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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MAY 25, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Ascendant—Desperate state of affairs at New Pallas-Resisting Unjust Exiction-Futher Sheehy and Brennan Arrested, and other True Men Step to the Front and fill the ranke.

Dublin, May 13.—The Irish World correspondent cables the following:—

The sentiment of the country is becoming stronger against the bill; and the National Convention which has been summoned to convene in Dublin, after the bill has passed the committee of the House is sure to reject

it.
The Government manifests great anxiety about Dillon. Not for his sake but for its own. A certain member of the Cabinet has been heard to express an opinion that if anything occurs to Dillon their lives will be in

Some patriotic music bands serenaded the prisoners of Kilmainham last Sunday. The Castle was in consternation. A rescue was feared, and the authorities immediately drafted all the available police to defend the

The land movement is going on vigorously Meetings are being held in all sections, and a no surrender resolve rings in the speeches and resolutions. The people who begin to realize their own power and the resources of the Land League are determined to strike against rents all round.

Secretary Forster has made an appeal to Parnell, in Parliament, if he (Parnell) promised he would not encourage those tenants who are able to pay the landlords to resist the collection of rents, he (Forster) would offer some protection to such tenants as are not able to pay. The offer will be refused.

The general strike against rents is main tained all round. The landlords cannot collect the rents even from the most prosperous farmers, notwithstanding they are reinforced with the assistance of police, soldiers, sheriffs, and the emergency men.

Another sale for for non-payment of rent took place in Meath yesterday on the "property" of Lord Gormanstown. Two hundred of the Land Bill was agreed to. police and a company of soldiers attended. Forty-five cows in the first case were seized two for a one hundred pound rent. All that had been seized was bought in for the tenant. with the exception of an old horse which had been left on the hands of the emergency men. Much mirth was created by the spectacle on its arrival in Dublin. Miss Parnell attended and bought in one of the cows for the tenant.

In the next sale, for a rent of seventy-four pounds, property worth a hundred pounds was It realized only forty. What money was extorted from the people had to go to the sheriff. The landlord, who is still without any rent, is tearing his bair.

The sheriff, soldiers, and police next be-ock themselves to where an eviction was advertised to take place. A crowd of five thousand people assembled round the house. The priest was there. When the Crowbar Brigade made signs of moving on the poor people in the cabin, the priest went into the house for the purpose of being evicted with them. The doors were closed in order to compel the exterminators to go through the full programme of eviction, by breaking in the doors and dragging forth the family. For an doors and dragging forth the family. hour the people stood facing the soldiers. At length the sheriff refused to go on with the eviction, and the people triumphed.

Miss Parnell was present and spoke on the occasion. She said: "We have been very badly treated to-day. We have been brought so far to witness the sight of an eviction, and we have been deprived of the spectacle. Perhaps it may seem strange to many of you that, long as I have lived in Ireland, I have never seen an eviction; and perhaps I never shall, for it appears to me that the time is coming when evictions will be out of fashion."

London, May 17. - Michael Brennan, in a speech at Ballyron, declared that a year hence stained. any Reformer who proposes to compensate andlords will be laughed off the platform. He characterized the Land Bill as a miserable measure, and advocated a general strike against rent. He said the anti-slavery movement in America commenced by ofters of compensation to the slave-owners, but slavery was washed away in blood. He said the people should make it impossible for the landlords to collect rent.

In his recent speech, Brennan said he thought the cry recently raised in some parts of Europe of "Land and Liberty" would be found to be the rallying cry of the Irish race the world over. They must not waste their time in the discussion of the Land Bill, but make the country hotter, so as to make it impossible for landlords, assisted by police and soldiers, to collect rents.

Solicitor Morgan, one of the most energetic members of the Limerick Land League, has been arrested under the Coercion Act.

Dublin, May 18 -- Mr. Painell received a despatch yesterday announcing that a society of frishmen in America had placed \$20,000 to the credit of the Land League.

It is said that the Conservatives in the

into Committee on Monday next and take up of Limerick, but throughout the whole South of the castle are loudly cheered by those called. The plaintiffs were to prove that the Bill at the morning sittings, thus devoting four sittings a week to debate on it."

Archbishop Croke, speaking to the people at Mullinahone, urged them, while standing The Land League Still in the and not to molest the police or soldiers, who were only doing their duty. Nothing, he said, could resist a united people, and, thank God, they were united. Bishops, priests and people were all of one mind. He was proud of Tipperary's imprisoned member of Parliament (Dillon). The moment the Government put the man in prison, even if he knew nothing of him before, he con-cluded there was something sound in him, and that the Government believed there was something dangerous in him. By means of the present agitation Ireland would become a prosperous, contented country.

The returns of the arrests made under the provisions of the Coercion Act up to May 5th shows a total of 54.

The warrant for the arrest of Mr. Dillon asserts that he is reasonably suspected of inciting forcible resistance to the execution of the process of law for giving possession of lands, and to riot and assault.

Dunlin, May 18 .- At the meeting of the Land League yesterday the attendance was larger than usual. The reference by one of the speakers to the advisability of a general strike against the payment of rent was ap-

Dublin, May 19 .- A large force of police and military endeavored to serve writs on an estate at New Pallas to-day. The tenants have taken refuge on a large castle on the estate, which they put in a thorough state of defence; the service of the writs was abandoned. A flying column, with four guns, will proceed to the castle to-morrow to serve the

A riot occurred over evictions in Killarney between the Royal Marines and civilians. The people had to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

London, May 19 .- An attempt precisely like the late ones at Liverpool and Chester was made to-day on the police barracks at Hereford. A hole was dug under the wall and a torpedo put in and exploded. No one was injured, and little damage was done. The attempt is blamed on the Fenians, but is believed to be part of a plot to alienate sympathy for the Irish by making them

Dublin, May 19 .- Mr. Dillon, at his own request, has been removed from the infirmary of Kilmainham Jail to his cell. Walsh, who claims to be an American citizen, intends to appeal for intervention.

