she has made up her mind to go to New York. Why, she does not know; only in a great city it is so easy to lose one's self, to die to all one has ever known. Perhaps there ahe will get rid of this gnawing, misers ble pain at her heart; perhaps there, her wandering brain may feel as it used. And she has been so happy there —so happy. She will go back, and walk in the places where they used to walk together, as Eve may have come back and looked over the closed gates of Eden. And then-well, then, perhaps, there may be mercy for her, and she may die. She is of no use in the world, of no use to any one—she is a wicked wretch, of whom the earth will be well rid— 'a sinner yiler than them all.' People die every day, every hour; why should not she?

To-morrow morning comes. She has packed her trunk and her little hand-bag. Old Joanna fetches her a back, and she puts on her hat, and holds out her hand and says good-bye to the old creature mechanically, and tells her (when asked) that she is going to New York. She never once lifts her eyes to take a last look at the gloomy red brick house as the hack bears her away.

She has some money-not much, but enough. Since their marriage Fred has made her his banker. It will take her to New York -after that, it doesn't matter what happens.

She is in the cars. She lays her head with a tired-out feeling against the window, and closed her eyes. They are flying along in the warm June morning, and thoughts of the last time she made this journey, not yet a month ago, drift vaguely through her mind. She never looks up or out. Her forehead is resting against the cool glass—it feels to her like a friendly hand; and so, dead to all about her, dead to herself, to everything that makes life dear, Cyrilla drifts out of the old life-whither, she neither knows nor cares.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH RELIEF. Splendid Collection.

An eloquent address was delivered to the parishioners of St. Edward's Church, Westport, on Sunday, 4th inst, by the Rev. M. Stanton, P.P., in behalf of the suffering poor of Ireland, which, considering the size of the parish, was generously responded to by the warm-hearted people, the handsome sum of \$435 34 being realized. The following is a correct list of those who subscribed :-

Rev Father Stanton \$100, John Whelan 20, Jeremiah Donahue 10, Wm Bird 10, O Mc-Nally 10, M McCann, sen, 6, Wm Fitzgerald 5.50, Mrs Neicey, sen, 5.50, James Ryan 5, Peter Rooney 5, James Kane 6.50, John Donahoe 5, Patrick Donahoe 5, David Kennedy 5, John Hamilton 5, Henry Kelly 5, Michael Quigly 4, Mrs James Kelly 4, Thomas Lynatt 5, Mrs James Kelly 4, John Madden 4, D Hartington 5, Terrence Nefcey 4, Walter McNicholls 4, Owen Murphy 3, Andrew McCann 4, John Murray 2.50, Edward McCann, Bedford, 2.50, Mrs Golden, sen, 2.25, Patrick Hagan 2, Thomas Fraynor 2, Thomas Bird 2, James Lynch 3, Dr Parkar 5, Wm Foley 2, Patrick McCue 2, Thomas Martin 2, Terrance Scanlon 3, Patrick Murphy, NP 2, James H Martin 2, Owen Walsh 2.50, Patrick Egsn 2, Michael O Neil 2, John Garvan 3.50, Mrs Cutting 2, James Coulter 2.50, John B McCoy 2, James Golden, Sen, 3, Mrs Thos Egan 2, Michael O Neil 2, John Garvan 3.50, Mrs Cutting 2, James Coulter 2.50, John B McCoy 2, James Tobin 2, Patrick Jourdan 2, Edward Grennan 2, W E Whelan 2, A McCabe 2, John McCue 2.60, John Egan 1.50, Thos Hastings 1.50, Patrick Murphy, 1.50, Michael Daley 1.35, Miss Hopkins 1.25, J Hazelton I, Henry Bennet 1, M Bennett 1.50, Patrick McKeon 1, Peter Kennedy 5, John Hamilton 5, Henry Kelly 5, Peter Brennan 1.59, Louis Badoerr 1.50, Patrick Murphy, 1.50, Michael Daley 1.35, Miss Hopkins 1.25, J Hazelton 1, Henry Bennet 1, M Bennett 1.50, Patrick McKeon 1, Peter Bradey 2, Patrick Carle 2, Mrs Fahey 1, James Burns 1, Mrs Hogan (Chicago) 1, Michael Grant 1.50, John McCoy 1, James Mulvahill, Bedford, 1, A McAllister 1, Mrs Ponohue, sen., 2, P O'Hora 1.50, P Donnelly 1, Mrs Ellen McCarthy 1, John Martin 1, M McCarthy 1, Wm Mangan 1, Thos McKee 1, John Kalaher 2, Patrick Cawley 2.25, Mrs B Smith 2, M Gradey, jr, 1, Louis Wood 1, John Moriarty 1, M Coburn 1, B Carberry 1, Mrs Jas Lappin 2, O Martin 1, Thos Quinn 1, Mrs Jas Lappin 2, O Martin 1, Thos Quinn 1, Mrs John Mrs Peter Kelly 1 Wm Carty 1, Patk Bennett, jr, 1, James Speagle 1, J Sullivan 1, Kate Jourdan, 1, A McCann 1, S Raspberry 1, O Donnelly 1, Patrick O'Hare 1, Mrs E Kelly 1, D McCarthy 1, July Hagan 1, Mrs Bryans 1, T Garvan, sen 1, P McDonald, 1, James Dynne 1, Patrick Conners 1, O Kelly 1, Thomas Hickey 1, P Kiley 1.50, Feter Carey 1.25, Patrick Judge 1, P Kennedy 1, M C'Conner 1, J Badour 1, James Barrett 1, J McAllister 1, James Kiley, sen 1, John Noonan 1, J Hastings 1, M Frawley 1, M THE EMPEROR OF Allattin Mrs Trayley, and 70, —Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 70 9,—Communication are from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and McAllister 1, James Kiley, sen 1, John Noonan 1, J Hastings 1, M Frawley 1, M Kelly 1, T McGowan 1, P Turner 1, Mrs Thos O'Neil 1, James Donahoe 2; Patrick O'Donnell 4, small subscriptions 6.50.

FEELS YOUNG AGAIN.

" My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Provid-

ence, R.I.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has passed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents com. monly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buy ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Pianos manufactured by Weber & Co. of Kingston, Ont., are acknowledged to rival the best Imported Instruments in durability and Parnell, McKelpin. He has landed at Quebec-by to and elegance of finish, while in delicate evenmorrow he will be in Montreal. Her brief | ness of touch and purity of tone they are unsurpassed by any other. They are also much crossed that doorway in her life. Mrs. doing now. She has no right in Donald Mc- lower in price than any Imported Instru-Nice Cyrills, there is a Bible yonder on lifts her in his arms and carries her out of the Fogarty and Miss Jones come with the rest. Kelpin's house. He is an honest man, and ments. Montreal Ware-rooms: 419 Notre that a man is puzzled to know when he gets 44-tf

AN INVITATION TO OUR LADY OF LOURDIS.

For some time past the good people of Montreal have been looking forward to the happy moment when the doors of this pious and boy sanctuary would be thrown open for their the spection. Many years have now passed away since the Rev. Father Landt, to whose turnlenting seal and assiduous labors we owe this monument of Catholic piety, underlook to raise up his beautiful edifies in home of Our Bicosed Lady the Mother of God. The underlook to raise up his beautiful edifies in home point of view almost impossible, on account of the expenses it would evidently inour and the numerous obstacles which were thrown in its way and, had not Almighty God hissed the work, Moutreal to-day could not boast of this beautiful little-curch, which is not only a glory for Moutreal to-day could not boast of this beautiful little-curch, which is not only a glory for Moutreal to-day could not boast of this beautiful little-curch, which is not only a glory for Moutreal and Canada, but for the continent of America Blessed be God and Ris Holy Mother, the work proceeded alowly, the fatthful b. came warmly interested in the enterprise, and when anappear was made to their ganerosity, numbers eagerly solved the opportunity of manifesting their fore and devotion to Mary by giving an aime to said its advancement and erection. True, the rith have laviahed their donations most productly, but the poportunity of manifesting their fore and devotion to Mary by giving an aime to said its advancement and erection. True, the rith have laviahed their donations most productly, but the pence of the poor have always been forthcoming, and, would space permit, many interesting details might be given portraying the sacrifices many of the poor have voluntarily and willingly imposed upon themselves that they shed little which they shed little which they shed little which they shed little willing the conditions of the careful of the scale of the leading features is the dorne, which will always and the said of the said of the large round window sore most development

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is one of the most amisble monarchs in Europe, and is well beloved by the people whom he governs. It is claimed for him that he has none of the ordinary vices of despotic ruers he is neither impatient, idle, nor dissolute. Married to a beautiful and genial Princess, he lives with her a life of great simplicity, superintending the education of his children, reading, studying, and taking hardly any other recreation than shooting. Many a tourist has met him strolling unattended in the park of Schonbrund; and it always pleased him when such persons, mistaking him, from his Tyrolese hat and green-collared gray jacket, for some upper keeper, asked him to show them their way about. It is said that an English family whom he once lead over his palace and grounds wound up by presenting him with two florins, which he pocketed with becoming gravity, remarking afterwards that it was the first money he had ever

It is not always so plain with his Majesty, however. We have seen him in state so grand and gorgeous that it was dazzling to

behold.

home.

The following Irish members voted in the Bradlaugh case against his admision:-Messrs. Blake, Brooks, Colthurst, Daly, Dawson, Errington, Findlater, Foley, Lalor, Lea, Leamy, Lever, Litton, Lyons, M'Carthy, M'Coan, Martin, Marum, Meldon, Molloy, O'Beirne, A. O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Donoghue, O'Shea, O Sullivan, R. Power, Redmond Richardson, Smithwick, Stuart, Sullivan (2), Synan. The Irish members who voted for Mr. Bradlaugh were-Mesers. Barry, Biggar, Commins, Fay, Finigan, Johnson, Law, Noian, T. P. O'Connor, O'Gorman, Mahon, O'Kelly,

The New Orleans Picayune says that the puzzle blocks originated in Philadelphia, where the blocks of houses are so much alike

DOMINION DAY

At Lochiel, Glengarry. IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

LOCHIKE, July 2nd, 1880.

Your correspondent can say, without deviating from the truth, that Father Graham's pic-nic this year was a great success in every respect. Such a gathering has never before been seen in Glengarry county; so old settlers informed me. Many came from a distance of forty miles, which certainly speaks well for the attractions of the festival. The management was all that could be desired; every feature of the programme was faithfully carried out, and all worked smoothly to the end.

It is really a matter worthy of admiration to witness a great, orderly assembly meet, pass a day in innocent enjoyment, and separate without the slightest ripple to mar the pleasure of the occasion. I am within the mark when I say that at least four thousand persons were present on the grounds. Yet there was not one oath heard, not an intoxicated man, not an angry word to disturb the universal barmony. It speaks well for the people of Glengarry, Catholic and Protestant, this manifestation of good will and friend-

The grounds were beautifully prepared by the zealous congregation of St. Alexander's. Four tables, capable of accommodating seventy-five guests each, were arranged be neath an oblong canopy of evergreens, and, when covered with the excellent things provided by the generosity of the kindly Scots, presented as tempting an array as heart or appetite could wish for. Two large platforms, shaded by evergreens, afforded the dancers plenty of space for "tripping the light fantastic toe"-to use an uncommon quotation-two booths, protected in like manner from the sun's ray's and importunate dies, furnished cool, temperate beverages, eigars, fruits, &c., to the multitude, while at a distance loomed up, grand and solitary, the stage for the speakers, called in Gaelic (the speaker I mean) blathair.

The day was beautiful, a nice shower of gentle rain—hardly wet—laying the dust as pat as a ghost. No more lively scene human eye ever rested upon than that which greeted the spectator when all was under way and in motion. After a martial half-hour from the piercing bag-pipes, skillfully manipulated by that veteran bard and lover of Scottish music and lore, O'Kane Cameron, the tiddles burst upon the welkin with a Strathspey that might have inspired terpsichorean desires in an Egyptian mummy. The merry dancers, the skill of the pipes, the tartans and kilts, only wanted the overhanging mass of some lofty mountain and the glimpse of sylvan lake to change the sorrow that inspired "Lochaber no more" into the joyful abandon of "Tulluchgorum."

To take liberties with Tennyson: "All day long was heard the sound Of the fiddles, flutes and baseon; Till a silence fell with the "sleepy" And a husn with the rising moon.

Though prosy, fact compels me to confess Messrs. McLennan and McMaster, members for the Dominion and Provincial Houses re spectively, were present. These honorable gentlemen differ from the ordinary member of Parliament, in that they have brains, and are totally devoid of that insolent assumption of intellectual superiority which is always most conspicuously characteristic of your un mitigated ass, when addressing country people; a poor nonentity, whose labors for his country are confined to a boisterous "aye" or "no!" with the pleasant pocketing of his salary at the end of the session, when his master unlooses his collar and sets him free. Then he runs all over the country legislating on stumps, in parlors, on steamboats and cars, with an obstinate persistence in foolish opinions, which makes enemies and a loud trumpeting of M. P. at the tail of every ininane antic. He couldn't frame a bill to erect a cow-house, but, in vacation, he explains Bismarck's intentions, and penetrates the designs of Russia. This class of "public men" -save the mark!-do not care to enlighten Lochiel with holiday wisdom. They wallop the ears of the suffering public elsewhere. No politics were mixed up with this pic-nic, for I hold, Mr. Editor, that it is a bit of cool impudence (for the dog-days) to invite a man to assist a church matter, and afterwards go out of one's way to insult his political feelings, as a kind of left-handed payment for his patronage. We had, of course, a discussion respecting the railroad so much needed here, but it was short, as the 6th July has been fixed upon by the politicians for a meeting at Alexandria, Glengarry. The bone and sinew of this section of the Dominion are flocking to the United States, and, if something be not soon done, the population of Glengarry will dwindle down to old men, old women and children, the youth of both sexes flitting by the dozen to better their condition elsewhere This state of things would justify the interference of any clergyman, when he observes his people, firstly, bamboozled out of bonuses for railway purposes, and, secondly, fooled by specious promises, year after year, by a set of men who have lost, as to railroad achievement, the confidence of the people. What is the fate of young people wandering off to Leadville, the Black Hills, New Mexico, &c.? Generally wretched. The clergyman who would pass over such a state of things would be a dumb dog and cowardly mercenary. In ordinary political exigencies a clergyman, gabbling about things of which, in nine cases out of ten, he is totally ignorant

cat logic, so to speak. Mr. McLennan very much interested his hearers by reading some extracts from an address, issued probably forty years ago, by the Right Rev. Bishop Macdonald, of Kingston. The venerable prelate, writing to Protestants as well as Catholics, praised the good feeling and christian spirit which reigned amongst all classes within his jurisdiction. Upon this point the honorable representative dwelt at some length, onlogizing the liberal views of the distinguished prelate, and expressing his hope that the state of things which the good bishop had viewed with such completency in the past might exist to the end, not only here, but throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

must not be surprised if he gravitate towards

the ridiculous when he has left his legitimate

sphere to intrude upon strange orbits. It is

not an improving experience to aim for the

stars, and awake upon a pillory amid a malo,

dorous shower of addled rhetoric and dead

With respect to the railroad, Mr. McLennan said that "though those who had assumed the management of the road were men who could not justly expect any favora from him, nevertheless, he had -for the

people's sake—postponed all other considerations, and obtained a modification of the charter for those very persons. They had the destinies of the railroad in their hands for the next two years, and if the people felt aggrieved and deceived by the "little joker" policy whit has characterized the business from the beginning, it was not his nor his friends' fault. The hon, gentleman concluded an excellent speech by expressing a strong desire that peace, plenty and prosperity would, with the blessing of Providence, be with the people of Glengarry to the end. The whole speech was, as are all Mr. Mo-Lennan's public utterances, thoughtful and to the point, eliciting much applause.

Father Graham then introduced Mr. Mc-Master, in the two-fold character of politician and poet. His claims to the former title you are all acquainted with, said he, but the latter qualification may be rather cloudy to some. But, do you not remember his beautiful in-terpretation of Hiawaths, once upon a time, where he plants his hero on the broad of his back upon the prairie, with a bottle of usquebaugh in his arms, making the welkin ring with yards of idyllic and lyric enthusiasm to the foaming nymph, Minnehaha, eyeing the illimitable distance the while with frenzied

glance? Mr. McMaster, who was received with cheers, humorously protested against the name of "politician." He looked into Webster and found "politician": 1st. a man engaged in public affairs; 2nd. a mean, paltry, dishonest fellow." Now, as the term was ambiguous, he did not hesitate to say, that it excited his gorge to be called a politi-clan. He desired, in course of time, to earn the title of statesman, if possible, It was an honest ambition, inspired by honorable mo-

The speaker then adverted to the magnificent gathering before him, of different creeds and nationalities, yet all united upon the anniversary of the nations birth, in the noble brotherhood of citizenship. He trusted that many centuries of greatness awaited our country, and they might hope for it if men all over the broad Dominion imitated the good will and mutual kindness of the people of Lochiel. As he intended to treat at length the subject which interested them most be would content himself now by wishing the people of this vicinity every blessing they needed. · Father Graham thanked the strangers pre-

sent for their sacrifice in coming so far to at-

tend the pic-nic. We have, said he, English,

Irish, Scotch, French, and a sturdy little Manx-man, if I'm not mistaken, in this crowd. We have Catholics, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Bantists, Methodists and Jews present, and yet peace and good will reigns on all sides. Well, it is hard to get a man into Heaven at the end of a club, and it is better to live in peace, just to illustrate the spirit of Christianity, than to be breaking one another's heads. You have heard, my triends, continued the reverend gentleman, what your members have said touching this all-important railroad question. The position of affairs with respect to that road are very unsatisfactory at present. I must commend your patience; you have received plenty of promises, but little performance for your hard-earned money. I would not refer to such a subject were it not indirectly a matter with which I may legitimately deal. The young men of the parish are leaving by dozens for the United States. They are going because they observe the grey heads of their fathers bent nuavailingly over mortgaged acres after life-long toil, and they naturally refuse to continue the vain struggle. The land is good, our people industrious enough, but all is useless without a market. There is not a commonly passable road in these counties, yet there has been a tremendous outcome of statesmen and statesmanship from Cornwall to Lochiel during the past twenty-five or thirty years. It was of that peculiar nature—not uncommon in the history of Canada—which serves its own in-terests first, last and all the time, and the people's atterwards. I hope we shall have a change. One thing the people ought to dogive up that clandishness which has exposed them to over-cenfidence in misleading and faithless politicians. The Celtic race is easily deceived by false naturalism and pretended ferver. Be not bamboozled by any soft words-generalize more, and study measures more than men. One of the greatest calamities of the people is that they are incapable of abstraction. This man and that man, this bridge and that post-office—there is the sum total of things upon which the public builds its appreciation. Give a postoffice and you may steal the liberties of the land. A stronger sense of self-respect, manhood and independence is much wanting among the bone and sinew of the Dominion. There are hundreds of men in "hodden grey" who have done ten times more for the Dominion than the glib exquisite before whom he stands abashed. Statesmanship now-adays rather consists of whispering pleasant presages of future fortune into the credulous ear of the public than doing anything. It is talk, talk, talk, and nothing done; rox et preterea nihil-words and nothing else. Wonderful things are always imminent; they are just going to be done. Meanwhile, years glide on and the people are still tugging at the rock of Sysyphus. What we have done and what the other fellows haven't done; that is the sum total of practical legislation. Like the murmur of Tennyson's river, "the sound goes on forever and forever."