London, May 19. - A caucus of Irish members of Parliament was held this afternoon, and after a warm discussion a resolution to abstain from voting on the second reading

Dublin, May 19 .-- A large force of military and police proceeded under command of Major Vandelim, of the 9th Regiment, and Major Rolleston, of the Royal Marines, to-day, to New Pallas, County Limerick, to aid the Sheriff in evictions upon an estate. Early on the march the force was met by a large body of people who followed them, yelling, shouting and pelting them with stones. Amid a shower of missiles the Sheriff succeeded, after much difficulty, in evicting a few families. He then proceeded with his escort to a distant part of the estate, but it was discovered that the people had left their homes and had taken possession of a large Castle upon the estate, which they had loop-holed and put into a thorough state of detence, and rendered it so impregnable that all idea of dislodging the occupants and serving writs were abandoned for the day. Stones still continued to be showered upon the police and the military, and so threatening was the aspect of the people who thronged round the force that Major Rolleston ordered the police to load their rifles and the military to fix bayonets, and warned the people that if they persisted in their hostile conduct he should read the Riot Act, and if they did not disperse within a short time he should feel it his most painful and awful duty to order the constabulary to fire and the soldiers to charge. The warning had the desired effect and the people dispersed, but not before Lieutenant Gowan, of the 9th Regiment, had received a blow from a cudgel. Several persons have been arrested, including Gowan's assailant. To-morrow morning the flying column, with four pieces of artillery, will proceed with the Sheriff to execute the writs

upon the people in the Castle. London, May 20.—Nine Irish members voted on the second reading of the Land Bill. Several Irish and Conservative members ab-

DUBLIN, May 20-Father Sheeby and Mr Mc-Carthy, Secretary of the Land League at Kilmallock, and two other members of that Association, have been arrested under the Coercion Act. Sheehy and the three others arrested at

Killmallock are charged with assembling with others, and attempting by threats to incite persons to quit their employment. Patrick Doyle, a prominent member of the

Killarney Land League, has been arrested under the CoercionAct

Archbishop Croke continues to make triumphal progress through his diocese holding visitations of clergy and attending Land

League demonstrations. Dunlin, May 20.—The Government has taken a bold step in arresting a Catholic Priest. This morning the Rev. Father Sheehy, Parish Priest of Killmallock, was taken into custody under the Coercion Act on the charge of the day a council was held between of assembling with others and unlawfully at- the resident Magistrate, the Sheriff and the tempting, by threats and menaces, to compel military and police officers. It was recoived divers of Her Majesty's subjects to quit their lawful employment, the aforesaid being an occupants. With this object a number of House of Commons will make an effort to protract the debate on the Land Bill beyond Thursday were arrested Henry and farmer, an auctioneer and farmer, are in the castle as are determined as ever to the bighest rougher of doctors, lawyers and experts Thursday next. The Daily News says:—"In John Collins and Michael McCartby, hold out. They seem to be in the highest the event of the Bill being read a second time farmers, all members of the local spirits and to be amply supplied with creature mixed up in the affair was something extraon Thursday the House will be asked to go Land Lague. Not only in the county comforts of all kinds. The holders bridgary, and there were 120 witnesses to be but without success.

Land Bill.

Father Sheehy and his fellow-prisoners

London, May 22, .- There was a despetate fight between the people and military yesterday. Five hundred military and police endeavored to enforce evictions, and were fired on from the old Castle, where the tenants had taken refuge. Three constables were wounded, one having his skull fractured, and a soldier was also severely would-The attacking party clubbed the

people, inflicting some serious wounds. The Castle could not be carried without artillery, and the bailiffs having disappeared, the force retired. The whole district is in a semi-insurrectionary state. The castle on the estate at New Pallas in

which tenants took refuge last Thursday to escape the service of writs has been surrounded by police and soldiery in order to starve out the garrison.

At a land meeting in Lessolway, Roscommon County, to-day, Mr. Kettle made a violent speech.

A circular has been issued to the Constabulary urging greater vigilance and activity in finding out lawless persons. Six dying columns are preserving the peace in the districts disturbed.

There is now an organized attempt by the Land League to Boycott solicitors, auctioneers and others who act against tenants.

Among the Irish members who voted for the second reading of the Land Bill were Messrs. William Shaw, Mitchell Henry, David La Touche Colthurst, George Errington, John Philip Nolan, P. J. Smyth, John O'Connor Power, Daniel O'Donohue and Charles Russell. Several Irish Conservative members abstained from voting.

Salisbury, in a speech last night, characterized the Land Bill as the ebullition of Communism, and too contemptible and ridiculous to be seriously discussed. It is presumed that this outlines the attitude of the House of Lords on the Bill. A prominent journal says the risk of rejection by the House of Lords has been grievously increased and nothing more serious in British politics could be imagined. Another journal anticipates that Salisbury's action will be wiser than his words. The victory of the Conservatives in the Parliamentary election at Preston yester—the provisions of the Coercion Act. day causes a sensation. The full strength of The arrest was made in this city the Irish party was thrown for the Liberal

candidate. Ireland is therefore to be chosen as the Tory battle-ground. A policy of conciliation, based on justice to the tenant and compensation to the landlord, would probably be put forth as the alternative solution promising finality. This policy has been discussed by the Tory leaders as well as by Parnell, who would hail the situation with welcome, calculating on the new elections to return him to Parliament at the head of a solid phalany of eighty men ready to support the Land League programme and self-government. He believes the Whig element would be politically annihilated, and that he could count on holding the balance of power between the two English parties.

The arrest of Father Sheehy is the first arrest of an Irish priest since the days of the old Penal Laws for an offence of the kind. A large increase in the number of agrarian outrages, and a series of collisions between Parnell's followers and Forster will likely follow.

DUBLIN, May 21.—There has been a desperate fight between the people and the military and police at New Pallas to-day. This morning 400 men of the 9th and 57th Regiments and 400 police proceeded from Limerick to the property of Col. Hare, near New Pallas, to carry out evictions. The bailiff disappeared during the march, so that no evictions could be carried out, and as the people had removed all their cattle no seizure could be made; some desperate scenes, however, occurred. The military and police were fired on from the old Castle in which the people had taken refuge. Showers of stones were also thrown. Sub-Constable Murraine had his skull fractured, two other constables were wounded, and a soldier of the Royals was also severely wounded. The police and soldiers had their guns loaded, but they received no orders to fire. They, however, used their swords, bayonets, batons and rifle-butts to some purpose, and several desperate, and it is supposed, fatal wounds were inflicted. No attack could be made on the barricaded ruins without artillery, and the force returned to Limerick without having accomplished anything. The whole district is almost in a state of insurrection. Orders have been given to the Scots Guards in Dublin to hold themselves in

readiness to go south at an hour's notice. DUBLIN, May 22.—The state of affairs in the Pallas district remains much the same. The Sheriff is still unable to execute his writs of execution. The military force consisting of 100 picked men of the 9th Regiment and a similar number of the 57th returned to headquarters early this morning without attacking, as any assault on the Castle in which the occupiers of the land bave fortified themselves could not but have resulted in most serious consequences. During the course to invest the castle and starve out the

of Ireland, Father Sheeby has taken a leading part in the Land Agitation. He was always a bold and popular leader. He attendary artillery was to be sent to storm the castle. ed the Land Conferences at Dublin and took The destruction of the bridges was intended a main part in the debates condemning the to obstruct the passage of the cannon. It seems that the disturbances began after the sheriff's visit to the farms of two tenants. were conveyed at once to Nans jail under a No other stock nor property of any strong escort. Great excitement prevails at New Pallas. The flying column with two any resistance offered until the Castle was guns, left Limerick this morning to assist the reached. As soon as the Sheriff and Sheriff in making seizures for rent in the his party approached a shower of stones came on the police from this stronghold, and the resident magistrate states that a bullet struck the wall alongside of the agent. The police, with swords, batons and rifles, beat back the crowd. but could do nothing against the Castle garrison, which was armed with scythes, forks and other implements. Three Priests arrived on the scene and exerted themselves to secure order. But for their interference there would have been blood shed. When the expedition faced for home they found another broken bridge before them, and while they were making the passage the crowd, who had broken away from the Priests, opened fire with stones. Immediately the police were given the order to load. Father O'Donnell sprang forward in front of the levelled rifles and shouted out that he would be responsible for order. Meanwhile a body of police rushed on the crowd of men and women in the rear. Swords and batons were flourished. a reporter was roughly handled, and the police struck out excitedly right and left. This was the last collision, and the police then sately crossed the bridge. Half an hour atter two Land League bands, with banners, and accompanied by thousands of people, arrived on the townland from Tipperary, and,

being too late for the disturbances, proceeded to celebrate the defeat of the landlords. DUBLIN, May 23 .- The state of things at New Pallas is more quiet, but the final issue of the difficulty is still very doubtful. The Sheriff has thus far refrained from any further attempts to serve his writs of ejectment. Reinforcements have been ordered from Dublin and Wicklow. Neither the constabulary nor the military appear to have their hearts in the work assigned them. They give the people many indications of their desire to fraternize with them. The people still occupy the castle, and are quite confident of ultimate victory in this extraordinary contest The bridges leading to the castle are still unre-

The tenants have deserted the castle in

which they took refuge at New Pallas. Dunlin, May 23 .- Thomas Brennan, Secre tary of the Land League has been arrested by order of the Lord Lieutenant under The arrest was made in this city this afternoon. The condition of affairs in Ireland hourly becomes more and more gloomy and threatening. The remark is heard everywhere among the people "The Government is trying every means to drive us to despair; they want to torment us until we can stand it no longer, and then because we revolt they will mow us down with their artillery and their rifles." The general feeling in Dublin and outside circles immediately connected with the Castle is that the strest of Mr. Brennan is a wanton act of petty malice, or else one of the steps which are deliberately taken to drive the people into acts of resistance and violence. Mr. Brennan, in the complaint to the Lord-Lieutenant asking for his arrest, was charged with inciting the populace to violence, an accusation which, in the opinion of most people here, cannot be substantiated. He was taken wholly by surprise, having received no intimation of the probability of his arrest. He was arrested by Detective Mullen just as he was leaving the office of the Land League to go to luncheon. He was conveyed to Naas jail, where he now is. The exasperation of the people as they thus see day after day their friends and spokesmen suddenly snatched away from them and locked up for an indefinite period, without even a chance of being seen or of speaking, hourly increases. The English Government, with all its fine promises, is doing its best to fan the flame of discontent into a conflagration that will startle the world.

AN IMPORTANT LAW SUIT SETTLED.

AN ARMY OF DOCTORS AND LAWYERS, AND A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

A chancery suit began at Kingston of late which, as several well known citizens of Montreal are concerned, may be of interest to our readers.

Patrick Conroy, a merchant of Kingston,

died in July, 1879, leaving behind him property of all kinds worth about \$120,000. had been confined in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum during the months of August and September, 1878; har been discharged, not as being cured, but as being improved, and a will was made by him in September, 1879, a year later and two months before his death. leaving the great bulk of his property to his sister, Mrs. Ellen Ward, and leaving John Ward, his nephew, real estate to the value of \$20,000. This will was highly unsatisfactory to his other relatives, who commenced proceedings in Chancery on the ground that deceased made the will while insane. We may mention that the parties who undertook the suit were left only nominal sums, according to the will. They are Mr. William Conroy, brother of the deceased, St. Constant street, Montreal; Dr. M. O'Brien Ward, son of Mr. Gailbraith Ward, and Mrs. Sarah Cullen and Miss Rose Ward, daughters of Galbraith Ward, Esq, ail of Montreal, and children of act calculated to interfere with the main | soldiers and police formed a cordon around sister of deceased, now herself deceased. The the castle to prevent the besieged from ob- executors of the will were Oliver Gund, M.P.,

their deceased relative was of unsound mind when he made the will, and the defendants that he was possessed of lucid intervals, during one of which the deed was executed. The Kingston Whig says relative to this suit :--

suit:—

"What would have been the issue had the case gone to trial must remain forever unknown. By the settlement effected scientific men are deprived of what might be termed a rare treat. The plaintiffs are said to have shown a moderation in their demands. Nothing but the fact that the matter is in family dispute would have induced them to grant the defendants such favourable terms. The couns is in the case were as follows: For plaintiffs, Mr R T Walkem, Q C, and Mr J B Walkem; Mr T H McGuire for Mrs Garde. There were for the defence, Mr O'Sullivan, Toronto, for John, Ellien and Maurice Ward, and the Episcopal Corporation: Mr R V Rogers for the infant Hose Ward. His Lordship took evidence with regard to the propricty of the settlement effected as far as the same affected the interests of the minors. The only witnesses examined for this purpose were Messrs, Galbratth Ward, father of Rose Ward, and William Conroy, Montreal, brother of the deceased, after hearing whose testimout the Vice-Chancellor confirmed the settlement."

The settlement referred to is in the nature of a compromise agreed upon by all the parries, the provisions of which give-W. Conroy \$12,000, instead of \$10,000.

Margaret Garde \$10,000, instead of \$5,000. M. O'Brien Ward, Sarah Cullen, Rose Ward, an aggregate of \$10,000, instead of

The bulk of the property goes to Mrs. Ellen Ward therefore, instead of to the unhappy lawyers.

NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

London, Ont., May 22.—The corner-stone of the new R. C. Cathedral was laid to-day, with imposing ceremony, in the presence of an immense throng. Archbishop Lynch of l'oronto, Bishop Crinnon of Hamilton, the Bishop of Kingston, and a large number of the clergy of London Diocese took part in the ceremony, and assisted in the services. Splendid musical services were provided both morning and evening. At the evening service, Archbishop Lynch preached a powerful sermon. The new Cathedral, when finished as it is expected to be in three or four years will be one of the finest structures in Ontario costing about \$100,000. A large collection was made to-day in aid of the building fund.

THE BIDDULPH MASSACRE.

FURTHER ARRESTS-GREAT EXCITEMENT.

London, Ont., May 21 .- The Biddulph murder case is up again in all its horrors. James and Wm. Feeliey, former residents of Biddulph, who have settled in Michigan, were arrested in East Saginaw yesterday afternoon for complicity in the murder of the Donnellys. Mr. Hutchinson, County Crown Attorney, accompanied by Detective Schram and Patrick Donnelly, left for that place on Thursday for purpose. The information on which they are proceeding comes from a Biddulph resident, who is understood to have reported to have stated that James Feehey confessed to him that he had taken life, and that his conscience would not let him rest. The confession involves 30 or 40 of the residents of Biddulph who formed the Vigilance Committee. Fcelley's narrative, as it has been so far gleaned, in a general way confirms the story of Johnny O'Connor in all excepting the identity of Purtell. He says Purtell was not there. The account of the killing of Tom Donnelly lends some additional horror, but in the main O'Connor's account is sustained. O'Connor said he heard the words "hit that fellow on the head with a spade," which order was obeyed. The new narrative leads to the supposition that Carroll uttered these words. and that a grey-haired resident who gave evidence for the defence at Carroll's trial. dealt the murderous blow with a shovel. It is said that young Tom tried rise up by a desperate effort, blood streaming over his face from the wounds in head, when another blow of the spade sank deep into his skull. The vision is said to haunt those who saw it. It is probable that other arrests will immediately follow, and we shall have the whole horrible nightmare over

again. LUCAN, May 21 .- Matters are quiet here now. There is no appearance of a row, nor will there be any. But, from appearances and certain rumors affoat consequent upon the confessions of James and William Fechey, the probability is there will be 35 or 40 arrests made between now and Monday evening, in which case the excitement will be equal to the memorable 4th of February a

MORE FIGHTIFG IN TUNIS.

year ago.

Tunis, May 19.—There was fighting yesterday at Soukelarba. It is stated both the natives and the French lost beavily in killed and wounded. Several French wounded have been brought here. The French are marching direct upon Mateur.

LATER-The battle lasted ten hours. PARIS, May 20 .- Official telegrams deny that Gen. Broard was defeated by Arabs at Mateur. The French have entered Mateur. The loss of the French in this engagement preceding the entry was only 6 killed. The Arabs lost heavily and fled as soon as the

artillery opened fire. ORAN, Algeria, May 21 .- The French troops under Col. Innocelt, were attacked by 5,000 insurgents, led by the chief of the Bonamenia rebels, and defeated after a hot engagement. The French lost 40 native auxilliaries in killed and wounded.

Joseph Barnard Davis, the well-known author, is dead.

Some 25 or 30 men from Tamworth and Napanee were engaged all day yesterday searching the Napanee River and along the wharves for the body of Mr. A. Hassard, who disappeared so suddenly from Tamworth with mixed up in the affair was something extra. a large sum of money some three weeks ago,

MPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Arrests Consolidate the Irish Members---Government Con-

domned.

LONDON, May 19 .- Mr Chaplin, Conservative, peaking on the Land Bill, said some portions of the bill were revolutionary. The proposal to take away the landlords' rights without compensation was confiscation. He concluded by expressing hostility to what he characterized as the greatest and most unhallowed act of public confiscation ever attempted by any statesman in a civilized

Mr. Parnell regretted he could not join in the division on this stage of the Bill, the principle of which he regarded as defective. It proposed no new principle, but only proposed to restore what the Bill of 1870 was inended to give. Mr. Parnell urged the Government to transplant the surplus population to land capable of improvement, find employment for the people and create an increased supply of food, instead of getting out of the difficulty by promoting emigration. One of the great reasons Irish enterprise was so kept down was that Ireland is under the curse of foreign rule, and until the English rulers are cleared out, bag and baggage, there will be little hope for the Irish people.

Sir S. Northcote feared the bill would not have the effect of pacifying the people.

Lord Elche's motion that the leading pro-visions of the bill are economically unsound, unjust and unpolitic, was rejected, 325 to 176. amid loud cheers from the supporters of the Ministry.

Mr. Parnell's departure with about 18 followers without voting was greeted with derision. The bill was then read a second

London, May 20 .- An uproar occurred in the House of Commons to-day when Mr. Lawson (Radical) questioned Mr. Collins (Conservative), who was about to take the oath concerning his religious opinion. He said the Bradlaugh precedent instituted a Parliamentary inquisition, and all should be

The Speaker said Mr. Collins' case differed from Mr. Bradlaugh's.
Mr. Gladstone endorsed this view.

Marquis of Hartington, replying to a ques-tion whether the statement of Mr. Mallet at

the Monetary Conference regarding the course of India on the silver question was authorized, said that Mr. Mallet was instructed not tion. There could be no misunderstanding abroad as to the action of England relative to bi-metalism. Mr. O'Sullivan questioned the Government

concerning the arrest of the priest, Sheeby. Forster regretted that it had been necessary to imprison a Catholic clergyman. The arrest was made without his sanction.

Lord Churchill (Conservative), charged the Government with encouraging disturbance in Ireland by their apathy.

Mr. Gladstone declared that the Govern-

ment had not arrested anyone, priest or laymen, for being a member of the Land League. They only arrested the perpetrators or abettors of outrages. Mr. Parnell and other Home Rulers de-

nounced the arrest of Father Sheehy. London, May 20 .- The debate in the House of Commons on Father Sheehy's arrest continued until midnight, and revealed aremarkable agreement among the various sections of Irish Liberal members in condemning the action of the Government in refusing to give a full explanation of the causes which led to the arrest on "reasonable suspicion." The moderate members predicted that worse results would follow from an act which would be regarded as an insult to the religious sentiment of the Irish nation in classing the priest as a village ruffian." The Government's offer to hold a morning sitting on Tuesday to discuss the arrest is condemned as illusory and worthless because the Ministers would not pledge themselves to give full information of the specific acts on which the warrant for the arrest was based. They would only produce a general charge without affording an opportunity to the House or the country to examine into the evidence on which the charge is based. The discussion was carried on by the Irish members with great acrimony, and seemed to distress Mr. Gladstone very much. One of the members said that the Chief Secretary would henceforth be known in Ireland as "Priest-hunting Forster."