After a tew further remarks, congratulating the immense assembly for the temperance. order, and good-will that had prevailed all day, Father Graham retired amid cheers.

At another time I may send you a list of the successful competitors at the games. The pic-nic was honored with the presence of Fathers Macdonald, Masterson, Gauthier, and a large number of gentlemen from a dis-

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in epute for curing the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry sultry weather suddenly gives place to chilly, drenching days. In fact, these pills offer relief even if they fall of proving an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of digestion, circulation, and nervous tone which oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the genial, purifying and strengthening powers exerted by this and Mr. O'Connor met at a large dinner party excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickene ', and assimilation is rendered perfect. These Pills possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the entire mass of blood; which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength and vigor to every tissue of the

48-1 Consumption Cared.

An old physician, rathed from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula, of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Briochitist, Catarri, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Chilerak. 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y. Consumption Cared.

A SONG OF CHICAGO.

Three bosses sai talking far out in the West.
Far out in the West as the sun went down;
They spoke of the candidate that loved the best,
And the "kickers" came pouring up into the

fown:—
For leaders must work and no one can sleep;
And there's few to gain and many to keep;
And the hotel bars are swarming.

Three candidaks sat at the telegraph wire, And awaited the news as the sun went down Each saw that his vote news rose any higher. And the ballots that followed but deepened his

frown:—
For all must watch and no one may sleep;
When delegates bolt they bolt in a heap;

And the hold bars are swarming. Three corpses lie out on the platform stair. In an empty hall, as the sun goes down; And an Old Man is weeping and tearing his hair,

hair,
For those who shall never more rule in the
town:—
For bosses may fait and candidates weep;
And kickers be sullen the leaders be deep;
And the hotel bars are swarming.

HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C., Postmaster-Goneral.

We clip the following racy sketch of the Hon. John O'Connor from the " Harp," to which it was furnished by J. J. Curran, Q. C. We publish the sketch because it is well written and interesting. We may say, formation of the Cabinet the office of Presidered to the parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, in comment, that it is doubtful if some of the dent of the Council was again tendered to a solemn funeral ligh Mass be celebrated as delight experienced by the people at his him, he being the most prominent Irish soon as practicable, in this parochial church, elevation has not evaporated since his famous | Catholic representative on the Conservative at which all the parishioners in cuty bound disfranchisement letter :-

Under the regime that governs the people of the new Dominion it has become an acknowledged right that the Irish Catholics, who form so large an element of our population, shall have at least one representative feelings of disapprobation at the course of in the Government of the country. As a the leader of the Government in thus relegating, the honorable gentleman filling that ing their champion to a post of comparative position has deserved well, not only of the justgnificance in the councils of the nation. Irish Canadian element, but has figured conspicuously in the great political struggles of the land. Men of other creeds or origins, with nothing special to commend them, mediocre in ability, not unfrequently the creatures of fortunes, have been pitchforked into the cabinet councils of Her Majesty's the whole Conservative party. In disposition Government in Canada; but as history conclusively establishes, the Irish Catholic selected for that position must, of necessity, be possessed of more than ordinary talent, his only passport to political preferment being that he is indespensable to the ruling powers. Without going back more than a few years we can point with a just pride to a glorious array of names identified in this connection with every great movement in the country's progress. The Drummonds, Alleyns, McGees, Kenneys, Scotts and Anglins are striking examples of what we have just stated; and it gives us pleasure to add, that the subject of this blography is a worthy successor of the great saatesmen who have gone before him in the position of Irish Catholic Minister in Her Majesty's Canadian Government and leader of the people he represents throughout the Dominion.

year 1824, and came with his family to this country in 1828. His father and mother, both O'Connors, were natives of the County Kerry. Ireland, and when they left their native home it was with the intention of fixing their residence in the Province of Ontario. Landing late in the fall at the City of Boston, O'Connor senior was induced by his friends to remain and try his luck in that city, where he resided for about four years; but preferring Canadian institutions to those of the United States, he carried out his original intention and settled in the County of Essex, in the then Province of Upper Canada, where other members of the family had already located. Young O'Connor having been educated at the public school of the county, entered as a law student, and was admitted to practice mediately entered into partnership with the late Charles Baby, a barrister of long standing at Sandwich, who was also Clerk of the Pesce. in February, 1854, he was called to the Bar, and fell rapidly into a large and lucrative practice. In 1855 he severed his connection with Mr. Baby and became the leading practitioner in that section of the country in Chancery as well as at Law. As early as 1857 he had completely monopolized the crimical defences and with such marked success that he acquired the sobriquet of "general gaol deliverer." For jury cases he had no superior, whilst to-day his reputation as a constitutional lawyer places him next to Sir John A. Macdonald. Politics had always been a ruling passion with Mr. O'Connor, and to his love of that career and his devotion to his party, he sacrificed his professional practice and the greater part of his private fortune. His first appearance in politics was during the excitng time of Lord Elgin's administration, when he gave a strong support to the Government on the memorable Rebellion Losses Bill in 1849. From that date until 1852 he edited, with marked ability, the Essex Advertizer. At that time the late Colonel Prince exercised a sort of dictatorship in the County of Essex and its neighborhood. Mr. O'Connor resolved to put an end to the terrorism he exercised, and was mainly instrumental, at the general election of 1851, in bringing forward a candidate named Caron, a French Canadian, in opposition to the Colonel. The latter was elected nevertheless, but by a very narrow majority. This quasi deteat and a stinging article that appeared in the Advertizer from the pen of Mr. O'Connor, so incensed Col. Prince that "he called him out" The answer to the challenge was the motto of the Irish Brigade, Semper et ubique paratus, and things had every prospect of a sanguinary denouement, when, at the last moment, the Colonel acknowledged himself in the wrong and withdrew the challenge with an apology In 1854, Mr. O'Connor was again prime mover in bringing forward Colonel Bankin in opposition to Colonel Prince. The latter shrank from the contest and gave place to his son Albert, a barrister of high standing and great popularity. Mr. Prince was ignominiously defeated by a large majority-much te the astonishment of his friends and admirers, and to the utmost chagrin of his father and family. Shortly after the election Col. Prince at Windsor, given by Mr. Perry, then an engineer on the works of the Great Western Railway and atterwards City Engineer at Ottawa. The Colonel had the bad taste, in replying to a toast, to speak of Col. Rankin, who was not present, in terms grosly derogatory. Mr. O'Connor interrupted and attributed isleehood and cowardice to him. The Colonel left the table, and again sent a challenge to Mr. O'Connor, who met him with a prompt reply of acceptance. Strange to say, however, as in the former instance, Prince, thinking discretion the better part of valor, again withdrew the chaltenge. The Colonel had been regarded as a "fire-

eater;" he had several years before wounded

filled several important trusts in which he

Windsor, where he resided, and for twelve years acted there as "hairman of the Board of Education. Another mark of the high esteem in which he was bold was his election, during three consecutive years, as Warden of the County of Essex. At the general election of 1867 he entered the Commons for the Dominion, having successfully contested the election for the last mentioned country. He had not been long in Parliament when his marked abilities attracted the keen eye of the great Conservative leader, Sir John A. by the assembly to act as secretary. folio of Minister of Inland Revenue. In the

month of July, 1873, he exchanged offices for that of Postmaster-General, which he held until the resignation of the Conservative Cabinet in November of the same year. In the general rout that followed the advent of the new party to power Mr. O'Connor was one of the slaughtered innocents and was forced into private life. During the five years that followed Mr. O'Connor practised his profession in the city of Ottawa, in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and soon again took front rank amongst his confreres, until the general election of 1878, when victory having again perched on the banner of the Conservative Chieftain, the County of Russell sent Mr. O'Conner back to Parliament. On the side of the House. His fellow-countrymen were very much dissatisfied that a more responsible position was not assigned to himone more worthy of his ability-and they were not slow in giving expression to their But Mr O'Connor had not long to await the proper recognition of his merit, and to-day he again fills the distinguished position of Postmaster-General of Canada. His advent to his old othice was hailed with delight by his fellow-countrymen in particular, and by he is kind, gental and retiring, and, although a powerful speaker when aroused, he addresses the House only when necessity compels him. Endowed with fine literary tastes, he enjoys his favorite authors in the quiet solitude of his study, even more than the exciting scenes of political warfare. His affa-bility has won for him hosts of friends, and the most humble citizen knocks at the door of his office, seeking an interview, with the same feeling of confidence as the most powerful man in the community. Several times Mr. O'Connor's name has been mentioned in connection with positions of prominence on the Bench, where his acute legal mind would win for him new laurels, but he has always declined to leave the arena of public life. Like the great Irish Canadians who have preceded him in the eminent position he now

occupies, he is honored throughout the land, The Hon. John O'Connor was born in and his name will live in the history of the Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the "The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called " Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and

tin.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

On the twenty-ninth of June, ultimo, St. Peter's Day, after the parochial Mass, a great number of the parishioners of St. Jean Chrysostome assembled in the vestry, under the presidency of Rev. A. W. Seers, the parish priest, who had called the meeting from the pulpit on the Sunday before and on the holyday. Mr. Derome, notary, was requested

Macdonald, who offered him a seat in his The President explained the purpose of the Cabinet, in July 1872, as President of the meeting, which was to show the affliction Capitet, in July 1014, as President of the Council, which office he filled until March of which the parisioners of St. Jean Chrysostome Good stone house, 42x28 feet, three stories barns, the following year, when he took the porthagon bare felt on hearing the death of the Rev. bave f Remi, on the 23rd instant.

The following re-olutions were unani-

mously passessed: Proposed by Mr. JOACHIM LEFEBURE, seconded by Mr. Nancisse Crete,-That it is with the greatest sorrow that the parisioners of St. Jean Chryso-tome have heard of the death of the Rev. Louis Leandre Pominville, who, during nearly seventeen years, had directed this parish and had edified it by his sacerdotal virtues, specially by his charity to the poor, the kindness of his heart, and his affability

towards everybody.
Proposed by Mr. Charles Cousins, seconded by Mr. J. Ledoux,—That, in order to a knowledge the services which he has tenformation of the Cabinet the office of Presi- dered to the parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, will attend.

Proposed by Mr. Augustis Ouiner, seconded by Mr. PATRICK ROONEY,-That, as a proof of attachment for the well-liked deceased, the parishioners of St. Jean Chrysostome wear mourning during one month.

Proposed by Mr. Hugh LEARY, ecconded by Mr. HENRY VIAU,-That a copy of these reso-Intions be sent to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, to the family of the regretted disceased, and to the Catholic newspapers of Montreal, with requisition of publishing.

(Signed.) A. W. SEKRS, Priest. President. St. Jean Chrysostome, June 30, 1880. (True Copy) I. J. L. DEROME, Secretary.

" I predict," said an American Caudle the other day to his besom friend, "a mild winter. ' "On what grounds?" "My wife and her mother have gone to Europe to stay till spring.

There is one advantage in being a blockhead—you are never attacked with low spirits or spoplexy. The moment a man can worry, he ceases to be a tool.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

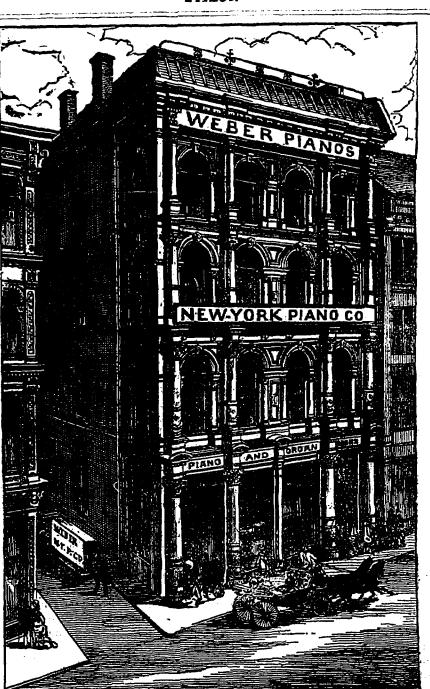
"I was dragged down with dubt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost-I know it. A Workingman.'

Diseases of the Rye, in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.—One hundred and thirty-three cases tout of 1381 of Egyptian Ophthalmia (Sore Eyes) were cured by Poud's Extract. This extract was diluted one-haif with water, and a cloth wet with it bound over the eyes.—Testimonial in the Medical Union from Dr. E. A. Sumner, a leading physician.

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filled several important trusts in which he limit half parties wanting a Plano or Organ, and portionarly the great NEW YORK WEBER, displayed great administrative ability. He said to be the FINEST PLANO IN THE WORLD, should apply directly to the House in Monty was several to hes Reeve of the town of real, where they may depend on receiving courteous and honorable dealing. displayed great administrative ability. He

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Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Cacommunications on all matters concerning ca-tholic interests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions that may be expressed by cor-Correspondence communicating Catholic news

will be gladly received. We solicit the atten-tion of our friends in the Dominion to this matter. We cannot undertake to return rejected manu-

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For July, 1880.

THURSDAY, 15-St. Henry, Emperor, Confessor FRIDAY, 18-B. V. M. of Mount Carmel. THURSDAY, IN-St. Henry, Emperor, Confessor.
FRIDAY, 18-B. V. M. of Mount Carmel.
SATURDAY, 17-St. Alexius, Confessor. Frs.
Disz and Worens killed in California, 1781.
SUNDAY, 18-Ninth siter Pentecost. St Camillus of Lellis, Confessor. Ss. Symphorosa and Companions, Martyrs. Epist. 1 John ill. 18-18; Gosp. John xv. 12-16; Leut Gospel Lake xix. 41-47. Defin. Dog. Infallibility.
1870.

1870.

Monday, 19—8t. Vincent of Paul, Confessor, Frs. Garces and Barraneche killed in Cal. 1781. Bp Cheverus, Boston, died, 1838.

TUBBOAY, 20—St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor, St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Garca 1839.

WEBSESDAY, 21-St. Praxedes, Virgin.

ALL who are indebted to the Post Printing and Publishing Company will kindly remit at once, to enable the proprietors to meet demands consequent on the improvement of the TRUE WITNESS and its general development as a first-class newspaper. Subscribers will at once find out the amount of their indebtedness by referring to the wrappers round their

It is reported the Quebec Legislature will be prorogued on next Saturday. The session has been an eventful one if for nothing else but the French loan and the subsequent revelation attending it.

Tas new oath for the French soldiers contains no reference to the Deity or the republic. It will be taken on the 14th of July, as follows :- " In the name of the regiment, I swear on my honor to remain faithful to the Constitution, and to defend this flag until

It is rumored that the Hon. Mr. Bowell is te be appointed Collector of Customs at Toronto, and be succeeded in the Ministry by Mr. Thomas White, M. P. for Cardwell. We may, however, state that the rumor comes from the Ottawa correspondent of the Globs, who is bound to furnish a certain amount of copy daily, under the penalty of being put to the terture.

In another column will be read a letter from a reverend and esteemed correspondent at Ottawa who criticises our strictures on the letter of the Hon. John O'Connor. As, however, there is really no material difference between the writer's ideas and our own on the subject in question, except of a secondary nature, we publish the communication without comment.

The report that the Queen was to visit Ireland is contradicted upon authority. What between the annual trips to Scotland and Germany, Her Majesty cannot afford time to visit that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland. It is, however, not probable that the calamity will break the hearts of the Irish people. They are so accustomed to sorrow that this latest will not be to them a crowning one. When Her Majesty visited Ireland twenty years ago it rained a good deal.

In so far as we can gather from somewhat conflicting accounts, the powers have decided to make Turkey carry out the provisions of the treaty of Berlin in their entirety, and have appointed England as the executor. This is hard on Turkey. Of course England will seize Constantinople, or at least make the attempt, in the interests of international justice, but what if the Turk grows desperate and thrashes the bold Briton, his former ally. It is not likely, certainly, but it is just possible.

MB. GLADSTONE'S Government is in great danger between the aristocratic and radical element. It is now thought the Duke of Argyle and the Marquis of Hartington will

in its present form is passed, while if it is not | Senator Trudel. No doubt the succession of a voice half of entreaty and half of menace the Home Rulers and Radicals will be dissat- the Hon. Mr. Masson is one that more par- for redress and their voice finds a threatening isfied. It is easy, under these circumstances, to imagine the satisfied grin spread over Beaconsfield's sardonic countenance.

Dr. KEELY, of Chicago, claims to have discovered a short and infallible cure for inebriety in what he terms double chloride of gold. The patient is not asked even to leave off drinking, but in a few days he conceives such a distaste for alcoholic stimulants that he cannot be prevailed upon to touch or taste them in any possible shape. As Dr. Keely is not a quack, does not advertise his nostrum, and does not seek notoriety, there may be something in his claim. It is stated upon good authority that he has already tried his remedy with marked success, in the town of Dwight, Ill., where he practises his profession. If there is any truth in this story, Dr. Keely will have done more good to this world of ours than any man of modern times.

The public wait with interest the issue of Alderman Donovan's suit against the New York Sleeping Car Company, Alderman Donovan paid the required amount for a berth and was ejected, notwithstanding, to make room for other parties, a proceeding which pogentleman possessing a sense of his own dignity could put up with without losing his self-respect. The Aiderman sues the Company for \$5,000 damages, and if there ever was a case which demanded swift and strong metre this is surely it. The Sleeping Car Company will, doubtless, when the case has closed, awake to the sad fact that in ejecting Alderman Donovan they got hold of precisely the wrong man.

THE Republican papers have made the discovery that H uncock, in 1877, declared his intention to support Tilden if he decided to persist in taking his seat as President, and Hancock does not deny the allegation. The discovery will have little effect upon Democrats and a good many others who believe Tilden was honestly elected at the time, but was cheated out of his rights by the eight against seven commission. Hancock commanded the eastern districts in 1877, and was in a position to carry out the idea if Tilden possessed the nerve, which he fortunately did not for the peace of the States, as it would, undoubtedly, have led to another civil war. Justice has sometimes to surrender to expediency, and it certainly did so in 1877.

THE New York Herald takes up considerable editorial space in advising its readers to keep cool, an advice more easily given than acted upon. It requires considerable effort to keep cool, and, as everybody knows, an effort to a lazyman has the tendancy of keeping him warm. Not only do some people not care to make an effort, but it actually fatigues them to be obliged to see others do so. The best way to keep cool is to work in the shade with a pick, when the swinging of the arm brings a current of air round the worker which is both refreshing and agreeable. The slinging of ink, on the contrary, is warm work, more especially if the writer's intentions are malevolent, but perhaps the warmest work of all this weather is preaching a charity sermon.