In the House of Commons, this morning, Mr. Justin McCarthy moved a resolution relative to the conduct of the Irish executive, and condemning the arrest of Mr. Dillen and Father Sheeby.

GOLD MINE DISASTER.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ELEVEN OTHERS BURIED ALIVE.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, May 20.-At half-past seven last evening in the Golden Terra Mine 60 men were entering the tunnel for the night, when 300 feet from the mouth works caved in, carrying down the timbers with a terrific crash. compression of the air forced the rear portion of the shaft through the tunnel as though fired from a cannon, instantly killing Thos. Green and seriously injuring eight others. Eleven man are known to be buried beneath the cave and are probably dead. Thousands of miners were soon at the scene and at once began digging out their comrades, but no bodies have yet been recovered. The vicinity of the mine is crowded with the grief-stricken friends of the imprisoned miners.

IN MEMORIAM.

[CHAS. EBNEST SMITH, DIED APBIL 28RB, 1881.]

In the graveyard softly sleeping,
Where the oppress branches wave,
Lies our little Ernest, keeping
Silence in the narrow grave.
There he sleeps, and no to-morrow
Wakes him in that silent home,
There he rests, no sign of sorrow
Clouds with grief his rural home.

There the daisies and the roses
Pour their incense at his feet,
On the spot where he reposes,
Where the grass is green and sweet,
There the wood lark, sweetly singing,
With her music charms the air,
And the busy wild bee winging
Hums—a hymn for flowrets fair.

But they cannot wake our darling
On his bed within the tomb.
Angels up in Heaven missed him,
So they came and took him home,
Took him where the wondrous glory
Fills his happy soul with love,
Where his heart can feel no sorrow
In his blessed home above. LORETTO ABBEY, May. 1881.

REDMOND O'DONNELL LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE. PART II.

CHAPTER XXIX .- CONTINUED. She hears a footstep approaching up the avenue, but no one in whom she is the least interested ever comes to Scarswood, so she does not look up. She goes on with her work so absorbed that she forgets all about her intruder. He sees her afar off, and pauses a moment to look at her. The afternoon sun-shine gilds the sweet, fair drooping face, and kindles into a halo the bronze bair. Slowly he draws nearer, stepping on the grass that he may not disturb her. He comes close-so close that he can look over her shoulder and see what it is that holds her so absorbed. Then he speaks close behind her, and very

" If you intend that for a fancy face, Lady Cecil. I have nothing to say. If for a portrait then I must tell you it is most egregiously

She starts up with a cry; for it is a likeness of Redmond O'Donnell she is drawing, and it is Redmond O'Donnell himself who stands smiling before her.

Good day to you, Lady Cecil"-he lifts his hat as though they had parted yesterday, and holds out his hard--" I am airaid I have startled you; but not so greatly, I hope, that you cannot shake hands. Ah! thanks!" As scarcely knowing what she does she lays four cold fingers in his. "I thought at first you meant to refuse. And how have you been since I saw you last?" He takes a seat in the rustic chair, which accommodates three, and she sinks down, scarcely knowing whether she is asleep or awake beside him. Her heart is throbbing so fast that for a moment she turns giddy and faint. She has not spoken a word-she does not try to speak now. "Well," O'Donnell says, in the same cool tone, "you don't look over-glad to see me. I friends a pleasure surprise. And I flattered myself you had sufficient friendly interest in cline." m6, or if not, common politeness enough at

least, to say you were glad to see me back." "I am glad." Her voice is not steady-she quivers as she sits. " But-it was so sudden. I am nervous I suppose, and little things startle me." She lays her hand on her heart to still its tumultuous beatings, and looks up at him for the first time. "You are the last obscurity for my sake. You will be my wife person I expected to see. I thought you were and never repent. You will go with me and at Algiers.

"The last person we expect to see is very often the first person we do see" O'Donnell answered, still eminently self-possessed. " I haven't been at Algiers, and I'am not going. I shall turn my sword into a scythe, my rifle into a plougshare, and go in for peace, respectability, and pastoral life. I have been out in

"In New Orleans?" Yes. I recieved a telegram from my grandfather after leaving here, telling me his wife l and son were dead, and requesting me to bring Rose back. We went. We have been there

parasol.

"Your sister is well, I hope?" "My sister is quite well, thank you."

"She remains in New Orleans with your grandfather?" "She is in London, and my grandfather is

dead." "Indeed." She is strangely at a loss what

to say, something very unusual with Lord Ruysland's high bred daughter. "I hope then we will see Miss O'Donnell down at Scarswood shortly."
"Well, yes. I suppose Rose will come.

She is very anxious to see you. In fact, she wanted to accompany me on this occasion, "Objected! Why?"

"I preferred to come alone. Other people may be very anxious to see you as wall as Rose-may they not? And you know I never like third persons during my interview with She still looks down at the emerald turf,

still traces figures with her parasol. He looks at her, and there is silence. "You have heard of Sir Arthur Tregenna's

marriage?" she says at length with a sort of Women are always the first to break these embarrassing pauses. "No doubt he sent you word ?" "He sent me no word-how could be?

He thought with you I was in Algeria. Still I heard of it-from whom do you think? Our mutual friend, Charlie Delamere."

"Ah! Charlie," with a smile; "he knew your address then?" "Yes-after six months of Louisians, I

grew sick for news of England and my tance and are lost to you and me forever. Is friends. I did not care to write to any of those friends direct for sundry reasons, so I sent a line to Charlie. I got all the news I | well? wished immediately-Sir Arthur's marriage among the rest. He's a fine fellow, and in suits him. She suits him—all is said in that, they will be happy."

I hope so," she answered softly. "Your father is in Germany, Lady Cecil?"

seems to make it his home. Poor papa!" A

"And you," the blue eyes that can be so keen, so hard, so steely, so tender, alternately, are watching her with a light she feels, but cannot meet. "And you still reside with your cousin and Sir Peter. I am glad, by the bye, that they are reconciled. Doesn't the life strike you as rather a dull one?"

"Not particularly. I hope I have com-mon-sense enough to know life cannot be all sunshine and roses for any of us. Scarswood is always a pleasant place, and I am too busy to find time for idle repinings. Work is a boon-I have found that out. I am the children's governess, now, you know. So," with an effort to change the subject, "you have given up all thoughts of Algiers. Lanty Lafferty will rejoice at that! How is Mr.

Lafferty ?" clined. He is down with me and gone to the let the name that began this story end it-Silver Rose to see his old sweetheart. I be- KATHERINE.

lieve a marriage will follow in the fullness of time. and so you are governess to the twins, terrible drudgery, I should fancy—and practice drawing in the intervals. Let me have another look at my portrait-clever, perhaps, as a work of art, but, as I said before absurd-ly flattered as a likeness. You do think of me then sometimes, Queenie?"

The old pet name! A faint rose-pink flush deepened all over the fair, pearly face.

"I think of all my friends-what an opinion you must have of my memory, and I have a private gallery of their portraits. Please give me my sketch back—it is easier for you to criticise than to do better." "A rule which applies to all criticism, I

fancy. I'll give you the sketch back on one condition—that I may give you myself with it 1"

"Captain O'Donnell !"

"Lady Cecil !" The faint carnation was vivid scarlet now. She started up, but he caught both her hands and held her. The bright blue eyes, full of piercing, laughing light, looked up into the startled brown ones. Not much fierceness not much sternness there now.

"What do you mean, sir! Let me go Here comes the children—pray, let me go!" "Let them come!" cries this reckless young Irishman. "Let all the world come if it likes. I shall not let you go until you promise, You like me excessively-oh! it's of no use denying it-you know you do, but not one thousandth part as I like you. And I want you to marry me. It will not be so very much more stupid than vegetating at Scarswood and teaching the nine parts of speech to Pansy and Pearl. Come, Queenie! We have been in love with each other pretty nearly seven years. They say the certain cure for love is-matrimony. Let us try it." "Captain O'Donnell, let me go."

"Not until you promise. Queenie, I mean it. I have come all the way from New Orleans to say this. I love you-be my wife. Since you can bear up under the drudgery of a governess' life you can endure to be the wife of a poor man. The question is-will you

"I would have tried it six years ago, if Redmond O'Donnell had given me the chance. I would have tried it eight months ago, if his pride had not stood between us. I am not afraid of poverty—perhaps because I was born to it—poverty and servitude were my birthright. Does Captain O'Donnell forget princely blood flows in his veins, and in mine -that of a waiting-maid?"

"That is meant as a reproach. Well, my stiff-neckedness in the past deserves it. But think again, Queenie-how you have been brought up—that luxury has been the very breath you drew-think what marriage with a poor man means. Six stuffy rooms-one grimy maid of all work-one silk dress a year -no carriage-no opera-no society-the beautiful and poetical of life a dream of the past. Think!"

"I do think. I think you want to talk me into saying no-you fear I may take you at must say. This is what comes of giving ones | your word. Very well, sir-I say it. | am | deeply honored by your offer, and beg to de-

> He drew her to him-close, closer. If those innocent twins are anywhere in the visible horizon now, they stand a strong chance of being amazed and scandalized.

"Queenie, my darling-whom I never hoped to hold, to kiss like this—you really love me well enough to endure poverty and resign everything?"

"Everything! Ob, Redmond! I shall have vou!"

And then-the twins are drawing nearer -their howls can be heard through the trees, Lady Cecil has some consideration for their artless youth, it Le Beau Chasseur has none, and laughing, and blushing, and looking--oh! so lovely---withdraws to the extreme end of the rustic seat.

"No, Captain O'Donnell---not one inch nearer--- insist upon it! My hearing is excellent---any remarks you may have to make I can hear at this distance perfectly well. one was beginning to recover now. She drew a little further to him, and began tracing figures in the grass with her white parasol.

Pearl and Pansy are coming, and you know the proverb—Little pitchers have great heard. And the other performance is not necessary.

"Confound Pearl and Pansy! Queenie, you are sure you will never repent marrying penniless soldier of fortune!"

"I tell you I like poverty. How stupid some people are---forcing one to repeat the same thing over and over. I prefer it decidedly-yes, 1 do-don't look like that-1

"Ah!" O'Donuell said gravely, "I am sorry for that. It may be painful for you to hear, Lady Cecil, but-I have had a fortune left

me !" "Redmond!" starting up, indignantly "A fortune!"

"Yes, my love-don't let your angry passions rise if you can help it—a fortune. M. De Lansac died three months ago, and divided his fortune equally between Rose and me It was two million dollars. A pittance, perhaps, as compared with the inheritance of Sir Arthur Tregenna; but to poverty-loving, humble individuals like Lady Cecil Clive and Redmond O'Donnell, sufficient for the bread and cheese of life, a page in buttons, and two silk dresses per annum. My love

my love !" Where is the distance between them now -and the twins are standing petrified, openmouthed and eyed, at what they behold

six vards off. "I can give you wealth as well as love. Thank God for the happiness he has given me

The light fades from the scenes and the faces we know—the hour has come to part. One by one they glided into the shadowy disany one who has followed their fortunes sorry to let them go, I wonder-to say forever fare-

Take one last look, before the curtain falls to rise no more. Of Sir Peter and Lady Danspite of the Miss Herncastle episode, his wife gerfield, dragging out their married, not mated, lives in the grandeur and dullness of Scarswood. Of Lanty Lafferty, a married man, with "Shusan," for his wife, the prosperous proprietor of a "public." Of Henry Otis "He is always in Germany of late—he and his mother, prosperous in London, with Katherine and his hopeless love already a dream of the past. Of Squire Talbot, who hopes very soon to bring home a mistress to Morecambe--a mistress as yet known as Rose O'Donnell. Of Captain and Lady Cecil O'-Donnell, happy beyond all telling of minehappy in that perfect wedded love rarely found upon earth. And lastly, af Sir Arthur and Lady Tregenna, with the past but a dark, sad dream they never recall, loving each other, trusting each other, as great hearts and noble souls do love and trust. They are still abroad, in pleasant wandering through pleasant lands. One day they will return to Cornwall, and among all the mistresses that in the lust four hundred years have ruled it in hoary old Tregenna, none will be more loved, none more worthy of all love and honor, than she who was once Helen Herncastle. Her face floats before me as I write the words, noble, " Very well, and strongly matrimonially in- tender, womanly, peaceful, and happy, at last.

THE END.