THE situation in Ireland is becoming desperate, and the people are looking to desperate remedies for relief. As a matter of course, the talk of Fenianism is landlord nonsense, and the hiding of arms is more than probable, an old and stale trick of the same disturbers of the peace. Nevertheless, if the present Government do not pass some strong measures, an uprising might be the consequence, which, even it England could suppress it, would be terribly damaging to her in the public opinion of Europe, an opinion which, day by day, grows stronger. Even the dying Turk would turn his face from the wall and laugh in ghastly fashion at the idea of an integral portion of the British empire being in rebellion against so generous a sovereign and so just a Government, and console himself with the thought that his ancient ally might find a race corresponding to the Sclaves.

THE following paragraph, copied from an English paper, is enough to make one stare and be undecided whether he is living in the twelfth or nineteenth century:-At the Dunmon Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, the 15th June, Charles and Peter Brewster, father and son, labourers, were charged with misbehaving themselves towards Susan Sharpe, wife of an army pensioner, living at High Easter, in a manner likely to lead to a breach of peace. The evidence showed that the defendants were under the impression that complainant was a witch, and they wanted to put her to the test by throwing her into a pond to see whether she would sink or float. They affirmed she had bewitched the younger defendant and his wife: the furniture in the house was disturbed. their domestic animats died, their bed rocked like a swinging boat, and shadows appeared in their bed-roem; on one occasion there were three in bed to witness the shadowy ap. parition, and they strongly asserted that the shape" was that of the complainant. elder defendant had visited certain reputed "cunning" men and women in the villages around with a view to baffle the supposed witch's evil designs, but without effect; "all sorts of things" had been tried, but they could get no peace, and the reports they set abroad caused great excitement in the locality. The

THE resignation of the Hon. Mr. Masson, which has caused such universal regret, has given rise to numerous surmises with reference to the filling of the vacancy. Amongst | emancipation to those they rebbed of their

ticularly interests our French Canadian scho on this side of the Atlantic where their friends, yet all classes of the community are exiled countrymen are powerful and willing deeply interested in seeing a gentleman of to assist. Mr. Gladstone, great and just man high moral and political standing fill the that he is, is ready to grant this redress, but place of Mr. Masson, who has been appropri- aristocracy steps forward and says " No, might ately styled the Bayard of Canadian politics, sans peur et sans reproche. We confess that, to our mind, Senator Trudel meets the requirements of the case better than any other gentleman whose name we have seen suggested. We are not, as our readers are well aware, deeply enamored with the constitution of the present Senate. Our views on that subject have been frequently laid before our readers and need not be repeated here; but history of France between 1789 and 1794 more we freely admit that it there were more Senstors of the type of the Hon. Mr. Trudel that body would command the universal confi-shoulders. dence and respect of the Dominion. He is in every respect qualified for the high position. A lawyer well versed in every department of his profession, we are in a position to state that his profound learning has already been a source of great profit to the legislation of the country. Endowed with solid abilities, he is, moreover, an indefatigable worker, following up the details of every measure with unabated perseverance, thereby preventing many crude attempts at law making from passing into the body of our statutes. Few men in public life to-day command more the esteem of his fellow-citizens for his high public morality as well as his private virtues as a citizen. Under all these circumstances, and taking into consideration the justice of the claim that at least one of the Lower Canadian representatives in the Cabinet should have a seat in the Senate, we would hall the appointment of Senator Trudel, whose sympathy with Irish Canadians is well known, with unfelgned satisfaction.

THE MARQUIS OF LANDSDOWNE RE-SIGNS.

The compensation for disturbances bill which has been read the first time in the House of Commons, must be rather an honorable comprise between what Mr. Parnell demands and Mr. Gladstone is prepared to grant, when it has so angered and excited the landlord interest in the Government. The cable informs us that the Marquis of Landsdowne, Under Secretary of State for India, has resigned because of the radical tendency of the proposed strength. Every one knows France is strong measure and others of the Cabinet who differ from Mr. Gladstone are prepared to do so likewise. The same noble Marquis, by the way, owns some few hundred thousand acres of land in Ireland, which, if history speaks truth, were obtained by his illustrious ancestors of the name of Petty, by fraud, treachery and perjury. Except as showing how the landlord's heart is beating, his resignation would be a matter of the supremest inconsequence, as the heaven-born statesman is in possession of considerable more broad acres than common sense or political sagneity, which | gifted with too much force of character and indeed is the case with the titled part of his colleagues in office, with the exception of two or thee. The members, of the ministry who desire to deal justice to Ireland possess the brains of the ministry, and are Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Chamberlain, Forster, Fawcet and Sir Charles Dilke. It is not impossible question the stability of a system that can that a break may occur between the two sections of the Cabinet over the land bill, as Germany, but upon a few hundred harmless was anticipated in those columns when it was formed, and if so, the cause for regret will be, scend to charge with a crime. It is related that notwithstanding the pressing necessity of the healing measure, Mr. Gladstone did not take advantage of his position in the first instance .to so extend the franchise as to leave the Tories without the ghost of a chance at the next general elections. But even if the landocracy succeed in gaining a victory on the question, it will be only a temporary one, for they will ultimately have to give away and submit to a still more sweeping change. The temper of the people of the three Kingdoms will be aroused against those Anglo-Irish Bourbons, and a conflict will take place which must have the effect of accelerating the movement for the complete abolition of the last vestige

of feudalism. As for Ireland, it is easy to imagine the desperation of her people at the way they are being treated by a narrow and bitterly prejudiced aristocracy, and it is still easier to imagine what a handle the rejection of the land bill will give to those who despise constitutional Government and look to physical force as a means of deliverance from the terrible evils which oppress them and make them beggars in the most fertile and beautiful of countries. We have the cry of Fenianism already, but hesitate to believe there is anything in it at present. We prefer to think that the cry is raised by the landlords for the same reason that the American radicals discover such a number of Ku-Klux outrages immediately before a Presideutal election. The same men who flooded the generously open columns of the New York Herald a few months ago with their greviances are alarmed once more, and it must be admitted, with good cause, for the intentions of the English radicals and Irish Home Rulers are neither more nor less than literally and figuratively to cut the ground from beneath their feet. There is no use disguising the fact that all this land agitating and legislating can have no other result than a peasant or tenant proprietary, which means the anhillation of the landlord class not only in Ireland, but in Great Britain. They have had their day. They have had the strength of giants given them and they used defendants were bound over to keep the peace it like glants with the hearts of demons. In for the months of the peace so tar as Ireland is concerned, they have kept her in torture of body and soul for centuries. her in torture of body and soul for centuries, for it is almost needless to state it was their class which framed and carried out the penal laws and so fiercely and so blindly resisted

must still prevail. Let the Irish die or emigrate, we must have our pound of flesh. However, we will see how this thing will end. It may turn out that the might will on this occasion be identical with right, and that the feudal lords it is who will have to succumb to the spirit of the age and public opinion if not to still more forcible means. It would be well for them if they read the carefully, for in its pages they may learn a lesson which will keep their heads on their

THE PESUITS AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A good many thinking people are of the opinion that the French Rapublic is at the present moment in greater jeopardy than at any time since its establishment under the Presidency of Thiers nine years ago. If the journals of all nations can be relied upon as expressing public opinion, then it is almost the universal impression that the French Republic is in danger, and the danger proceeds from its best friends, or at least they who are loudest in their cries of patriotism. Monsieur Gambetta appears to think that if the Republic is not aggressive it will fall into contempt; he entertains the mistaken notion, he and his noisy followers, that il faut agir. Well, no one outside of France would seriously complain if the action was confined to a plenary amnesty to the Commune, particularly when they know that there still exists respectable Republicanism enough to throttle those gentry if they think of having recourse to the old games of murder and incendiarism. But even if they did not think so, still it is France's own affair, and much as they would deplore a new reign of anarchy in one of the most civilized nations of Europe, they recognize that the times are gone by when it is the business of one country to meddle with the domestic concerns of another, unless the fire is liable to spread. In fact, it is not at all necessary that Radical politicians should get up a commotion in order to show their and wealthy and prosperous, and every one says so. The newspapers never tire of proclaiming the greatness of France and her immense power of recuperation. Every one admits the country is tranquil, or was until the decrees for the expulsion of the Jesuits were put in force, and that the hopes of the Bonapartists, Legitimists and Orleanists were sinking lower and lower. Every one acknowledged the French Republic as an accomplished fact, and yet Gambetta was not content. He is one of those unhappy men too much energy. He must act or people may forget him, or cease to remember that

Gambetta is France. Well, he has acted, and see the result. The Republic is no longer out of danger, and only show its power by making war not upon ecclesiastics whom they do not ever condeof a witty literateur of the time of Louis the XV. that when a certain General took wrongful and forcible possession of his opera box, he revenged himself with the following jeu d'esprit :- "Mershal Saxe took Oudinarde and Marshal Richelieu took Port Mahon, but as for Marshal B--- he was able to take nothing but my box at the opera." The Republican party is in much the same plight as the heroic Marshal B--: they cannot expel the Germans from Alsace, but they can expel the Jesuits from the soil of France. We should style this kind of thing cowardice did we not remember the heroism of their fathers in their generation when they chased the despots of Europe and their trained legions across the frontier in a series of victories beginning at Valmy and Jemappes and ending

at Hohenlinden. But perhaps it is that the Republic cannot bear prosperity. Nations are in many respects like individuals. They are oppressed and they suffer in their time, and oppress and make others suffer in turn when they have the power. It is only in this way we can account for the prosecution of the religious orders, unless, indeed, we realize that it is because they are religious that they are oppressed. The Jesuits have done no wrong; their conduct is open to investigation, and they demand it and appeal to the tribunals of France. It may be true that those of the governing party, but we have yet to learn that this constitutes a crime. Suppose they are Royalists, Orleanists, Legitimists, what then? Are there not Republicans in Austria, in Russia, in all continental nations, and are there not avowed Monarchists in the United States? and still no one believes in prosecuting them. They conform to the existing laws, and that is all that is required of them.

France claims to be a republic on a democratic basis, but nevertheless permits dukes, counts, marquises and viscounts to sit in her legislative chambers, and only reserves her Abandon the Premier if the Irish Land Bill other names supplied we find that of the Ron. inheritance. The Irish people cry out with Republican institutions to their foundations settlement, it will be strange.

France or Republican France be the stronger.

LAST GASP OF THE SICK MAN.

Among other startling events witnessed by

those living in the last quarter of the nine.

teenth century, will in all probability ? the

diamemberment of what was once a mighty empire. Turkey as a distinct nation is about to disappear from the map of Europe, and it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell it no more than it does to foretell that an old man with diseased organs and tottering steps is sinking rapidly into the grave. Turkey is but following the example set it by other great empires. The Assyrian, the Persian, the Greek and the Roman rose and fell; they had their periods of struggle, of victory, of defeat and decay, for it seems that nations. like men, are mortal, and have to submit to the unpitying flat of nature, it being only a question of time how long they shall flourish in honor and splender and how soon they will hasten to ruin and decay. There is no exception to this stern rule; they have all had to succumb in the past, each in turn; and nothing has yet transpired which can furnish the hope that the same will not happen in the future. Turkey's career has, however, been unexceptionally short. After protracted struggle Constantinople fell into their hands A. D. 1453, but not before the last of the Eastern Emperors had died sword in hand in the breach. When the victors had somewhat consolidated their power, they looked abroad for further conquests, and in the sixteenth century became the terror of Europe. Austria being the nearest power, had to wage against them a war for existence, but Austria would inevitably have to succumb had not John Sobieska come to their aid in 1643, and inflicted on the Vizier Mustapha such a tremendous defeat as Europe had not witnessed since Charles Martel saved it from the Saracens in the ninth century, between Tours and Poictiers. After this, the powers of Turkey declined, and the haughty Mussulmans had to act on the defensive against Russia, which in the eighteenth century began to harrass the Empire, stripping it of province after province and securing semi-independence for her kinsmen the Sclaves. Greece freed herself from the grasp of the Mussulman in 1829, and in the last war between the Russians and Turks, Roumelia and Bulgaria cut themselves adrift from their Suzerain. It Turkish empire began which is not yet quite the shooting of Hackett, gave the usual dose completed. England, the beloved ally of Turkey, seized Cyprus, Austria swooped down upon Bosnia and Herzegovins, France and England assumed a protectorate over Egypt, Russia made off with part of Armenia, and England alone obtained a grasp in Asia Minor, which she has not the slightest intention of relaxing until Turkey pay the thousand million dollars owed by her to British subjects, which, as a matter of course, will be never. But that is not all. Mentenegro is now preparing, with the consent of Europe to seize more territory, and Greece is to be satisfied ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN. diplomatists and politicians are beginning to with respectable slices, which, in the elegant slang of Lord Beaconsfield, will give her a of France and be joined to Algiers, while the Turka-phobia speeches, advised that the ungage across the Hellespont, but considering that at the present moment the Southern bank is in virtual possession of Mr. Gladstone's tne British premier to send the unfortunate Sultan to the warm place, without the spont, at once. With the exception of Constantinople itself, and the district around it, the Sultan's rule has ceased, the dismemberment | to give it a trial for a few days, just to exof the empire is almost an accomplished fact. and there is no doubt, that but for the jealousies among the powers regarding the possession of Constantinople, his sublime Highness could not find resting place for the sole of his foot.

A number of influences have hastened the collapse of the Turkish empire, and among them are the propinquity of a strong and aggressive Sclave empire in sympathy with the religion and race of the greater portion days, a longer period, you will remember, than of the Sultan's subjects, and the unprogressive afflatus. On the fifth day I could stand it religion of the ruling classes which encourages | no longer, and took a square meal, by which polygamy and its attendant vices. The Turks themselves are not such a bad lot as their enemies represent them, but they are of a race which is doomed to perish because of lack of a fraud of the first water. sympathy with the forces which govern the civilized world, and will not permit the existance of an element which does not move forthey entertain opinions not in accord with ward, but, on the contrary, shows strong indications of retrogression. >

The great question now to be considered is what power will arise on the ruin of the Turk? Austria, encouraged, for obvious reasons, by Germany, seems inclined to more eastward and become altogether what it is now in part a Sclavonic empire, but England has a the news from Lachine?" hungry eye on Constantinople. If, however, the Sclaves become as powerful and homogeneous as the fates appear intent on making them, and unite for offence and defence, they can scarcely be prevented forming a new European empire with Constantinople as a capital, and in that case, even if hatred for poor ecclesiastics. It is a very | the English did take temporary possession of singular country, we must say, and it will be Stamboul, they would be soon driven from it, have waited patiently up to this, but have also very singular if this action of the extrem- if not by the force of arms, then by the public received no intimation of my appointment. ists does not stir up the national feeling to opinion of Europe. But what about the such a pitch as to make them sorry they had ambitious little kingdom of Greece, which ever adopted the role of persecution for con- has also pretensions to empire? Taking all science sake. Mutterings of discontent are things into consideration, Eastern affairs are as heard already in the provinces which may complicated as they have ever been before, swell to such portentous sound as to shake and if a great war dees not arise over their

which have not yet had time to take root in thing is, however, certain, the reign of the the soil, even if the Communists permitted unspeakable Turk is gone forever, and the them. We shall soon see whether Catholic majestic Ottoman empire is numbered with the entities of the past.

> WHAT earthly object can the Wilness have in multiplying the numbers at the Hackett burial, and why did the orators there indulge in such gasconade, that they would wait the decision of the Privy Council before making any further demonstration. Do they not know the Quebec Legislature has passed an act making Orange processions illegal, and do they not know further that the city or Montreal is in the Province of Quebec? As the leaders are mostly late importations, it is probable they do not, but let them hence-

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A & B. Society, held at St. Ann's Hall, on Sunday, July 11th, 1880, the follow. ing resolutions were unanimously adopted :--

WHEREAS, We have been called upon to accept the resignation of our Reverend Direct and President, Rev. James Brown; therefore Resolved.—That while accepting such resigna-tion, it is with feelings of deep regret that we separate from the Reverend gentleman, who, by his many kind and fatherly instructions during the many years which he occupied the armous and responsible position from which he is now retiring, had greatly endeared himself to us;

Resolved .- That the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the Society are due and hereby lea-dered to the Reverend gentleman for the many favors. so kindly bestowed, and for the eminently efficient and satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of the office en-trusted to him; further

Resolved,—That the best wishes of the Society follow the Reverend gentleman, and that we most carnestly pray that God will abundantly bless him in his new field of labor; further

Resolved,—That a copy of these resolutions he forwarded to the fleverend gentleman, and published in the TRUE WITNESS. M. D. J. KENYON, Secretary.

THE BURIAL OF THOMAS LETT

HACKETT.

Early on Monday morning a few of the Orange leaders and a following of twenty-five or thirty proceeded in twos and threes to the vaults of Mount Royal Cemetery, with the object of finally burying Thomas Lett Hackett, killed during a riot on the 12th of July, 1877. When the coffin was opened in order that the remains might be identified as that of the deceased it was found that the face was so decomposed and discolored as to place it beyond recognition. This, however, did not matter, as the keeper averred it was the same as was placed there on the 16th of July, 1877, and there could be no mistake. There was no clergyman present. The brethren put on their regalia and the coffin with its contents was brought to the grave lowered into it. Brother David Grant and John Hamilton made speeches was then, in fact, the dismemberment of the suitable to the occasion, condemning of civil and religious liberty, and the whole affair was over in a short time. The next proceeding was the laying of a corner stone for the expected cenotaph, after which the brethren departed in twos and threes as they came, taking off their regalia before they le t the cemetery. It was first intended to, so it was said, to have a demonstration, but the Catholic Union advertisement in Saturday's evening papers had a deterring effect. Si-

Letter from Lachine.

scientific frontier. Nay, further, Albania is the celebrated Dr. Tanner of New York, who in rebellion, Tunis is ready to fall to the lot is performing a fast of forty days, and, consequently, forty nights. It is really wonderful, and would be simply astounding, if there ever faithful Arabia is ready for independence. | was not a certain portion of the empire on It was Mr. Gladstone who, in one of his famous | which the sun never sets which has been fasting for a whole year. I sometimes think the sun should be ashamed of himself for speakable Turk should be sent bag and bag- shining over Ireland; better it were for the green isle if it 'twere plunged in Cimmerian darkness during its famine periods, so as the mothers might not witness the pallid faces of their children. God said: Let there be light, and country, it would be almost as charitable in there was light; and God said also, by implication, let there be food, and there was food but the ships carried it over the sea to feed the hoggish Anglo-Saxon. I confess the performance of Dr. Tanner so took hold of my imagination last week that I concluded nerience a new sensation, and began on Monday, after having just given my venerable landlady warning that I would not pay her the week's board. I ate no breakfast that morning, no dinner, no supper, and felt awfully curious going to bed. I dreamed that night that I was in a restaurant with all the delicacies of the season spread before me, but that unfortunately some one har put a huge padlock over my month. I arose next morning in so weak a condition that I could not work, but nevertheless adhered to my resolution and held out four consecutive when I fasted in order to receive the divine I mean that I squared the circle of everything edible in the house and produced a temporary famine. I now am of the opinion that Dr. Tanner is neither more nor less than

As fasting gives a man a keen intellect (I suppose the people of Ireland are engaged writing works on philosophy at present) thought to myself I would make another effort to procure a Government situation, and, with that object in view, hastened to Ottava to interview my friend Sir John. I was just in time, I found the chieftain packing up his trunk for England, and in a great hurry, but when he received my card he ordered my immediate admission.