CHARLIE STUART

AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING. CHAPTER I.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM ELECT. Firelight falling on soft velvet carpet, where white lily buds trail along azure ground; on chairs of white-polished woodthat glitters like ivory, with puffy seats of blue satin; on blue and gilt panelled walls; on a wonderfully carved oaken ceiling; on sweeping draperles of blue satin and | before in my life. Ah | why can't we all be white lace; on half a dozen lovely pictures; on an open piano; and last of all, on the

before it—Inez Catheron. The month is August-the day the 29th-Miss Catheron has good reason to remember it to the last day of her life. But, whether sort of weather for the last week of August the August sum blazes, or the January winds | cold as Iceland and raining cats and dogs; the howl, the great rooms of Catheron Royals are ever chilly. So on the white-tiled hearth of the blue drawing-roown this summer even-

The mistress of Catheron Royals-the biggest, oldest, queerest, grandest place in all sunny Cheshire—this slim, dark girl of nineteen, for three years past the bride-elect of Sir Victor Catheron, baronet, the last of his death it never beat like that again. Saxon race and name, the lord of all these smiling village of Catheron below. The master of a stately park in Devon, a moor and "bothy" in the highlands, a villa on the Arno, a gem of a cottage in the Isle of Wight. "A darling of the gods," young, handsome, heathy, and best of all, with twenty thousand a year.

She is his bride elect. In her dark way she is very handsome. She is to be married to Sir Victor early in the next month, and she is as much in love with him as it is at all possible to be. A fair fate surely. And yet while the August night shuts down, while the wind whistles in the trees, while the long fingers of the elm, just outside the window, tap in a ghostly way on the pane, she stands here, flushed, angry, impatient, and sullen, her handsome lips set in a tight, rigid line.

She is very dark all at times. Her cousin Victor tells her, laughingly, she is an absolute nigger when in one of her silent rages. She has jet-black hair, and big, brilliant, Spanish eyes. She is Spanish. Her dead mother was a Castilian, and that mother has left her her Spanish name, her beautiful. passionate Spanish eyes, her hot passionate Spanish heart. In Old Castile Inez was born; and when in her tenth year her English father followed his wife to the grave, Inez came home to Catheron Royals, to reign there, a little imperieus, hot-tempered Morisco princess ever since.

She did not come alone. 'A big boy of twelve with a short head of blue-black hair, two wild, glittering black eyes, and a diabolically handsome face came with her. It was her only brother Juan, an imp incarnate from his cradle. Hc did not remain long. To the unspeakable relief of the neighbourhood for miles around, he had vanished as suddenly as he had come, and for years was seen no more.

A Moorish Princess! It is her cousin and lover's favourite name for her, and it fits well. There is a certain barbaric splendour about her as she stands here in the firelight, in her trailing purple silk, in the cross of rubies and the fine gold that burns on her bosom, in the yellow, perfumy rose in her bair, looking stately, and beautiful, and dreadfully out of temper.

heavy patter, patter of the rain beats on the glass. That, and the light fall of the cinders in the polished grate, are the only sounds to be

A clock on the mantel strikes seven. She has not stirred for nearly an hour, but she looks up now, her black eyes full of passion-

ate anger, passionate impatience. does not come, after all?"

She can remain still no longer. She walks across the room, and she walks as only Spanish women do. She draws back one of the window-curtains, and leans out into the night. The crushed sweetness of the rain-beaten roses floats up to her in the wet darkness. Nothing to be seen but the vague tossing of the trees, nothing to be heard but the soughing of the wind, nothing to be felt but the fast and still faster falling of the rain.

She lets the curtain fall, and returns to the fire.

herself. "Will he dare stay away?"

the question. One is the sweet, patient face lad. It is a very pleasant face; the blue eyes look at you so brightly, so frankly; the boyish mouth is so sweet-tempered and laughing that you smile back and fall in love with him at sight. It is Sir Victor Catheron and his late mother.

Miss Inez Catheron is in many respects an extraordinary young lady—Cheshire society has long ago decided that. They would have been more convinced of it than ever, could they have seen her turn now to Lady Catheron's portrait and appeal to it aloud in impassioned words:

"On his knees, by your dying bed, by your dying command, he vowed to love and cherish me always—as he did then. Let him take care how he trifles with that vow-let him

take care!" · She lifts one hand (on which rubies and diamonds flash) menacingly, then stops. Over the sweep of the storm, the rush of the rain, comes another sound—a sound she has been listening for, longing for, praying for— the rapid roll of carriage wheels up the drive. There can be but one visitor to Catheron she can look back upon no time in which her Royals to-night, at this hour and in this

storm—its master. She stands still as a stone, white as a statue, waiting. She loves him; she has hungered and thirsted for the sound of his voice, the sight of his face, the clasp of his hand, all these weary, lonely months. In some way, it is her life or death she is to take from his hands to-night. And now he is

She hears the great hall-door open and close with a clang; she hears the step of the master in the hall-a quick, assured tread she would know among a thousand; she hears a voice-a hearty, pleasant, manly English voice; a cheery laugh she remembers well.

"The Chief of Lara has returned again." The quick, excitable blood leaps up from he cannot meet. her head to her face in a rosy rush that

makes her lovely. The eyes light, the lips part—she takes her step forward, all anger, all fear, all neglect forgotten—a girl in love going to meet her lover. The door is flung wide by an impetuous hand, and wet and splashed, and tall and smiling, Sir Victor Catheron stands before her.

"My dearest Inez!" He comes forward, puts his arms around her, and touches his blonde mustache to her flushed check.

"My dearest coz, I'm awfully glad to see you again, and looking so uncommonly well too." He puts up his eye-glass to make sure of this fact, then drops it. "Uncommonly well," he repeats; "give you my word I never saw you looking half a quarter so handsome Moorish princesses, and wear purple silks and vellow roses?

He flings himself into an easy chair berfore handsome, angry face of a girl who stands the fire; throws back his blonde head, and stretches forth his boots to the blaze.

"Ap hour after time, am I not? But blame the railway people-don't blame me. Beastly very dickens of a storm, I can tell you.'

He gives the fire a poke, the light leaps up and illumines his handsome face. He is angry flush burning deep red on either dusky cheek, an angry frown contracting her straight black brows.

The mistress of Catheren Pour in the flush of "beauty's bright transient glow" has died and the flush of "beauty's bright transient glow" has died and the flush of "beauty's bright transient glow" has died and the flush of "beauty's bright transient glow" has died and the flush of "beauty's bright transient glow" has died and the flush of "beauty's bright transient glow" has died and the flush of "beauty's bright transient glow" has died and the flush of "beauty's bright transient glow" has died and the flush of "beauty's bright transient glow" has died and the flush of "beauty's bright transient glow" has died and the flush of the face, the hard, angry look has come back. That careless kiss, that easy, cousinly embrace, have told their story. A moment ago her heart beat high with hope—to the day of her

He doesn't look at her; he gazes at the fire sunny acres, this noble Norman pile, the instead, and talks with the hurry of a nervous man. The handsome face is a very effeminate face, and not even the light, carefully trained, carefully waxed mustache can hide the weak, irresolute mouth, the delicate, characteriess chin. While he talks carelessly and quickly, while his slim white fingers loop and unloop his watch chain, in the blue eyes fixed upon the fire there is an uneasy look of nervous fear. And into the keeping of this man the girl with the dark, powerful face has given her heart, her fate!