"Ha! O'Regan" said Sir John, cordially, "how are you getting along old fellow, what's

"Very little except that there is a Liberal re-action owing to the disastrous effects of the National Policy.

"You surprise me, I was under the impression that everything was flourishing in that classic locality, but wait till I return from England, with \$100,000,000 and you will witness good times.

"I hope so, Sir John, but what about the situation you promised me last winter? "My dear fellow, I shall give instructions at once that you be placed first on the list

for an appointment in the customs." "Well, but how many are on the list

already, "Oh not a great number, but three thousand

five hundred, I think. "Many thanks, Sir John, many thanks, but if One | you just place my name on top of the list, if

it be all the same to you, I shall be still more grateful. Life is short, and although the O'Begans, when little accidents, such as hanging for high treason, did not happen them, lived the usual three score and ten years, they did not live forever."

"All right; and now will you take something, here is a drop of good sauterne, or per-haps you prefer vino pasto? No; then

" No thank you I never drink wine." "What, never ! admirable man."

"Well hardly ever; but it you have a glass of good whiskey, I'll take a snifter."
"Sir John, said I," after wiping my mouth with the list of applicants for places in the customs, "Sir John, is it really true you are in love with the queen, and take cccasional trips to England to see her."

Sir John grew deadly pale at these words. "My dear O'Regan, I perceive the eye of genius penetrates the inmost recesses of the human heart; but I know my secret is safe with a man of honor. I do indulge in that hopeless passion, and, whisper it not in Gath, so does Edward Blake. Blake and myself are rivals in that quarter, and both of us would sell Canada, Pacific Railroad and all. to obtain a smile from the object of our affections. I offered to resign the Premiership to Ned if he would surrender his claim, but he absolutely retused."

"But what about Beaconsfield?"

"He is doting; he is only an ugly likeness of your humble servant. Have you any little commission for England?"

Seeing the Premier was pressed for time, I withdrew after emptying the decanter and wishing him bon voyage.

Mr. Editor,-The placing of my name first on the list caused me so much joy and instilled into me such a feeling of loyalty, and my previous fasting conterred on me such intellectual powers, that on my return to Lachine I ground out the following, which I shall call the

BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

Tis a sweet September evening and the sun is In a hundred gorgeous colors the Canadian forests glow;
Streamlets murmur in the valley, songbirds warble in the trees,
And there's glory in the sunset and there's pernume in the breeze.

"Tell us, grandtather," said Charley, as his wooden sword he swung,
"Tell us of some famous battle that you fought when you were young: How that scar came on your forehead, how it is you were not slain.
For the folks asy you did bravely in the fight at Lundy's Lane."

Gayly smiled the tall old farmer, as he stroked the golden head

Of his second youngest grandson; "You're a
tease, my boy," he said;
"Butif Angus Hall cease drumming, and if Will

from nolse refrain. And if Alice sit beside me, I shall ted of Lundy's

Silent all they gathered round him, when the veteran thus began:
"I belonged to the Giengarries, true and leal every man!
We found Drummond at Niagara on the morning of the fight, And we took up our position on his flank that very night.

Ah, I never shall forget it! Twas an evening An, I lever shall lorget it: Twis an evening in July.

Not a ripple stirred the river, not a cloud obscured the sky;

Swillows skimmed along the ridges, cattle browsed upon the plain where in thirty minutes after lay the wounded and the slain.

How the fight commenced I know not, but the sun had just gone down,
When the Yankees charged our centre by command of Gen'ral Brown,
"Steady boys," said our Commander," when you give your fire aim low,"
So we did, with dire disaster to the still advancing foe.

Like the billows of the ocean, they came on with mighty force.

As the rocas receive the billows so we checked, them on their course.

And our shot and shell ploughs through them when defeated they fell back.

Making lanes in their battalions, leaving havee in their track.

Light departed, but the battle surged and thun-dered all the same.

And the muskets sent forth volleys, and the guns beloned sheets of flame,

As the hours wore on the slaughter grew more describe than before. desperate than before.
While the terrors of the combat rose above

On came Scott, who threw his columns against our front and on our flanks.
But ear Drummond, ever wary, met the shock with serried ranks.
On came Brown with levelled bay'nets, through the smoke and through the night;
(We could see the steel line gleaming, like a stream of subtle light).

Niagara's roar.

Scott and Brown and valiant Miller, they were

baffled one by one,
And the bravest fell in hundreds with the chief
who led them on,
Still the odds were telling 'gainst us, (we were
fighting one to three),
Till the cheers of friends advancing gave us
hope of victory.

Now a lull came in the battle and the armies drw their breath.

And the moon from out the clouds came lighting up the field of death.

Oh, my children, you would never, never wish for war again

Had you seen that scene of carmage, heard the cries of wounded men!

They were strewn along the valley, they were

Havoc paused but for a moment; soon the foe men charged again.

Making one last de perate effort, but in vain—
'twas all in vain:

For though numbers sore oppressed us still our
hearts and steel were true.

And we met the shock undaunted by the
Yankees' wild halloo.

And we threw his shattered columns down the

thrice easanguined slope.

"See the moon uprise," said Drummond, "'tis the harbinger of hope."

With our bay'net light we charged them till they broke and fled amain, And they left us in possession of the field at Lundy's Lane.

dent of wer."

"But they say, grandpa, you killed him," little
Alice breathless cried.

"It is getting late, my children; let us home,"
the veteran sighed.

Myles O'Regan.

Clergymen, School Teachers and Religious Houses, during the present vacation, are restock of Pianos and Organs now in the Warerooms of the N. Y. Piano Co., 226 & 228 St. James street, which are sold to clergymen, religious institutions at exceedingly lew prices. George Woods' beautiful Vesper and school Organs, at \$75 to \$125. Fine, rose-N. Y. Weber Piano is sold by this house to week in January next, the proceeds whereof public institutions at wholesale prices. 48.3 | we understand he proposes to devote to the Cunningham, (St Andrew's Society), Mis and | be made Trustees.—N. Y. Star.

in the street

Correspondence.

THE HON. JOHN O'CONNOR'S LETTER. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

I was amazed to read in last issue of your journal reflections on the communication of the Honorable John O'Connor touching relations between Church and State, religion and politics. Had you confined your criticism as to whether his remarks were opportune as at least regards his party, or to whether the Land League movement was a purely political question, I would have understood the mean. ing of your, as I conceive them, un-Catholic strictures.

I have read the communication, and must say that the principles therein announced agree with those that have been taught me as held by the Church. I think that Catholics should at no time shrink from asserting the doctrines of the Church, and especially during these days when the practical supersedes, and is asserted at their sacrifice.

I have been taught to hold as the Hon. John O'Connor, "that politics and religion sre not separate and distinct from, and repugnant to each other; that the Syllabus condemns the preposition that politics are tiful trip. independent of religion; that the doctrine of the Church is, that they are intimately connected, that they cannot be severed without error, and that any attempt to sever them would be mischiveous."

Politics, in its accepted and practical definition, involves legislation on morality and the natural law. The government limits its meaning to social economy and purely material progress. Therefore, to make political they asked for from the Railway Committee, independent of religion, is to declare that the moral and the natural law are not under the control of the Church. By holding that the State is independent of the Church, or politics of religion, is to maintain that God has not left to His Church the authority for declaring the natural or moral law as well as the revealed and the supernatural; or that her authority is only for individuals and not for nations, and that not withstanding His command, "Go ye and teach all nations." To disarm the doctrine of a divinely established medium, which is the Church, and to claim direct responsibility to God are the principles by which is asserted the absolute divorce between politics and religion; but are these not un-Catholic principles which strike at the root of several dogmas of the Church.

Every question affecting right and wrong, good and evil, is a moral question, and pertains to the natural law. If, then, poli-tics is to be independent of the Church, will it not logically follow that the Church is restricted to the order of grace and even Captain Blanchard, Commander of the the supernatural? This cannot be done with- "Three Rivers" is prepared to admit, and it is out supposing the Pelagian heresy, that a needless to say that gentleman has had vast man's destiny is fulfilled by keeping the experience on the St. Lawrence. The excurnatural law; o: the Calvanistic assertion, that sion to Berthier last year was the affair of natural morality counts for nothing It is in the season, and a good many innocent folks virtue of such a belief that they divorce thought just then that it could not be surmorality from religion; but I have yet to passed, and shook their heads in doubt when learn that it is the doctrine of those, who Mr. Wilson, the president, promised them believe in the unlimited power of the keys that the excursion of 1880 would put it comwhich were given by Him who said, "What- pletely in the shade. Nevertheless, they soever you shall bind upon earth shall be must have confidence in his word, for not bound in heaven." "All power is given to me only did the same parties, with few in heaven and on earth." I never thought exceptions, take part in the trip to the power conceded to the keys was so limited Sorel on Thursday last, but they brought and restricted. To say that politics is along with them their sisters, their supreme in its own sphere, (in the sense of cousins and their aunts in such numbers the Archbishop's pastoral) that is, in questions that there could have been no less purely relating to rainoads, canals and than three hundred and fifty ladies and material progress, is to make an impracticable gentlemen on board when the boat steamed distinction. For there is no government down the river, at two o'clock p. m., the time that would be restricted by that definition, appointed. When the cynical pleasurenor indeed would they look upon it as a definition at all.

If this were the definition of politics, a

a given question be fully political or one of the dance to the sound of inspiring music. affecting the natural law, even the natural | The day was splendid, and everyone was so law itself may be in its application debatable. When this occurs, the people as well as the must have been disgusted. Before the boat clergy (for instance, the Land League Movement) are free to embrace that opinion which delivered in whispers from one group to harmonizes best with their reason. But this will not exclude the right of interference, or make politics independent?

Since, then, it is the doctrine of the Church that she has a right to interfere in politics, there must be a consequent obligation upon nations, as well as individuals, to hearken to her voice. This is dependence and, independence, connection and not separation. How could the condemnation of the following propositions of the Syllabus be defended if the principle was conceded: "The Church has along to sharpen the edge of their wit and no power of employing force, nor has she any laugh at the whole world and one another. no power of employing force, nor has she any temporal power, direct or indirect." Church's sacred ministers and the Roman Pontiff should be entirely excluded from all charge and dominion of temporal things."

Concede the independence of politics and how would you defend the active part the church took in politics in the past? Did her the Church never exceeded her powers nor ursurped the rights of pinces. To concede retiring," when they returned for dinner; and the independence of the State, is to ignore the a good dinner it was, comprising all the deliliberalism our best arm of defence and to the recurs trip, after a good dinner had deny revelation and re-establish pagan ethics. been disposed of, singing, dancing, laughing, Yours, CATHOLIC.

bleeding everywhere.
While the dylog orled for water in the depth of their despair.

"Here am 11" mocked near Niagara, with its deep, tremendous roar—evermore."

When Blind Michel, the Indian Chief injured in a drunken row at Desert Village, dies, it is feared the Indians will wreak vengence on the river-drivers who still remain geance on the river-drivers who still remain in the village.

The Perth Courier of July 9th says: -As an indication that our good old town of Perthupon-Tay is still holding its own, notwithstanding the general depression in trade and manufactures, and the absence of those countless blessings the N. P. was to Lave brought us, but which have not yet manlfested themselves in tangible form hereabout, we note with pleasure the much needed improvements which the Rev. J. S O'Connor, parish priest, generously seconded by his ap-"But the sear, grandpa," said Charley; "tell us how you got the sear."

From a flashing Yankee sabre—a mere accident of war."

dent of war." short term of thirteen months, that he has been stationed in Perth, and which have cost we are informed, the snug amount of nearly twenty one hundred dollars. We certainly think that Father O'Connor has every reason to feel satisfied with the result, so far, of his praiseworthy efforts to ameliorate the social status of his present charge, and that we are spectfully invited to examine the extensive justified in arriving at this conclusion in the promises, we point to the significant fact which has lately come to our knowledge upon the best authority, namely, that the rev. gentleman has already set the ball moving again among the ladies of his congregation here, with the view of getting up wood Pianos at \$200 to \$300. The celebrated a grand bazaar, to be holden during the third

erection of a spire and pinnacles upon the Miss Charleton, Mr M Cloran, the Misses tower and minarets of St John's Church. We can only say that we sincerely wish his Reverence the fullest measure of success in his laudable undertaking.

CITY NEWS.

THE St. Patrick's Society will hold their annual pic-nic on next Saturday at the Isle de Gros Bois. A grand success is anticipated.

THE Shamrocks and a Brooklyn team of Lacrosse men played a match last Saturday on the Shamrock grounds, in which the former were victors.

The pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics to St Anne de Beaupre will take place on the 31st of July under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society. The Committee of Management are leaving nothing undone to make it a success. They are endeavoring to have a first-class programme of sacred melody; also to procure the best band music in the city. All those who can go should not fail to pay a visit to the famous and holy shrine of the good St. Anne, and in the meantime enjoy the pleasures of a cheap and beau-

The St. Lawrence River tunnel projectors have written to Mr. Nelson, M. P.P., requesting him to read a letter from them in the House saying that they will not now go on with their scheme, and do not require a charter. The reason for this sudden resolve is said to be that the South Shore Railway and Tunnel Company have got practically all as the granting of the charter has been left with the Lieut-Governor in Council, which means Mr. Chapleau nominally, and Mr. Senecal really. Mr. Senecal being a promoter of the South Shore Railway and Tunnel Company would not, my informant stated, be very severe on himself and his scheme. Advices from Quebec are to the contrary, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company believe the Bill to be practically killed. The St. Lawrence River Tunnel Company projectors assert firmly that the South Shore people got all they wanted.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIA-

ANNUAL EXCURSION TO SOBEL -- A SPLENDID BOAT AND A GOODLY COMPANY-WHAT REAL EN-JOYMENT MEANS AND WHAT GOOD MAN-AGEMENT CAN DO.

That the St. Patrick's National Association is hard to beat in the way of excursions, secker, if there be such a wretch in existence, got out in midstream and cast his critical eye around him to find fault, he was at a loss, definition which does not involve the for everything was regular to perfection, not natural law, the writer would subscribe to withstanding the crowd on board, which We could see (so close they pressed us) their fierce ayes and faces pale;
We could hear their angry voices, when they found their efforts fail;
When they only instituted our gunners, other heroes took their place;
Breast to breast we fought each other, like the men of kindred race.

the independence of politics in its own sphere.
I do not hold that an individual priest or bishop is infallible, but one thing I do know is, that the laity are safer under their guidance than political demagogues, weather-cock politicians and office hunters. There may be a dispute between the clergy, as to whether conversational knots, or threading the mazes of the dance to the sound of inspiring music. seemed no crowd at all scattered as it was agreeable that our imaginary cynical frieud reached Sorel it was the general opinion, another, that there had never before been such an excursion, that it deserved to live in history, and that they hoped the boat would not be in such an awtul hurry. Any one who loved dancing on board was fully satisfied, while as for those who preferred "a jeu d'esprit," an atrocious pun, or a "sparkling bon mot," they were in their element, for collected forward were a good many choice spirits of the bar and professions generally, who came A fine cool breeze was blowing, but even if it were not the excursionists could keep cool, as the muslin that whirled about in the dance collected the precious zephyrs in their ample folds and distributed them around as the flowers distribute the dew when the sun dries up the moisture in their neighborhood. At six authority and claims go to prove that she o'clock the handsome town of Sorel was overstepped her boundaries? No; for the reached, and the great majority of the excur-XXIII. proposition of the Syllabus says that sionists went ashore and wandered through the streets until the bell "toll'd the hour of retiring," when they returned for dinner; and received doctrine of the Church, to give to cacies of the season and plenty of them. On chatting, promenading and soft nonsense were indulged in as before, and all went merry as the marriage bell the soft .. onsense aforesaid is often the means of making ring out in joyous strains. As the shades of evening closed around the "Three Bivers," the scene became more animated and the dancing carried on, if possible, with more vigor, and as the vessel moored alongside the wharf at about halfpast eleven o'clock it was almost with the regret of the passengers, especially the ladies, who exacted a half promise from Mr. Wilson that there would be another excursion ere the season closed. President Lincoln said it was just as difficult to run a good excursion as the machinery of the government; and he was right, for there are very few good excursions, while there are any amount of bad governments. It required no small amount of administrative ability to carry out such a successful trip as that of the 8th of July, and credit must be given, therefore, to Messrs J J Milloy, E P Ronayne, Bernard Tansey, J Mc-Elroy, and the Mesers John and D McEntyre

(Jr), who composed the Executive Committee, not forgetting the worthy President, Mr Wm Wilson, and, last of all, Captain Blanchard. The following ladies and gentlemen were among the excursionists:--J J Arnton, (Auctioneer).

Burke and Mrs Burke, D Barry (Advocate) and Mrs Barry, Mr and Mrs F J Brennan, Mr H J Beamer, (contractor), Miss Bell, Mr E Brankin, the Misses Buchanan, Professor Bond and Mrs Bond. Mrs Cassidy, Mr C H Crossen, Mr Coulson, (Gazette), Mr James Carroll, Mr P J Coyle and

Crompton.

Miss Darragh, the Misses Donovan, Mrs Delaney and Miss Delaney, Mrs Drum and family, L O David, President of St. Jean Baptiste Society.

Mr. Elliott and family, Mr and Mrs B Emer-

son, Miss Egan and Master Egan. W O Farmer and Mrs Farmer, Mr T

Fogarty. Mrs Guerin, Dr Guerin, Mr M Guerin, Miss Guerin, Mr F Gormely, Mrs Gaffeney, N Y. Miss Hagerty, Mr John J Hayes, Miss Hol-land, Mr F J Halpin, Miss Harrington.

Miss Jackson, Mr Jarvis (Rerald.) Mrs D Kearns and family, Mr Kearney. Father Lonergan, St. Bridgets; Mrs Lussier,

Mr J J Milloy and Mrs Milloy, Miss Annie Muldoon, Mr Hugh Milloy, Mr P N Muldoon, Mr M C Mullarky and friends from New York, the Misses Maher, Mr Thomas B Murphy, Mr A Nutter, Mr W Mullen, Mr and Mrs B

Magnire. M: John McEntyre and family, D McEntyre, P McEntyre, Mrs McEvenue, Miss McEvenue, Mr F B McNamee, Mr J T McNamee, Mr and Mrs John McElroy, Mr W McGrail, Miss McLaughlin.

Mr James O'Neill, Mr T C O'Brien, Mr Edward O'Brien, Messrs Denis O'Brien, William O'Brien, the Misses O'Brien, Father O'Callaghan, Boston; Mr P O'Donoghue, Miss Mary O'Brien

Mr M J F Quinn. Mr Thos Patton and Mrs Patton, Mr T Patton Jr, Miss Patton, Miss M Patton, Mr

James Pierce.
Mr John Ratter and family, Mr E F Ronyane, the Misses Ronayne, Mr Rawlings (President St George's Society), Mr A Stewart Mr and Mrs Thomas Reynolds.

Dr Seymour and Mrs Seymour, Mr John Sullivan, (contractor,) Mr Edward Shanly and Mrs Shauly, Father Sheehy of Brooklyn, Mr J Scullion and Miss Scullion, Mr Robert Stewart, Aiss St Julien, Quebec; Mr Spiers, Mr T Simpson.

Mr and Mrs Bernard Tansey, and Miss Tansey, Mr D Tansey and family, Mr TP Tansey, Mr P Tansey and family, Mr and Mrs Thomas Tribey, Miss Tribey, Mr Tighe, candidate.

Salem, Mass. Mr and Mrs J P Whelan, Mr William Wilson and the Misses Wilson, Mr White (Gazette), WS Walker, (Treasurer St. George's Society.) Mr and Mrs P C Warren, and many others whose names our reporter could not

glean. It may be stated in conclusion, that the association regretted not meeting their old friend, Mr. McCarthy, and his yacht, according to time-honored custom, owing to his absence at Murray Bay, but in his stead they were entertained in a princely style by Mr. James Morgan.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, WIL-

The c'osing exercises of the Session took place on the 21st and 24th uit., and afforded the utmos' pleasure to all those who were privileged to attend them. The Convent, I may remark, is situated in the charming village of Williamstown, Ont., on the banks of the litver aux Ralsins, six miles from Lancaster station, G. T. R. The locality has been long settled and presents a picture of quiet rural loveliness eminently suited to furnish the locale for such an institution as Notre Dame Convent, ipasmuch as the pure country air ensures the health of the pupils, which is very forcibly shown by the fact that during the last session not one single care of sickness has been known among the large number of young ladies in the Convent, and the absence of bustle and excitement, so inseparable from our larger towns and cities, does not permit of the distraction of the rupils' attention from the various branches of study which are attended to here. The capacious and elegantly furnished building affords ample room for a large number of boarders, indeed, it is a fact, that the Convent at Williamstown is one of the very very largest boarding schools in Untario. Last session there were 5i bonnaers, in addition to a number of day scho ars residing in the vicinity, and many came from great distances, some from undreds of mines away from the quiet village of williamstown, and it forms a marked tribute to the excelence of the teaching of the convent to find that a large proportion of the students are Procestants.

The examination took place on the 21st uit., when the pupils were, in the presence of a num-LIAMSTOWN, ONT.

village of willamstown, and it forms a marked tribute to the executore of the teaching of the Convent to flud that a large proportion of the students are Propostatals.

The examination took place on the 21st ult., when the pupils were, in the presence of a number of the ceregy and leading citizens and laties of the neighborhood, put to a severe test. By their prompt answering and intelligent appreciation of the varies questions, it was evident that carnest and arduous had been the work of the session, and the upils may well be warraly congratulated on passing through the ordead of the examination in a manner which reflected equal credit on themselves and their teachers, who merit the utmost praise for their ability and success. On the evoning or the 21th ult, the annual concert took place. Crowds from different parts attended, and a brilliant assembly gathered together to enjoy the rich treat prepared for them, the recollection of former similar performances having inspired all with a keen desire once more to be present at such a musical and intellectual treat as the annual concert at the Convent affords. The ample in the occasion, was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among those present I noticed the Rev. Messrs. Guthrie, of Williamstown; Mury, or Cornwall; Musterson, of St. Raphael's; McDonnell, of Alexandria; Graham, of Lochict; also Rev. Mr. McGillivray and lady, of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown, and a number of cading ladies and gentlemen from Cornwall; besides many other prominent members of society from the various sections of the county.

The musical portion of the programme, which consisted of selectiors from the works of the great delight of the programme. The well known comedies of "Country Cousins" and "The Red Chignon" were played in a neat, pieasing and effectual manner, the fair artistes acquitting themselves of their respective roles to the great delight of the audience, who often and heartily manifested their applause.

I understand that during the present vacation the good Sisters of Notre

Glengarry, July 10th, 1880.

THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

NO SIGNS OF AGREEMENT BRIWERN THE CONTRS TANTS.

The committee from the Convention of the Irish Race, held in Philadelphia, consisting of Messrs. O'Donovan Rossa, Crowe and Bren nan, who came here to ascertain the condition of the Skirmishing Fund, have gone away without accomplishing their object. The Trustees refused to give the committee any information whatever, as to the state of the fund, and supplemented their refusal by issuing an address in which they raked the Philadelphia Convention fore and aft, and hinted that it was made up of men whose devotion to the Irish cause was strongly suspected. Gen. Bourke stated yesterday that the Trustees were fully determined to call for the appointment of a committee by a majority of the subscribers to the fund, who shall take full charge of the books and the money, and Mr George Bury and Mrs Bury, Sergeant

He said that at the conference between the Trustees and the committee O'Donovan Rossa proposed that Messrs. Crowe and Brennan should be added to the Board of Trustees, but while they were no doubt good, honest men, it would not do to make them Trustees, for Mrs Coyle, Joseph Mr Cloran, Mr Henry Coran, Miss Cloran, J J Curran, (Q C), Mr D every every other convention or body of subscribers could meet and in a similar manner in Ireland.

then the Trustees will resign.

PERSONAL.

-Tom Thumb is growing very corpulent -" Bishop" MacNamara has taken to himseli a wife.

-Mr. Justice Magnire, of Quebec, died on Wednesday last.

-Bennett save he prefers hanging to imprisonment for life.

-General Sherman obtained an enthusias

tic reception at Winnipeg. -Garibaldi growls at the idea of France

gaining a footbold in Tunis. -Nicholas Flood Davin is Secretary of the Pacific railroad commission.

-The Hon. John Beverly Robinson has been sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario -Mr. Cavendish, brother of the Duke of Portland, is to Marry Miss Livingston of New

-Prince Bismarck wishes his father had carried out his original idea of making him a parson.

-Among the ancestors of M. Challemel Lecour were two fradulent bankers and a forger.

-Rev. Father Foure and his companions, harged with incendiary at Hull have been liberated.

-Jules Ferry, the priest hater, is the descendant of a man who 120 years ago founded

several religious houses. -Mr. John Staff, M.P. for Manchester,

received 94,018 votes, the largest number given to any single candidate in England. -Alexander Dumas' son was a man of Herculcan strength, but he was ugly, while Dumas ill, is a model of manly strength and

beauty. -Mr. Denis O'Brien, of Montreal, has been awarded the contract for constructing new locks at Lachine and also for building a road bridge over the canal.

-General Hancock is about to resign his command in the army, as he thinks it wrong a man holding a high military command should keep his position while a Presidential

-Judge Rainville, in the Superior Court on the 8th of the month, gave judgment in the Heckler & McNamee case against the defendant. Mr. McNamee will therefore have to pay \$200 and costs.

-Miss Howard, an English lady, has been appointed physician to the German Countess Li, a lady famous for her fondness of animals. When asked if she did not keep 100 cats she replied. "Alas! I have now but 70."

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-Provisions are scarce in Cabul.

- Ontario is exporting poplar wood. -Pierce Egan, the novelist, is dead.

-French crops reports are satisfactory.

-Yellow fever is very prevalent in Havana. -The Basutos decline to give up their

-St. Paul, Minn., has a population of 46,619. -All Greek officers in Russia have been

recalled. -Ex-Empress Eugenie is on her way to England.

—An active export trade in hay has begun at Montreal. - The reported discovery of Silver at Hull

is unfounded. -A Paris despatch announces the death of

Dr. Paul Broca. - A number of Jesuits from France have

errived at Quebec. - Kearney doesn't make his appearance

at the Sand Lots now. - Grant is once more named as President of the Panama Canal.

-War between Turkey and Greece is sidered to be inevitable.

-The Russian harvest is expected to be much below the average.

- The hall of the Y. M. C. A., London, Ont, is to be sold for debt.

- The Twelfth was celebrated in a lively manner at Belfast yesterday. -Seventy-six children fell victims to the

heat in New York on Sunday. -Lieut. Bulley, of the 97th regiment, was

drowned at Halifax on Monday. - Roumelia comprises ancient Thrace,

Thessaly and part of Greece proper. -The Montenegrin charge d'affaires has

-The revenue of the Q. M. O. & O. R for the past three months was \$43,000.

een withdrawn from Constantinople.

-Extensive preparations are being made

in Paris for the celebration of the 14th. - Rumors of the Czar's early abdication

and retirement to Florence are revived. -Lord Roseberry is to succeed the Marquis

of Landsdowne in the English Cabinet. -The French Official Journal of Saturday contained the President's amnesty decree.

-The British are demolishing the forts round Cabul preparatory to withdrawing. -The propellor City of St. Catherines was

sunk by collision in Lake Huron on the 12th. -Father Whelan will shortly resign the Chairmanship of the Ottawa Separate School

-A section of the new Anglo-American cable was despatched on Saturday from Greenwich.

-The St. Lawrence ship channel is to be improved so as to admit vessels drawing twenty-five feet.

-This is the sixteenth day of Dr. Tanner's fast. He feels pretty lively, but so me doctors say he will die. - Mr. Gladstone went to Winsdor yester-

day, it is supposed in connection with recent Cabinet defections. -A member of the Austrian Upper House and a deputy have both been sentenced to im-

prisonment for duelling. -Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has fallen out with the Oriental Becretary of Legation.

-On Sunday meetings were held in the west of Ireland to sanction the land agitation in its more advanced character. -The first Spanish vessel that has been

here for the past ten years is in port, the Valetta, Capt. Jose Marid de Garcia. -The Imperial House of Commons yesterday rejected the proposed loan of £30,000 for

the purpose of developing Irish fisheries. -The Minister of Agriculture will accompany Sir John and Sir Charles to England, to help work up another Pacific Railway job.

-Mr. O'Connor Power has started a movement with the object of obtaining full and unconditional amnesty for all Irish political

-The British Cabinet held a Cabinet meeting yesterday. Opposition is expected to the Bill for compensation for disturbance

ROUND THE WORLD.

-Jerusalem is becoming a place of

-The ex-Empress Eugenie has low

the Cape for England. -Chicago is happy. Its population. is 2,910 over half a million.

expulsion of the French Jesuits.

-Colonel Espes charged the rabble 🖦 Havre for jeering at the departing Jesuita

-110 magistrates have resigned sooner than execute the decrees against the Jesuite.

bacarat, at one sitting lately in San Donato.

-There is great political dissaffection in the Maritime Provinces. Secession is talked

movement against a monument to the Paper Imperial.

-Only six 1.812 veterans sat down to dinner in N. Y. on Monday. Thurlow Weed

Parliament will not be prorogued till the middle September.

-Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles.

-The recall of Sir Bartle Frere from

-It is estimated that over \$10.000 purity year are expended in private horneulture of Great Britain and Ireland.

-On the 10th of last month there wor ice a quarter of an inch thick to Yorkshites (England) and snow in North Scotland.

-Although paper collars have to a great extent gone out of use within the last seg years, 20 00,600 of them are now manufactured: annualty.

-A French traveller, who has pust completed a trip around the world, says that the Americans are the most serious people in ea

night excursion up Mount Vesuvius by the new railway, to witness the volcano illumined by electric light. -The largest number of votes police by any candidate in the last English election was polled by Mr. John Slagg, M. P. for Man-chesler-23,918.

wear light colors. -A Detroit boy found a realross

-A tramp in West Virginia stoly z ride on a train by entering the refrigerator car, where he was shortly afterward locked up and nearly frozen to death.

-New Orleans hotels, according to

business are illustrated by the fact that Miss. Neilson, after a season of great success in the East, has been playing to almost empty hower in San Francisco.

least so they hope. -The dealers in Italy say that the

-Among the ancestors of M. Chair

-The records of Dublin show and the erimes in that city are ten times as many asthose of Helfast and Cork combine t. The last statistics proved that there were less than 7.700 indictable offences committed in all Ireland, and of that number more than 3,500 were set, down to the account of Dublin.

unpleasant rumor that the new French Ambassador, M. Challemel Lacour, is a practical professor of principles of domestic life which and little ravor in England, and thinks that it will be a great pity if society has to avoid the French Embassy.

-The French Republic is at present engaged in rendering pecuniary assistance to the British colonies and dependencies. The loan to Quebec has scarcely been concluded, when we hear of an Indian loan to the amount of sixty-twe million france, having been taked: up in Paris, in the Provinces, and yet the French do claim to be descended from the Israelites.

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BAD BREATH OFTEN PROCEEDS from Worms which infest the human system. There is no need to send for the physician, or use orris root, or other pungent substances, but buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet bresth.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS. Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the lungs.

dittin .

-100,000 persons were on Doney

-It is said Bismarck is angry at the

-Prince Demidoff lost \$1 600,000 at

-Not a single death took place in S. Petersburg between the 3th and 15 h of May.

-Sir Wilfred Lawson is heading when

-The Daily News says the Brillian.

Tupper, have left for England, where they well temain six weeks.

the Cape is now almost certain, since the failure of the Confederation scheme.

-Sparks from an untiled respong machine set thre to a great field of wheat is Himois, and all the grain was destroyed

-The Queen of Italy lately made &

-The Empress Augusta of Gormany has a mania for wearing black silk dressed holding that no lady beyond middle agestionic

signal torpedo, and, placing it on his knee, be hammered it with a brick until it exploded, blowlog away his leg.

the Pleagune, have special tables for goesic who prefer to eat with their knives, and who are known as professional sword swallowers -The uncertainties of the theatries.

—An immense potato crop is ox-pected in Ireland. This makes the landlords glad, as the people will live on the miscrable root and surrender them everything besides. At

competition of American cereals is crushing to their own producers, American grain being better than their best, cheaper, and unfrented in respect of supply, —e I trust no appeal will have to be made to you at home as in the case of Ireland," writes a correspondent from New Zealand to London. New Zealand to debt—signoses frightfully on a population of some set, one people

lemel-Lecour the French Ambassador to Everland, were two frandulent bankrupts and a forger. He has had, on that account no little trouble in obtaining recognition of his falcate and public services.

- Vanity Fair (London) hears a very

-During the debates on the Reform bill in 1859 Mr. Gladstone pointed to six mem who, all entering Parliament young, succeeded in becoming leaders of the House. Mr. Pelhament entered at 22, Lord Chatham at 20, Mr. Fox at 20, Mr. Pitt at 21, Mr. Canning at 22, and the first Sir R. Peel at 21.

BOOK NOTICES. MISTER HORN AND HIS FRIENDS; or, Groves and Giving. By Mark Guy Pearse, audior of "Daniel Quorm." etc. This Book is fixely 'llustrated. The aim of the author is to teach and enforce the lesson of systematic giving. The siyle is very attractive. It is a book well outled to do much good. This book is No. 22 of I. K. Funk & Co.'s Brandard Series. Price, is cents.

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MEASURING THE BABY.

- We measured the riotous baby
- We measured the rictors baby
 Against the cottage wall—
 Ally grew at the threshold.
 And the boy was just as tail!
 A royal !!,er !!!y
 With spots of purple and gold,
 And a cup like a jewelled chalice,
 The fragrant dew to hold. Without the bluebirds whistled
- Without the bluebirds whistled High up in the old roof trees, And to and fro at the window The red rose rocked her bees; And the wee pink fists of the baby Were never a moment still!
 Scatching at shine and shadow That danced on the lattice sill.
- His eyes were wide as blue-bells—
 His mouth like a flower unblown—
 Two little bare feet, like funny white mice,
 leeped out from his snow; gown;
 And we thought, with a thrill of rapture
 That yet had a touch of pain,
 When June rolls round with her roses,
 We'll measure the boy again.
- Ah me! In a darkened chamber,
 With the sunshine shut away,
 Through tears that fell like bitter rain,
 We measured the boy to-day!
 And the little bare feet that were dimpled,
 And sweet as a budding rose.
 Lay side by side together
 In the hush of a long repose.
- Up from the dainty pillow,
 White as the risen dawn,
 The fair little face tay smiling.
 With the light of Heaven thercon—
 And the dear little hands, like rose leaves
 Dropped from a rose, lay still,
 Never to snatch at the suchine
 That crept to the shrouded sill.
- We measured the sleeping baby
- We measured the steeping pady
 With ribbons as white as snow,
 For the shining rosewood casket
 That waited him below;
 And out of the darkened chamber
 We went with a childless moan—
 Fothe height of the sinless angels
 for little one bed grown Our little one had grown.

IRISH NEWS.

The trial of John Carroll, for firing at a man whom he had mistaken for a Fenian informer in Dublin, terminated on Saturday, June 19th, in the prisoner's acquittal and dis-

It is stated that, as a matter of fact, the Karl of Kenmare on taking office invited the Queen to the Lakes of Killarney, but that her Majesty declined the invitation. It is manent disfigurement.

added that there is a probability of the Prince Pity it did not come of Wales visiting the country at no distant

There is considerable excitement in North Kerry on the subject of the land agitation. Three or four farms have been rendered tenantless recently, and the peasantry are exhibiting a strong determination to oppose their occupancy by fresh tenants. A special force of Constabulary is located in the excited district.

A Government inquiry has taken place at Loughrea, respecting the necessity of relief works. The Local Government Board Inspecfor stated at a special meeting that the Government were informed by the officials in Loughrea that the town was free from distress. The Bishop of the diocese denied the truth of the statement. A large crowd of excited people surrounded the houses of Relieving Officers, threatening to murder them, but means to protect the officials were adopted.

The Dublin O'Connell Monument Committee have held another meeting. The casting of the statue is progressing, and the entire monument will be erected before Easter, 1881, as was promised. The new and beautiful bridge (hitherto Carlisle Bridge, but to be henceforth O'Connell Bridge) has been almost all opened, and is much admired. It is a splendid structure, and reflects much credit on the contractor, Mr. Doherty, a patriotic Irish Catholic. The formal opening of the whole bridge is soon to take place.

Mr. Gabbett, M. P., has written to the Butt Election Committee, in reply to their recent communication to him regarding his speech at the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party in Dublin. He denies that he imputed to Mr. Parnell a desire to separate the priests from the people, and asserts that the Committee mistake his meaning if they think his preference for Mr. Shaw as leader of the Party will prevent him from giving as much support to Mr. Parnell as he conscientiously can. The Committee made known on yesterday the result of a meeting they had on Wednesday in reference to the communication.

At Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland, on 19th June, a serious encounter between the militia and police took place. The disturbance arose out of the attempt of his comrades to rescue a militiaman named Mulvey, who had thrown a stone through the window of the carriage in which a prisoner named Acheson, who is accused of having caused the death of a man named Meehan, was being conveyed from the court-house to the gaol. Several persons were severely wounded, and the riot was so great that it became eventually necessary to deliver the prisoner Mulvey up to the militla authorities.

Famine-fever has at last made its appearance in the West. From at least three different districts in that part of the country the alarming intelligence comes this week that a considerable number of families are stricken with that disease. This event had long been foreseen and predicted, but we need not add that the warning was neglected by those to whom it was addressed. It now seems pretty clear that the fever area will soon be considerably extended-unless the Government at last intervenes to save the lives of the people. The reports that thousands of persons are slowly starving are becoming more numerous than ever, as might be expected from the decrease in the assistance afforded by the charitable committees in Dublin, while the absence of remunerative employment is still more glaring. And yet over £200,000 are said to have been lent out to the landlords by the Board of Works. and the Government desires to add to the sum which that institution is empowered to hand over for relief purposes to those enemies of the Irish people.

The Earl of Kilmorey, Francis Jack Needham, died on Sunday, 20th June, at his residence, Gordon House, Isleworth, in the 94th year of his age. His lordship, who was an Irish peer and did not sit in the House of Lords, was the oldest peer in the kingdom, but retained all his faculties to the last, and took an active interest in the management of his affairs. Born on December 12th 1787, he was the son of Francis, the first Earl, who was a general in the army and colonel of the 86th Foot by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Acton, Middlesex. He succeeded to the title on the daughter of Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Acton, Middlesex. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, which took place November, 21st, 1832. The heir to the title is the venerable Earl's grandson, Francis Charles Viscount Newry and Morne, who is in his 37th year, and sat as M. P. for Newry from 1871 to 1874, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. The late Earl was remarkably accentric in many things. For a number of years be has had a mausoleum in his grounds at Islewouth, containing the body of a decreased hind, and here also was a landsome of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our solders well fortified with pure blood and a pro-

plate, with a blank for the date of death. The Mansoleum was originally erected at Brompton Cemetery, but his lordship had it removed at a cost of £100 to his seat at Woburn Park, Chertsey, and when this place was sold it was again removed to Isleworth at a further cost of £400. It will be remembered that some months ago his lordship gave all his Irish tenants notice to quit, intending to re-let the land to the highest bidder, but before the notice expired he was induced to withdraw them.

SCOTCH NEWS.

It is authoritatively announced that the expenses in connection with Mr. Gladstone's election as member for the county of Mid-Lothian were entirely met by subscriptions received from Liberals throughout the

The Edinburgh Rifle Meeting concluded on the 19th of June. The first inter-University. Match between teams of ten men each from Edinburgh and Glasgow took place, the first honour of winning falling to Edinburgh University. St. Andrews and Aberdeen Universities were unrepresented. In the Association Prizes George Sutherland. last year's winner of the Caledonian Shield, was first, and he obtained in addition the bronze medal of the A.R.A. for Mid-Lothian. The Ladies' Cup was gained by Sergeant Smellie, 15th Edinburgh. The prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Major-General Hope, in the Music Hall, on Saturday evening.

An action was raised some time ago in the Paisley Sheriff Court by a boy named Thomas Dickson, with the consent and advice of his father, James Dickson, mason, 47 Broomlands street, against Archibald Neil, bottler, Newton street, Paisley, for £300 in name of damages sustained by pursuer being bitten by detendant's dog. Sheriff Cowan has just issued an interlocutor, in which he assesses and awards damages to the extent of £25, finding pursuer also entitled to expenses, which are stated to be very heavy. It seems that the boy was playing and throwing up his cap when the dog bit him on the cheek so severely as to cause serious injury and per-

Pity it did not come sooner! Among the assets of the Glasgow Bank was a gold reef in the Indian mines. It now appears that this asset has turned out very valuable. According to rumour it may prove sufficiently valuable to return half of the bank's debts. the payment of which caused the ruin of so many persons. Those shareholders of the bank, however—and they formed the larger portion—who failed or compounded with the liquidators will reap no benefit from this un- hold mechanically, and not in any vital relaexpected stroke of good luck. The whole advantage of it will go to the very small number who have been rich enough to meet all the claims made upon them, and thereby retain their position on the roll of shareholders.

The North British Railway Company's plans for restoring the Tay Bridge are now published. The main features of the new structure will be two. The old long girders, which were thirteen in number, are to be replaced by twenty-six small girders, and they are to be thirty-one feet lower than they were in the old bridge. This new plan will give abundant securities for stability, but it will, of course, necessitate a lowering of the girders already standing, and it is on this ground that the plan is expected to be opposed. The people interested in the fifteen or twenty smacks that find their way up the river to the neighborhood of Perth in the course of a year will in the name of "the navigation of the Tay," probably take considerable exception to the new plans.

regarding the 1 Greenock ship John Kerr has been issued finding that the ship was lost after passing in lat. 12 N. long 25 W. (where she was spoken by the homeward-bound steamer Galileo), on the voyage from Middlesbrough to Calcutta. The John Kerr was built of iron at Port-Glasgow in 1873 by Messrs John Reid & Co., and was owned and managed by Mr. Abram Lyle, merchant and shipowner, Greenock. Her last cargo, loaded at Middlesbrough, was a mixed one, consisting of iron, coal, and coke. She had a freeboard in salt water of 5 ft. 10in., and was well ventilated. Her draught was 20ft. 9in. aft and 20ft. 7in. forward, and she had a crew of 36 handsall told, and was commanded by Capt. Wm. Scobbie. She appeared to be in every respect a strong vessel and well fitted for the voyage. The Judge added—The evidence showed that the John Kerr was in every respect well found, and that she had a full crew of 36 smart seamen, and was a first-class vessel when she left the Tees in August last. Her cargo was well and properly stowed, and, according to the evidence of Mr. Bell, Inspector of Mines for the Durham district, no danger could have arisen from the coals stowed on board. The Court is unable, on the evidence before it, to account for the loss of the ship.

The herring fishing in the Solway is about engaged at highly remunerative rates. On the 25th June a large fleet left Whitehaven and cast their nets along the coast. About half-past nine o'clock three men were observed in an open boat a mile and a half from the shore at Parton. The fishermen noticed that they were lifting nets and ascertaining what they contained, and they were warned to keep off. At half-past 11 the smack, King of Morecambe, found that a great portion of her nets had been cut adrift. Having called to the surrounding fishermen for assistance, the owner of the vessel named, Captain Armstrong, and three others, gave chase to the three depredators, in whose boat they discovered no fewer than 18 nets. The nets were given up without much resistance, but, subsequently, the men were taken in charge, along with their boat, by the crew of the King of Morecambe. This vessel had 28 nets, 18 of which were taken away, seven cut in two, and the remaining three were in the act of being "lifted" when operations were disturbed. The nets were valued at 25s each. The alleged thieves were given into the custody of Sergeant Duers at Whitehaven. They give their names as Thomas Russell, sailor, Workington; William Spencer, sailor, of the same place; and Joseph Addison, who is said to belong to Whitehaven.

AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(Continued from first page.)

Those who are not familiar with such specu lations will be tempted to think that the appeal to common sense and consent of mankind will be sufficient to give the victory to the materialist. I see and touch a house or a book, and my belief in existence is fatal, so that there seems to be no parallel between the belief in the reality of material and spiritual essences. But philosophers agree that the attempt to solve this question by an appeal to uncritical opinion is absurd. We know that color, size andtexture are subjecive entities. Our natural convictions have their own practical value, but they do not afford a sufficient basis for a true theory of knowledge. Another deduction from the principles which I have sought to establish is

SCIENCE IS NOT MORE CERTAIN OR MORE INTEL-LIGIBLE THAN RELIGION,

and hence cannot be set up as a standard to which religion conforms; and therefore their mutual antagonism need not alarm us. Why should we be so anxious to bring religious dogmas into perfect accord with the deductions of science, since we confess that can neither adequately express nor satis-factorily harmonize? We hold that God is infinitely powerful and good and that evil exists. Plausible theories by which these apparently conflicting beliefs are reconciled may readily be put forward, but none of them really solve the difficulty; and yet the profoundest thinkers and the noblest minds have accepted both beliefs as the nearest possible approach to the truth; and indeed it does not require much thought to understand that the rejection of either leads to absurdity. If we do not profess to be able to show clearly that religious beliet is always consistent with itself. why should we be disturbed because we are unable to show that it is consistent with the dogmas or deductions of science, which not only rest upon unproved assumptions, but which deals with a world equally as mysterious as that of faith.

THE PREVALENCE OF UNBELIEF

in our day is commonly supposed to be the result of the progress of science. I am not going to deny that the scientific habit mind is unfavorable to the growth of faith and reverence, but I have no hesitation in affirming that the great mass of unbelievers are as little conversant with real science as they are with true religion. Their science is a jumbled up heap of odds and ends, and their first principles are certain cant phrases which they tion with the world of thought. The conflict between faith and physical science, of which so much is written, is for the most part imaginary. Theology and physics deal with different orders of knowledge, belong to different worlds, and follow different intellectual methods. The scientist studies phenomens and other laws. The moment ha inextricable labyrinth; but so long as he is content to confine himself to matter and sequences of material phenomena there is little danger of unfriendly encounter between himself and the theologian who understands his business. Facts, according to the proverb, run his head against them. The theist and the atheist do not disagree about the facts of science, but they disagree in the interpretation which they give to them, in the inferences which they draw them from, and the physicist, in order to reach conclusions adtance, among natural philosophers that

MATTER IS INDESTRUCTIBLE. The meaning of this is that so far as experiscientific method. The fact is accepted by the theist and the atheist; the conflict arises only when the atheist abandons science and metaphysical speculation. The intimate relation, to take another example, which exist between the power to think and the brain is a fact admitted by all men, and this has been, in recent times, especially in Germany, a chosen field for scientific research. The facts are interesting alike to the believer and unbeliever, and with regard to them there is no conflict of opinion. But here the temptation to theorize is exceptionally strong; and the materialist infers that thought is merely a secretion of the brain. But in drawing this conclusion he has not only violated the scientific method, he has sought to overleap an impassable chasm. The most delicate tests cannot give him anything more than definite movements of definite central atoms; and between these and consciousness no terms of comparison are even conceivable. No one. I suppose, holds that, in the actual state of knowledge, it is possible to explain consciousat its height, and vessels from Scotland, ness by its material conditions; and when we Lancashire, and the Isle of Man are actively come to understand the problem, we perceive that such explanation is from the very nature of things impossible. Hence again, then, it is not science, but unscientific theories which conflict with religious doctrines. The destion of

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

to take still another example, has in recent times been the subject of unwearying research and of endless debate. The theory of those who maintain that inorganic matter is capable of giving rise to living organisms is, to say the least, still unproven. It is merely hypothetical. The actual scientific teaching is that the only living produces life. But let us suppose that spontaneous generation shall some day be shown to exist in Nature. Will there thence arise a conflict between faith and Science? To think so is to misunderstand the principles already established. We should still hold that life from God, but that its manifestation is through the action of natural laws, which is even now accepted as true. This doctrine of derivative creation has been familiar to theologians for centuries. It

THEORY ADVANCED BY ST. AUGUSTIN AND AP-PROVED BY ST. THOMAS.

Though nature is unintelligible without God, yet we do not expect to find the supernatural in the sphere of mere Nature. And this same reasoning applies to the current scientific theories of evolution. The argument from design which has always been held to be of weight in natural theology, is now thought to have been shown to be worthless by the Darwinian school, which explains the universe by the philosophy of chance. Nature gropes blindly, and fails a million times where she succeeds once; and the achievement of a higher development seem to be the fortuitous result of circumstances; so that what appears At almself. It bears an appropriate name | Co Homosepathic Chemists, London, Engiand, only the result of some sort of material libete suction a committee of an appropriate name | Co Homosepathic Chemists, London, Engiand, only the result of some sort of material libete suction to an ablest a committee of the control of

THE ARGUMENT PROM DESIGN IS NOT OVERTHROWN

BY THE CONCURRENT THEORIES OF EVOLUTION. The fact that there is a plan, a method, and a progress in Nature not only remains but is enforced by new arguments; and this is all that the theologist need ask. He does not require a world physically perfect any more than he requires that it should be morally perfect. It is enough that there is an order and a law which makes it intelligible and controversies concerning the mutual relation of religion and physical science. The real deny the existence of a purpose in the workings of nature is another example of the is not more intelligible than that of the abandonment of the scientific method. The spiritual world. Neither are we more of its abandonment of the scientific method. The spiritual world. Neither are we more of its Darwinian hypothesis is concerned with the existence than of the existence of God and the order of natural phenomena, not with their cause; it seeks to explain the mode, not the consciousness shows that it is contrary to reapurpose of their appearance. If the outcome son to deny either the being of God or the reis harmony, beauty, strength, intelligence, to ality of the external world. All physical point to the slow and obscure processes by science rests upon assumptions which canwhich such results have been brought about is to wander from the question at issue, and accept its own method as the sole sufficient to seek to compel science to do work for which it is not fitted. Though this separate-ness of the spheres of physical science and re-inability of the human mind to adequately ligious faith is a general truth, we are nevertheless compelled to admit that there are points where they may infringe upon one and consequently that there is no logical conanother while each remains in its own orbit. nection between intellectual difficulty and And a case in point confronts us the moment we turn our thoughts to revelation, which is these dogmas are often mysteries which we not conceivable except as an interference with the supernatural with the natural.

THE MIRACLE IS REQUIRED TO WITNESS TO THE FACT OF BEVELATION :

And a miracle, it is said, is a denial of the scientific belief in the uniformity of Nature. The uniformity of Nature is equivalent to the law of universal causation, which again, as Mr. Balfour has recently pointed out in a work of great analytical power, is equivalent to a belief that similar antecedents are always followed by similar consequents. It amounts to the fixity between cause and effect. Now, the introduction of a supern tural cause does not conflict with this law of Nature, but merely places the event outside of it, relatively to our thinking at least, for miracle may form part of the unity and uniformity of the universe, as seen from a higher point of view. It can, of course, be no part of my present purpose to prove the reasonableness of belief in uniformity of of religious thought is traceable to the Nature, since I desire merely to show that fact that those who accept revelation either the two beliefs do not conflict. Since the

EVIDENCE OF REVELATION is received through miracle, it follows that supernatural religion is necessarily historic; and on this ground conflict between faith and science is at least possible. But the points at which this may occur are not numerous. "Holy Scripture," says Cardinal Newman,
"does declare a few momentous facts so few that they may be counted- of a physical character. It speaks of a process of formation out of chaos, which occupied six days; it speaks of the firmament; of the sun and moon being created for the sake of the sunernatural order and consequently God him. earth; of the earth being immovable; of a self. The Church is immoveably founded upon great deluge; and of several other similar God and the soul; each stone is in its place facts and events. It is true. Now is there any reason why we should anticipate any abandons secondary causes, to occupy himself difficulty in accepting these statements as with the first and final causes, he is false to they stand, whenever their meaning and with the first and final causos, he is false to his method and must become involved in an drift are authoratively determined; for it must be recollected their meaning has not it will undermine the Church; but then he yet engaged the formal attention of the Church, or received an interpretation which

CATHOLICS WE ARE BOUND TO ACCEPT.

And, in the absence of such definite interpretaare stubborn things, and a wise man will not tron, there is, perhaps, some presumption in saying that it means this and does not mean that." Holy Scripture does not contain a revelation of the physical sciences. Its purthis glorious temple consecrated to God. pose is to make known, not the world of Many years of my life have been associated sense, but the world of spirit; and, when it with your worthy pastor. We walked to-speaks of material phenomena, it employs the gether in the shadows of that old university verse to religion, is compelled to overstep the language of the people, which is perverted where science and religion walked hand in The official report of the enquiry held at limits of his science. It is an axiom, for in- when we attempt to fast a upon it the char- hand, and where we lived with that grand acter of technical terminology tually use expressions which we know to be technically false, but which describe natural phenomena better than a more exact phrasement and inductive reasoning can go, we are unable to get at evidence that matter is ever annihilated. To argue from this that it is to its descriptions of natural processes a eternal and uncreated is to abandon the scientific meaning, so long as the Church has pronounced no definite judgment in the mat- as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to ter. How much higher and safer ground this one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Court & Co., is than that occupied by Protestant apologists, I need not point out. When the

COPERNICIAN THEORY

was first advocated as a demonstrable hypothesis, it created widespread uneasiness among the religious minds of Europe. Men had always believed that the earth was stationary and that the sun turned round it, and this belief was associated with the teachings of revelation, by which it was supposed to be confirmed. A closer view of the subject, however, revealed the fact that the Church had authoritatively decided nothing on this point. Other results of scientific research have at first startled believers in the truth of Christianity, but the event has not failed to show that the alarm was groundless. The timidity with which the progress of empirical investigation seems to inspire many Christians supposes either a weak faith or a confused knowledge of the limitations of scientific thought. And I cannot forbear to advert here, though nothing is further from my intention than controversy, to the unreasonable demands which are made of Protest-ants. Their theory of Christianity compels them to have recourse to the process of induction in order to get a knowledge of the doctrines of revelation. They must compare, weigh, and contrast texts of Scripture or citations from the Fathers, with the hope of thereby arriving at a specific dogma, as the scientist finds a law of nature by a careful study and analysis of its phenomena. But the experience of three centuries has shown that induction, which produces such happy results in physical research, produces only sectarianism and confusion of tongues when applied to the study of revelation.

INDUCTIVE REASONING require special training and special gifts; and hence true men of science are rare; but the Protestant theory rests on the assumption that every man is capable of carrying on this sort of an argument in a matter more difficult and obscure than natural science. The victory of the unbeliever cannot be doubtful when Christians take up a position which is manifestly untenable. An illustration in point was given at a meeting of the Sundayschool Association, held in a town of Central Illinois a few days ago. The subject for consideration was the Bible. One speaker argued that it was inspired, because it inspired others; and ther proved that it was God's word because it satisfies; yet another maintained that it is Divine, because, as there is but one God, so there is but one Bible; and a fourth held that in this enlightened day there is no need of argument at all, since "the rocky Gibraltar" is its own defense. This sort of reasoning, I need hardly say, has far more power to make skeptics than the writings and lectures of infidels. When every believer has his own dogmas of revelation inductively reached by the examination to us to have been fashioned for a purpose is of the Holy Serioture, it is not surprising that NO.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT selection. But it is not difficult to understand religion and science. A comprehensive view of the subject would show that the idea of a revelation involves that of an authoritative depository of the doctrines revealed; and, where this is denied or not recognized, hopeless

confusion must inevitably result. I will, in CONCLUBION, briefly restate the general principles a knowledge of which is indispensible to all who hope to be able to form a critical estimate of the significance and value of the current soul. A true analysis of the data of human ality of the external world. All physical not be scientifically proven, and hence, if we test of truth, we are forced to maintain that grasp ultimate truths is evidence that faith is an essential element of man's knowledge, doubt, and this principle applies to the con-

clusions of science with not less force than to the teachings of religion. With these ultimate truths science, towever, is not properly concerned. It assumes them in so far only as it is unable to get along without them. Its proper province is the world of phenomena, and hence its conflict with religion, if it exist at all, is accidental. The inference of the supernatural with the natural, as maintained by historic Christianity, does not contradict any law of science. Where authoritative teachings of the Church involves declarations concerning physical phenomena, such declarations as a rule, have no reference to what properly falls within the competence of sci-nce. The dogmas of the Divinity of Christ and the Real Presence in the Sacrament of the Eucharist leave untouched all the properties of the matter with which the empiric can deal. The CONFUSION

which at present prevails in the realm

deny or fail to recognize that it involves the idea of an authoritative depository of the doctrines revealed. Without such depository the dogmas of supernatural religion can neither be certainly known or reduced to a logical system. Hence, Protestantism, though it has always laid great stress upon reason and has claimed for itself with special emphasis the ephitet rational, is able to present to the world only a fragmentary and contradictory statement of the truths of revelation, whereas the Catholic system is consistent with itself supernatural order, and consequently God himand the whole structure rises heavenward in perfect symmetry, and without flaw. If any one imagines that God and the roul are to melt away like a dream, at the touch of science, then he may persuade himself that must believe that hope and love and all high thought will perish amid the ruins; that

"Earth is darkness at the core And dust and ashes all that is.

Ours is a higher faith, and we tread firmly, though we see but "darkly as through a glass."

It fills my heart with joy this day to see

On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same eow17-G 245 Notre Dame street.

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EBIN'TO HER CHILDREN.

"The fate that could not conquer doth bereave

"The fate that town and the me, and adverse stars prevail;
My children," Erin cries, "my children leave me.

No help can more avail to loved them well; and, strong in full reliance On tender hearts and true.
To Fortune's utmost race would bid defiance Till this worst grief I knew."

Now see, as men forsake a land plague stricken.
When panic guides their hosts,
In streams that, rolling onward, swell and

quicken, They leave their native coasts;
Dispeopled wastes and ruins are behind them,—
Homes where life's voice is stilled—
Whose walls know but the gadding briars that
bind them,
Cold hearths, and fields untilled

"Not by our will," they say "our country loses
The help her sons should give;
By aliens ruled, the land we love refuses
Her own the leave to live;
We vanish, swift as morning exhalations,
For, oh! the power is strong
That builds secure 'a city with foundations
Laid deep in chartered wrong.'

"Within his stately mansion, Wealth presiding O'er pomp and sumptuous fare,
Disdains the hut where famine is abiding,
With cold and gaunt Despair;
For work the young and strong are vainly sigh-

Vainly the old ask bread,
Our lords may rear—for all who live are flying—
Their thrones among the dead."

And Erin knows how idle 'tis complaining; Yet with despairing moan She marks their flight, her tear-dimmed vision straining,
Who leave her thus alone;

Her aching heart throbs back each word of parting;—
In every wild farewell,
She hears too sure, with dreadful forecast start-

of all their hopes the Eneil. She wept-then, for the heart was hot within

her. She spoke and raised her band; "Shall sacrifice be vain, and wrong a winner
Triumphant in the land?
The steadast soul that made the sires so

glorious,
The faith wherein they met
Power's onset fleres, and rose o'er death victorlous— Say, can the sons forget?

"What are the fleeting troubles of the present
To storms that wrecked the past,
That we should see to day the humblest peasant
His birthright from him cast?
See! through misfortune's sullen cloud appear-

A ray of hope's fair sun—
! courage! Stand but firm, each other cheering.
And soon the field is won.

"The past—that old, old story of endurance No pain, nor fear, could shake— Each word that cheers the present with assur-

of morn about to break— The future, which its harvest shall be reaping.

In freedom's happier lot—

By these, "I charge you, leave me not!"

— Dublin Nation.

Vera.

Wit and Humor,

A Nevada Indian is going through life with the sweetly beautiful name of Drifting Goose

"Honesty is the Best Policy."-In the present day a life insurance policy is considered better, for you can borrow money on it!

Something like a One.-Why is a man who kicks out right and left like an ancient robber? Because, don't you see, he is a fee

Goodness!-When a volunteer goes to Wimbledon to which of the law courts does he direct the cabman to drive him? Why, of course, " to the Common, please!"

The pastor of a church in America is reported to have prayed the other Sunday for the absent members who were "prostrate on beds of sickness and chairs of wellness."

THE GENTLE ANSWER .- Have you got the rent ready at last? No, sir; mother's gone out washing, and forgot to put it out for you. -Did she tell vou she'd forgotten? Yes,

"It seems to me," said a traveller beyond the Mississippi, "that a very large proportion of the inhabitants in this region are military

To sale by all Druggists and rancy cools Dealers.

Orders for \$2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.5. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to No. 14 West Fourteenth st. officers." "Yes," responded one of the bystanders, "the major part of them are."

A member of a school-board not a thousand miles away visited a school under his jurisdiction. When a sed to make some remarks, he said:—"Well, bhildren, you spells well and reads well, but you hain't sot still."

YOUTHFUL OBJECTION TO SOAP AND WATER. Master Jack: How often are the clothes washed, Emma? Laundry maid: Once a week; Master Jack; Only once a week!--then the clothes are much luckier than sis and me, if that's all the washing they get.

THE GOLDEN RULE .- " Would you like me to give you a shilling?" asked a little boy of a gentleman he met in the street. "To be sure I would," was the reply. "Very well then," said the boy, "do unto others as you would others should do unto you."

SAFE.-A Dutchman was relating his marvellous escape from drowning when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape their fate?" asked one of his hearers. "I tid not co in te tam pote!" was the Dutchman's placid answer.

Going for the "Brush .- People are going into ecstacies now about the excellence of

others. In one of his battles a battalion of veterans having taken to their beels, he galloped after them, bawling out, "Why do you run away, yeu old blackguards? Do you want to live for ever?"

THE PLACE FOR MEDDLESOME ONES.—A MAD having announced that he was once in a community where they all minded their own business, his statement was doubted, and he was called upon to tell where it was. "It was on board a ship at sea," he said; "and the passengers were all too sick to meddle with one another's affairs."

A CLEVER BOY.—A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smartness, aptness, and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance, said—"He can read fluently in any part of the Bible, repeat the whole catechism, and weed onions as well as his father." "Yes, mother," added the young Hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, throwed the cat into the well, and stole old Hinckley's

TELLING THE TRUTH -A reader of the New

opinion in regard to the propriety of telling a lie, under certain circumstances, got the following reply:—Even a person who asks an impertinent question is entitled to the truth. That truth may be that the one addressed does not wish to give the information sought, and this would be a very proper answer, An impertinent busybody importuned a young lady with the question, "What shall I say to people who ask me if you are going to be married?" "Say the truth," the girl promptly replied. "Yes, and what is the truth?" continued the questioner eagerly. "That you know nothing about it!" was the conducive

Medical.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Flaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbary Fains in Eack or Side, &c. Our Otatment (60 cents) for use when removal of clothing is incon-venient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory

Hemorrhages. Ble ding from the Lungs, Stomach. Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasaal myringes (25 cents) and Inhalers (26.00) are great aids in arresting internal bleading.

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Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

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Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extruct; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the sir,

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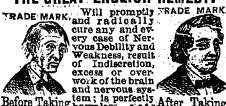
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into ecstacies now about the excellence of the Brush" electric light. But surely they don't forget that a new broom, and we suppose a new "Brush" also, sweeps clean! We shall see, though, whether the "Brush" Light will long continue comb-il-faut.

A young lady, who has been married a short time, lately told a "bosom friend" that there was only one thing more astonishing than the readiness with which Ned gave up smoking when they became engaged, and that was the rapidity with which he took to it again after they were married.

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This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessar ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughost the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs,

Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gont, Rhenmatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, i has never been known to fall. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street

vendo s throughout the civilized world. N. -Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of H and 4, or byletter

4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all m = 1101 2 3

London, in boxes and octs, at Is. 1jd., te.

LK OF

Cures Dyspepsis, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other prepara FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.

There are persons who, having made use of various preparations without obtaining any satissectory results, will be inclined to condemn theuse of Luby's Parsian Hair Renewer. To them we can, in all confidence, state that "not a single" instance do we know of where LUBY's preparation has been employed but that It has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it.

Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, its valuable properties are to restore gray bair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any lujurious eff of whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and checks its falling out.

LUBY's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used LUBY's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large

sized bottles, at 50 cents each. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co., H.

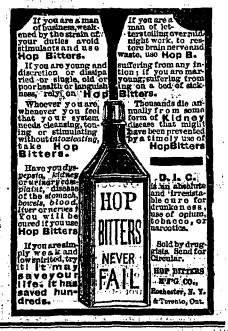
A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S



Removes Tan
Pimples, Moth
Patches and
every blemish
on beauty. It
has stood the
test of 30 years,
and is so harm
less we taste it
to be sure the
preparation is
Droperly properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The dis-

of the haut ton (a patient; "As you tadies will use them. I recommend 'Gouraud's Gream' as the least harmful of Skin preparations." Also Pondre Subtile removes superfluents hair without injury to the skin.

out injury to the skin.
Mag. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop.
48 Rond Street, N.Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods
Dealers throughout the United States, Capadas
and Europe, Also found in New York City at
R. H. Macy & Co., St. in Bros., Ehrich & Co., I.
Bloom & Bro. and other Fancy Goods Dealers,
THE Beware of base imitations which are
abroad. We offer \$1,000 Reward for the arrest and proof of any one selling the same. 23-L-cow



D. MURPHY,

Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 76 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

Spring Bed.

(Patented in Canada, 18th April, 1880.)



DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 & 428 Notre Dame Street. Montreal,

NOTE.—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a Brass Strap, Corner Springs and an Arc Form. We use no Web or Strings, and, therefore, there is no RIARBOR FOR VERMAN.

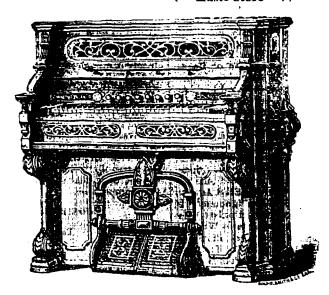
We do not talk persons into buying our Spring. We sell it on its own merits. Please call

45 C

Organs, etc.

DOMINION ORGAN EMPORIUM

No. 280 Notre Dame Street (A. J. MOUCRER'S), Montreal.



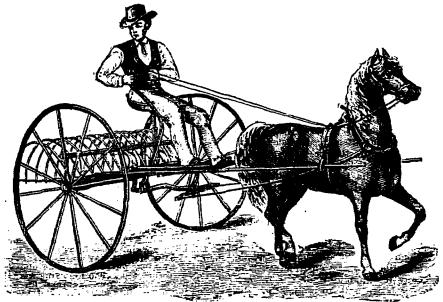
Philadelphia 1876, Sydney, 1877, Paris 1878, Toronto 1879.

E. N. PRATTE, - - - - -

The "Dominion Organ" has been awarded Prizes and Medals wherever exhibited. From 15 to 20 different Styles of these World-renowned Instruments are on view at the above store. Do not fail to call and examine. Welcome to all. Send for Catalogues. No duty to pay on these Organs.

Agricultural Implements.

PRIZE RAKE OF THE DOMINION



MOWERS, REAPERS AND

RAKES!

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. SEE SAMPLES IN LOCAL AGENTS' HANDS, OR ADDRESS

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Office of Cossitt Bros.,

81 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Cooking Ranges.

WROUGHTIRON COOKING RANGES. THE LORNE RANGE!

Handsome Resign (Pertable). The Best and Most Durable Cooking Range in the Bominion.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH RANGE! Broilers, Oyster Ranges, Cake Griddles, Baking Ovens, Etc., Etc. BURNS & GORMLEY,

MANUFACTURERS, NO. 675 CRAIG STREET.

Patronize Canadian Institutions. Insure with the

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Fire & Marine Insurance Co. CAPITAL.......81,000,000 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT......50,000

Montreal Board of Directors: Edward Murphy, Esq.; Hon. Judge Berthelot, John Lewis, Esq.; D. J. Rees, Esq.; Hon. Judge Doherty, Sherbrooke. WALTES KAVANAGE,

General Agent, 117 St. Francols Xavier street. FREE EXHIBITION.—The display of new I goods, consisting of over 50 new styles of Parlor, Dining-room, Library and Chamber Furniture, Ladies' Davenports, Music Stands, Canterburies, Statuette Tables' in black walnut and glit, ebony and glit plush tops and rich tassels and fringes (a new style this spring), with the largest assortment ever on view in this city of the newest styles of Fancy Furniture in real Bamboo and Japanese Stands, Card Receivers, Easels and other goods, now on view, and so much admired, in our show windows.

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7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street. Brewers, &c.

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BREWERS AND MALSTERS. SUPERIOR PALE AND BROWN MALT India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED. The following Bottlers only are authorized use our labels, viz:

DAWES & CO., Brewers & Maitsters

INDIA PALE and XX MILD ALE Extra and XXX Stout Porter

OFFICE: 215 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL

(In wood and bottles.) Families supplied.

Musical Instruments.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Racing War on the monopolist renewed Freel before buying Piano or Organ. Reading losses. War Circular. Lancet prices energines Organs.

Adress Daniel F. Beatt, Washing

Educational.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

This chartered College, directed by the Oblino Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnifecent view of the Ostawa-Gatineau, and Rideau valleys.

Its Civil Engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin. French is also carefully attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving caudidates.

Board, Washing and Mending, Bed 500 belding, and loctor's Fee, per term of five months.

Tuition, in Civil Engineering Course per

term.
Tultion, in Classical Course.
Tultion, in Commercial Course. Drawing. Vocal Music, and use of Library establino extra charge. All charges are papeled half-yearly in advance. For further particulars and for the "Prospectus and Course of Studies."

Stove Polish.



For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleash less, Durability, and Cheapness, Uncqualted. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Fun. LYMAN, SONS & CO.

> Grain Bags, etc.

Montreal Agents.

GRAIN BAGS! GRAIN BAGS!

Tarpaulins, Horse and Waggon Covers, Tents, &c., &c. For Sale or Hire.

Mich'l Leahy & Co. 251 Commissioners St. Opposite Customs,

MONTREAU.

Hats, Furs, &c.

FURS! FURS! EDWARD STUART.

PRACTICAL FURRIER. Corner of McGill & Notre Dame Streets искресинну иногич his friends and the perually good.

lic, in both Town and Country, that his Fak Stock of Furs is unus

FUR CAPS, &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children at lowest Funs of all kinds made up and altered to order at short notice.

Vinegars and Spirits.

MICHAEL LEFEBVRE & CO MANUFACTURERS OF

VINECARS PURE

Methylated Spirits. Nos. 89, 41 and 48 Bonsecours St.,

> MONTREAL. 129 g m(

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Spencerian Steel Pens.

Of the very best English make, unrivalled for Flexibility, Durability and Eveness of Point. REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION! For Schools we recommend Nos. 1,5 and 18. In Commercial use, Nos. 2,8 and 18. Complex set of samples (20 pens) will be sent on receipt & twenty cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, No. 275 Notre Dame Street, Moutrest

Marble Working.

CT. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET.



CUNNINGHAM BROSL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c. MADE TOORDER.

AND

NOVELTY.

You will find one of the Choicest Assortments of English and American Hats of all kinds si moderate prices at the store of J. B. SARAULT, 284 St. Joseph St. Corner of Murray, Montreal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Lempon, July 9 .- The Daily Teleproph says the Marquis of Lansdowne, Under-Secretary for India, is much pressed by his colleagues to remain in the Ministry.

The Post says it is no secret that some of the most important members of the Cabinet share the views of the Marquis of Lansdowne and there are others, though not helding high office, who have been striving, and are still seeking to induce the Government to withdraw from the obnoxious position they have taken up.

The News regrets Lord Lansdowne's resignation, although it believes that he acted under a mistaken apprehension of the charneter and scope of Mr. Forster's measure.

Dunlin, July 9 .- A large quantity of rifles have been seized near Loughres. Mr. O'Connor Power and other members of Parliament are arganising a movement to obtain Fesian meanesty.

LORDON, July 10 .- The House of Commons last evening went into committee on the compensation for disturbance bill, and after a long and bitter discussion, during which Who hostility to the bill intensified, it was re-

Lords Kenmare and Lectowill have also re-

ported. angued from the Ministry. The Times, in a leading article this morn-Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland Bill have not been removed by Mr. (iladatone's impossioned and ingenuous pleading. Reluctsace to accept the Bill has not been based the Irish landlords in its immediate operaportends the re-opening of the Irish land question in all its length and breadth. The prospects of the Bill in the House of Lords will be gravely jeopardized if, in addition to the serious objections against it in itself, it is held forth intentionally or unconsciously as a pledge and example of an approaching desystem of small tenancies of barren bog or mountain land under an inclement and unmore condemned by the inexorable judgment of nature. Emigration is the only effectual means of improving the condition of the country. It is denounced by the agrarian agitators, who looking forward to the abolilion of rent. and not looking beyond it, would anohor the people upon the land. Even some English politicians appear to contemplate without misgiving an increase of Irish population under these conditions from we to ten, or twenty or thirty millions. The Bill tends in this direction, and its consequences, as fixing the people upon the soil, while permitting an accumulation of arrears of rent, which it will be impossible to clear off, ought to be taken into most serious consideration by Parliament. The Attorney-Beneral for Ireland has given notice of an amendment to the effect that no claim for compensation under the Act shall be sustainable against a landlord where the latter has given permission to the tenant to dispose of his interest in the holding, and the tenant has refused or neglected to sell. This provision, if properly guarded, might give the landlord the same security as that which he possesses in Ulster, where if the tenant falls tenant right, the landlord deducting the rent due from the proceeds of the sale before admrmy of police now needed to carry out evic-Hone be equally required to protect the purremaing tenantry against the old occupiers or their friends? Whatever may be the result of this proposed change in the Bill, the change itself is of a very sudden and sweepleg character. It justifies the apprehensions expressed by Mr. Forster (Chief Secretary for Bouland) a few weeks ago when he hesitated to introduce any legislation with respect to Tries land, lest the Government and the Commone should be committed, without due consideration, to principles of a widely extended scope. The amendment placed on the paper by Mr. Law, the Liberal member for London-Acry county, involves nothing less than an admission of the principle of Ulster tenant right in other parts of Ireland. Tenant right

tion for discussion. Denlin, July 12 .- The Ulster Orangemen wie demonstrating. Great excitement prevails at Belfast. The beys have been drumming since midnight and firing pistols at intervals. An enormous procession left Belfast at midday for Holywood for the purpose of holdmg a picnic there.

Bought and paid for in Ulster, and carrying

with it practical security for the application of

capital to the land, is to be concelled in this

cosnal way, and without creation by purchase

so the tenant farmers in other provinces. This opens up a new and most serious ques-

AMERICAN NEWS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6 .- The controversy Betweeen Colonel E. B. Cash, of Chesterfield, and Captain G. L. Depass and Colonel Wm. W. Shannon, of Camden, culminated yesterstay in a duel between Cash and Shannon, in which the latter was killed. Depass and Cash made arrangements to fight, but did not meet in consequence of the arrest of the fermer. Shannon was challenged by Ellerby, one of the parties to the controversy, but the challenge was refused. Cash then published Shannon as a coward, and out of this it is presumed the fatal meeting arose. It was the difficulty above mentioned which led to the permation of the Camden Anti-duelling Association. Shannon was 60 years of age, and universally respected. The duel took place at Dubosse's bridge, on the border of Camden county. Shannon, who was the challenging party, fired first, the ball striking the ground near Cash's feet. Cash then fired, the ball passing through Shannon's heart. Death was instantaneous. Colonel Shanmon denied to the last having reflected on Mrs. Cash in the legal proceedings which caused the trouble. He was a lawyer of high

Tharacter and legal practice. Interest in Dr. Tanner's fast increases. At present three watches are on duty, the Doctor's own attendant, a Herald reporter, and a physician of the regular profession. The All other shoots are to be treated as weeds fast named watch was begun voluntarily and cut away early in their growth. So by Dr. Bradly, who says that he came soon as the fruit is off the old cames have so watch Dr. Tanner that the latter finished their work, and should be cut meight have fair play, and asserts that away.

Other reputable physicians will take turns in Strawberries.—When the picking is over. watching. He thinks everything thus far has been carried on fairly, and that Dr.

Tanner is persectly sincere.

Dr. Tunner claims the crisis is past. No.

felt the test will hereafter devolve entirely upon the ability of the vital organs to maintain their functions without food. One physician expresses the opinion that Tanner will suddenly become delirious cher the twelch or thirteenth day. Following that event, he may die at any moment from lockjaw or convulsion of the muscles. He might be resuscitated if his condition were discovered in time, but the chances would be against him, owing to his excessive y weakened condition.

-Mrs. Tupper, daughter-in-law of Sir Charles, met with what will probably prove a fatal accident by being thrown from her carriage in Halifax.

HARD ON THE SOGUS AGENTS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITKESS. For some time past the reputation of the New York WEBER PIANO has suffered from the attempts of unscrupulous Agents, particularly in the Province of Quebec, to palm off on the public inferior Pianos, under the name of Weber. These instruments are for the most part manufactured in Ontario, no less than two factories being located there; they are sold to dealers at from \$130 to \$150. and advertised by their agents here to retail at \$175 to \$200, affording at this price a large profit, but in country places, where deception is more easily practised, the price obtained is twice these figures. Instead of using their own name and selling to the trade, the object of the manufacturers appears to be to adopt ing, points out that the majority for the the name of Weber and employ Organ and Government on the second reading for the Sew-Machine Agents travelling the country to act as Agents for their sale, many of which fell a hundred short of the united Liberal and are sold to farmers and country merchants Erish strength. The apprehensions excited under the pretence of their being the genuine by the Bill in the minds of many Liberals | WEBER Piano. Most of the Planos thus sold come under the designation of Bogus, not being Rosewood, but stained to imitate it. Knowing the great expense and high resolely on the belief that it will be unjust to putation of the genuine New York WEBER, the wily Agent often obliterates from the key tion, but partly on the apprehension that it board the place of manufacture, and by reportends the re-opening of the Irish land presenting himself as WEBER'S Agent de-

ceives the purchaser, and induces him to pay somelimes as high as \$400 for a Piano which did not cost more than \$130 to \$150. Some of these Agents circulate cards and bills re-presenting themselves as WEBER'S Agents, the more easily to deceive the ignorant. If relopment of the Land Act of 1870. The they find their customers protectionists, they play the N. P. card, say the Ontario WEBER is about as good as the New York Piano, or zertain climate, divided and sub-divided into that WEBER has an interest in the Kingston two-acre, five-acre, and ten-acre patches, pro- factory, and manufactures his Pianos there ducing a precarious crop of potatoes for for the Canadian market, thereby saving large ampidly multiplying families, has been once duties, &c, &c, and, by one or other of these

into arrear he can be compelled to sell his being sold at \$150 or \$100 dollars, as the maisting the purchaser. But would it satisfy to pass them off as the greatest plane of the tenant? Would the incomer be safe the age, for which their objection of Weber's against agrarian vengeance? Would not the name gives them the tempting opportunity. We caution all parties against patronizing

these trauds. It they want a good-moderate-priced Piano, of genuine Rosewood, guaranteed in all respects, they can have one from us at from \$225 to \$250, or if they want the real Weber, which is undoubtedly the finest Piano in the world, they can, at a small advance on the cost, buy it through us or our Agents. Meantime it is as well to know that the cheapest Piano on Weher's list costs just about the price of THREE of these Ontario imitations which has too long been used for purposes of fraud and deception.

NEW YORK PIANO CO.,

General Wholesale und Retail Agents New York Weber, 226 and 228 St. James Street.

Montreal, June, 1880.

Agriculture.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

Grape Vines .- For the first two years a stake is a sufficient support, after which some kind of treltis should be provided. Keep the shoots you wish to preserve well tied up, and as others start remove them. The little branches that are coming out at the point where the leaf joins the main stem are t e laterals, which should be pinched back to the first leaf, and if it makes another stort, pinch it back again. Stop any shoots by pinching when they are as long as desired. The insects that appear are in most cases best removed

by hand-picking. Mildew appears first in white patches on the under surface of the leaves, and after-wards upon the fruit, and should be kept in check by using the flowers of sulphur, applied with a bellows on a still morning. It is best to apply the Sulphur when there is dew upon the vines, or just after rain, as the dry powder sticks to the vines better. The sulphuring should be repeated at intervals of a few days until the mildew disappears. Bellows for the purpose are sold at the seed and implement stores.

Currents .- If the fruit is for making jelly, pick it when well colored and before it is dead ripe, but if to be eaten fresh at home, it should remain on until thoroughly mature. The long shoots that push up from the interior of the bush should be broken off while young. Any other thinning that is necessary may be done now with advantage.

Blackberries and Raspberries. - Those canes that are to be left for fruit bearing next year should be stopped by pinching at 6 feet for blackberries, and 4 feet for Raspherries.

Strawberries.-When the picking is over, remove the mulch of straw, etc., give the soil a good coat of manure, well forked in, and keep the bed clean of weeds. If the single row system is followed, the runners are to be sever-acraving for food has been experienced kept out off, unless plants are wanted to set

this morning, and should none make itself new bods. In the alternate system the runners are to be encouraged to make plants in the forked and manured "paths" between the old rows. Pot layering is now quite extensively practised, and is to be commended for private gurdens. It consists in sinking small pots filled with rich soil in the soil of the bed into which the runners may strike their plants; afterwards plant, soil and all is transferred to the new bed. Fruits thus obtained will bear a good crop the next

> REFORM IN ENGLISH AGRICULTURE. Mr. Caird, an authority on British farming, instead of grieving at American competition, advises the English farmer to make some radical changes in his system, and engage

more extensively in the production of those commodities that do not admit of either long storage or carriage; such as those of the dairy, market garden, etc. He says in a letter to the Times, (London):

"The introduction of foreign meet and cereals is of immense benefit to the consuming classes of Europe. American statesmen believe they are rapidly gaining control of this trade, and can maintain it even at lower prices. It must be met by the production here of articles which will not bear long storage or carriage, such as milk, fresh butter early vegetables, meat, hay, straw, potatoes, and sugar-beet. Grass farms, dairying and market gardening-all the interests in land, whether of the owner, occupier, or laborermust be disenthralled. The control of the dead hand must be removed. The sale and transfer of land must be simplified and

divided to form numerous small properties. "The drain of agricultural labor and capital to the United States and Canada, which has already commenced and which nothing can prevent from continuing and increasing, will alter the existing conditions of agricultural property in England. Our agriculture must adapt itself to the change, freely accepting the good it brings, and skilfully using the advantages which greater proximity to the best market must always command."-This is a very clear and thoughtful statement of the whole trouble in English agriculture, with a way out of it, that the wise farmer must see is the proper one.

cheapened. Encumbered and unwieldy estates will then be broken up and sub-

COMMERCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

July 14th, 1880. CATTLE MARKETS.

that WEISER has an interest in the Kingston factory, and manufactures his Pianos there to the Canadian market, thereby saving large duties, &c., &c., and, by one or other of these taking arts, victimize the poor purchaser and induce him to pay three times the cost of the instrument. This trade, particularly in the Eastern Townships, has been found very profitable, and hence the Bogus Agents appear to be increasing. The following handbill has been sent us from Clarenceville:

"Grand Concert for the benefit of St. George's Church, Clarenceville, to be held in the Clarenceville Hall, on Friday evening, June 18, 1880. The following talent will be present:

"Here follow the names of the performers, which we omit.

On the bottom of the bill it reads:

"Mr. Molatosh, Agent for the New York Weber, will kindly furnish a piano for the occasion."

What Piano was furnished by Mr. McIntosh is not stated, but a N. Y. Weber is plainly inferred. This is enough to show the deliberate fraud, for Mr. McIntosh is not an agent of the New York Weber, but is said to be one of those who do a thriving county trade in a very different Weber, by falsely representing himself to be so.

We don't object to the Kingston Pianos being sold at \$150 or \$100 dollars, as the parties may please, but we do decidedly object to the constant attempt, often successful, be parties may please, but we do decidedly object to the constant attempt, often successful, be parties of a sthe greatest plano of the age, for which their objection of Weber's Montre al. July 12.

Cars of sheep were for export.

MONTRE AL HORME MARKET.

MONTREAL, July 12.

The shipments of horses from this city to the United States have fallen off considerably during the past week, amounting to only 33 horses, costing \$2.53., against 65 horses, costing \$3.179. for the week previous. The average price paid during the past week was \$35. Since our last report, Mr. James Maguire has sold at the College street market 1 large brown carriage horse for \$75, 1 bay working horse for \$75, 1 bay working horse for \$77, 1 pony \$17.60, 1 bay mare, 5 years old, weighing 1.20 less, for \$110, and one chestnut mare, 5 years old. \$80. The following were the shipments of horses from Montreal for week ending Saturday, July leth:—July 2nd, 1 horse, \$90; July 3rd, 1 horse, \$160; July 2nd, 1 horse, \$90; July 3rd, 1 horse, \$160; July 5th, 1 horses, \$90; July 5th, 18 horses, \$1,460; 8 do., \$220: July 7th, 2 horses, \$99, and 2 do., \$200. A report of Saturday's horse market. In Albany, N Y., says:—" "Goderate supplies have come in, and the trade has ruled very tame. "But few buyers have visited the stables, and no sales of importance have taken place."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH ANNUAL

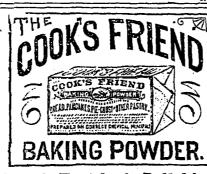


PILGRIMAGE

Irish Catholics of Montreal, TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRY.

Under the Auspices of the above coclety, Saurday, Stat July, 1880. Steamer Three Rivers will leave Jacques Cartler wharf at 2.30 P.M. Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., No. 275 Notre Dame Street; M. Kelly, Fruit Dealer, cor. Chabbillez Square and St. Joseph Street, and from members of the Committee.

P. F. McCAFFREY, Rec Secretary. REV. P. DOWD. Spiritual Director.



Pure! Hea!thy! Reliable! Contains no alum or other injurious ingredient.

illaware of counterfelts. Every genuine rackage of THE COUR'S FRIEND is like above for simile.

Manufactured and for sale to the Trade only W. D. McLAREN.

55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

No. 168 St. Urbain Street. This House of seven apartments is provided with bath and closets, is musted in a peaceable and healthy locality, and is furnished in the latest style. For conditions redress: H. A. A. BRAULT, Notary and Commissioner, No. 15 St. Therese Street. 48-3

GREAT CHEAP SALE

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MEN AND CHILDREN.

Will commence MONDAY, July 12th, for a very short time, at

I. A. BEAUVAIS'.

160 St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL.

We have too large a stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and we are ready to sell at 25 per cent. below cost. Also, an immense lot of Coars and Vests at 50 per cent, below the usual price. Come and see this great sale. Never before have such bargains been offered in the city of Montreal.

We give below a few prices, but in reading advertisements in La Patric, La Minerce, the star and Witness, you will have all the necessary information.

MEN'S COATS.

JOB LOT

| order, nothing better | |
|--|--|
| Worth \$15.00 | Reduced to \$6.75 |
| Worth 18.00 | " 5.50 |
| Worth ILIO | 4 1.75 |
| Worth 9.25 | " 3.50 |
| There is no exagg r. A great many other tion to the quality. | ation in these reductions. Coats reduced in propor- |

| Pants. |
|--------|
| |

| Pants. | worth | \$1 50 | | Reduced | to \$1.00 |
|--------|--------|------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Pants. | 44 | 2.01 | | • 4 | 1.20 |
| Pants. | 81 | 2.50 | | | 1.50 |
| Pants, | 44 | 3 00 | | * | 1.85 |
| Pants. | 86 | 2.75 | | 45 | 2.16 |
| 500 ot | her Pa | tterns red | noed. | | |
| | | #### | 411171 | I_ | |

| Complete Suits, v | vorth | \$4 50 Re | duced t | o \$\$.00 | | |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--|--|
| Complete Huits. | 16 | 7.00 | | 5.00 | | |
| Complete Sults. | +4 | 8 75 | 44 | 6.60 | | |
| Complete Suits. | •6 | 10.50 | 44 | 7.50 | | |
| Complete Sults. | • 6 | 18.50 | 64 | 9.00 | | |
| CHILDREN'S PANTS. | | | | | | |
| Pants, worth \$0.8 | 5, . , | Re | duced t | o \$0.45 | | |
| Pants, '' 1,2 | 5 | | ** | 0.75 | | |
| Pants, " 1.7 | 5 | | 14 | 1.10 | | |
| | | | | | | |

Children's Suits.

| 150 Linen Sults, worth \$2.25 Reduced to | \$1.00 |
|--|--------|
| 140 Twilled, Drill Suits, worth \$8.50 " | 1.50 |
| 12) Blue Serge do., worth \$4.56 " | 1.75 |
| 130 Brown Serve do., worth \$5.35. " | 2.25 |
| 110 Garibuldi and Sailor Suits, worth \$6 50. | |
| worth \$6 50 | 3.60 |
| These Children's Suits are sold 50 per cen | t be- |
| low cost. See the quality of the material; | it is |
| hardly one-third of the value. | |

200 MEN'S LINEN SUITS.

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Muntingdon, P.Q.

Ratiroada.

Southeastern railway

-410-MONTREAL AND BG3TON AIR LINE On and after MOJDAY, June 14th,

Passengers by this line of Railway go by train from Honaventure Station, without change of cars. Trains leave Bonaventure for points in the Eastern Townships and New England at 7.15 a.m. and 6 p.m. Afternoon train has Pullman Sleeping Car, and Day extra Parior Car attached, which run through without change.

LAKE MEMPHREMACOO.

Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, as above for Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at hours named above. Returning, leave Newport at 5.55 a.m. daily and 4 20 p.m., except Sundays, arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., G. H. P. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARLOW, Supt. Traffic. Pres. and Gen. Manager. G. LEVE,

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155 g G. LEVE, General Agent.

Q.M.O.&O. RAILWAY CHANCE OF TIME

COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80,

Trains will run as follows:

| | Mixed. | Mail | Expr's |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Lve Hochelaga for Hull. | 100.4 | R30A4 | 5.15PM |
| | | | |
| Arrive at Hull | | 12.40PM | |
| Lve Huli for Hochelaga. | [1.+0 ** | &xOA= | Ø100 |
| Arrive at Hochelaga | 10.30 * | 1230PM | 9.15 " |
| | 1 | Night | i |
| | | Pas'ger | l . |
| Z es Trachelese Con () no | l a mau | 10.00PM | |
| Lve Hochelaga for Que. | 0.00 | 4 90 - 14 | 0.05 4 |
| Arrive at Quebec | | 6.80 × M | |
| LveQue for Hochelaga. | 530 - | | 10.10VK |
| Arrive at Hochelaga | 8.00AM | 6.30 AM | 4.4JPH |
| Leave Hochelass for St | | | |
| | 5.30PM | | |
| Jerome | | | • |
| Arrive at St. Jerome | 1.15 " | Mixed. | |
| Leave St. Jerome for | 1 | | 1 |
| Hochelaga | l | 6-45AM | |
| Arrive at Hochelaga | 1 | 900 ** | [|
| | | | |

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.) Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes Later.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passanger
Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec. Sanday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4

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General Superintendent.

Commenciat 14th Juse, 1880.

| THE | WGH EXPRESS PASSENGE | R trains |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 rus | a d axcept Sundays). as fo | lows: |
| Leave E | Colut Levi | 7:80 A.M. |
| Arrive | Riviere-du-Loup | 1:00 P.M. |
| * | Trois Pistoles | 2:05 " |
| ** | Rimouski | 3:41 |
| *1 | Cumpbellton | 7:55 ** |
| 41 | Dalhousie | 8:31 " |
| *1 | Bathurst | 19:15 ** |
| | Newcastle | 11:40 ** |
| 46 | Moneton | 2:10 A.M. |
| ** | St. John | 6:05 " |
| •6 | Halifax | 10:45 ** |
| These | trains connect at Chau-tiere C | urve with |
| | and dissult Marilan language Ma | |

These trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.00 o'clock p.m., and at Campbellton with the Steamer City of St. John, salling Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Perce, Paspetiac, dc., dc.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The Puliman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Fiday runs through to Halifax, and that leaving on Tuesday and Thursday to St. John.

28 SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS may now be obtained via RAIL and STEAMER to the unrivalled sea Bathing, Boating and Fishing Resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspe, Prince Edward Island and all points in the Maritime Provinces.

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G. W. ROBINSON, Agent

120 St. Francois Xavier Street

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D. POTTINGER. Ohief Superintendent. June 12th, 1880,

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For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.
For Waterloo and Magog, 8.15 p.m.
8.15 p.m., Night Express for New York via
Troy, arrive at New York 8.45 a.m. next morn-

6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.06 a.m., via Fitchburgh 8.a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 9.20 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Fitchburgh, and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal io 2.m.

For Tlokets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 138 St. James Street.

W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent. Boston Office, 250 Washington street.

New York Office, 417 Broadway.

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J. W. HOBAPT. General Superintendent

St. Albans, Vt. April 1, 1880.

m 1-g

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