"It seems no end of good to be at home again," Sir Victor Catheron says, as if afraid of that brief pause. "You've no idea, Inez, how uncommonly familiar and jolly this blue room, this red fire, looked a moment ago, as I stepped out of the darkness and rain. It brings back the old times—this used to be her favorite morning-room," he glanced at the mother's picture, "and summer and winter a fire always burned here, as now. And you, Inez, cara mia, with your gypsy face, most familiar of all."

She moves over to the mantel. It is very low; she leans one arm upon it, looks steadily at him, and speaks at last:

"I am glad Sir Victor Catheron can remember the old times, can still recall his mother, has a slight regard left for Catheron Royals, and am humbly grateful for his recollection of his gypsy cousin. From his conduct of late it was hardly to have been expected."

"It is coming," thinks Sir Victor, with an inward groan; "and, O Lord | what a row it is going to be. When Inez shuts her lips up in that tight line, and snaps her black eyes in that unpleasant way, I know it to my cost, it means 'war to the knife.' I'll be routed with dreadful slaughter, and Inez's motto is ever, 'Woe to the conqueror!' Well, here goes!"

He looks up at her, a good-humored smile on his good looking face.

"Humbly grateful for my recollection of you! My dear Inez; I don't know what you mean. As for my absence—"
"As for your absence," she interrupts,

vou were to have been here, if your memory will serve you, on the first of June. It is now the close of August. Every day of that Weak you may be, fickle you may be, but you absence has been an added insult to me. atve been here if I tomb. Outside the wind is rising, and the had not written you a letter you dare not neglect-sent a command you dare not dis- things to you? I hate myself for them, but obey. You are here to-night because you dare not stay away."

Some of the bold blood of the stern old Saxon race from which he sprung is in his I love you. What more can I say? I forgive veins still. He looks at her full, still smil-

"Dare not!" he repeats. "You use strong "Seven!" she says, in a suppressed sort of language, Inez. But then you have an exvoice; "and he should have been here at six. citable sort of nature, and were ever in-What it he should defy me?—what if he clined to hyperbole; and it is a lady's privilege to talk."

"And a man's to act. But I begin to think Sir Victor Catheron is something less than a man. The Catheron blood has bred many an outlaw, many bitter, bad men, but to-day I begin to think it has bred something infinitely worse-a traitor and a coward!"

He half springs up, his eyes flashing, then falls back, looks at the fire again, and laughs. "Meaning me?"

"Meaning you."

"Strong language once more-you assert your prerogative royally my handsome cousin. From whom did you inherit that two-edged "Will he dare dely me?" she whispers to tongue of yours, Inez. I wonder? Your a coward. I stand here perjured before God, Castilian mother, surely; the women of our There are two pictures hanging over the house were never shrews. And even you, be. I can mantel—she looks up at them as she asks my dear, may go a little too tar. Will you already!" drop vituperation and explain? How have I of a woman of thirty; the other, the smiling been traitor and coward? It is well we face of a fair-haired, blue-eyed, good-locking should understand each other fully."

He has grown pale, though he speaks quietly, and his blue eyes gleam dangerously, He is always quiet when most angry.

"It is. And we shall understand each other fully before we part-be very sure of that. You shall learn what I have inherited from my Castilian mother. You shall learn whether you are to play fast and loose with me at your sovereign will. Does your excellent memory still serve you, or must I tell you what day the twenty third of September is to

He looks up at her, still pale, that smile on his lips, that gleam in his eyes. "My memory serves me perfectly," he answered coolly; "it was to have been our wedding day."

Was to have been. As he speaks the words coldly, almost cruelly, as she looks in his face, the last trace of colour leaves her own. The hot fire dies out of her eyes, an awful terror comes in its place. her heart, all her strength, she loves the man she so bitterly reproaches. It seems to her love for him is not.

And now, it was to have been! She turns so ghastly that he springs to his feet in alarm.

"Good Heaven, Inez! you're not going to faint, are you? Don't! Here, take my chair, and for pity's sake don't look like that. I'm a wretch, a brute-what was it I said? Do sit down."

He has taken her in his arms. In the days that are gone he has been very fond, and a little afraid of his gypsy cousin. He is afraid still-horribly afraid, if the truth must be told, now that his momentary anger is gone.

All the scorn, all the defiance has died out of her voice when she speaks again. The great, solemn eyes transfix him with a look

"Was to have been," she repeats in a sort of either. It is a very lovely face—a very grace- the Second Grenadiers, his only guest. Four

whisper: "was to have been. Victor, does that mean it never is to be?"

He turns away, shame, remose, fear in his averted face. He holds the back of the chair with one hand, she clings to the other as though it held her last hope in life.

"Take time," she says, in the same slow, whispering way. "I can wait. I have waited so long, what does a few minutes more matter now? But think well before you speak—there is more at stake than you know of. My whole future life hangs on your words. A woman's life. Have your ever thought what that implies? 'Was to have been,' you said. Does that mean it never is to be?"

Still no reply. He holds the back of the chair, his face averted, a criminal before his judge.

"And while you think," she goes on, in that slow, sweet voice, "let me recall the past Do you remember, Victor, when I and Juan came here from Spain? Do you remember me? I recall you as plainly at this moment as though it were but yesterday -a little, flaxen-haired, blue-eyed boy in violet velvet, unlike any child I had ever seen before. I saw a woman with a face like an augel, who took me in her arms, and kissed me, and cried over me, for my father's sake. We grew up together, Victor, you and I, such

silent, but his left hand has gone up and

"You remember that last night, Victorthe night she died. No need to ask you whatever you may forget, you are not likely to forget that. We knelt together by her bedside. It was as this is, a stormy summer night. Outside, the rain beat and the wind blew; inside, the silence of death was everywhere. We knelt alone in the dimly lit room, side by side, to receive her last blessing—her dying wish. Victor, my cousin, do tor Catheron's infatuated ear. you recall what that wish was?"

It was at Margata this meet

She holds out her arms to him, all her heart breaking forth in the cry. But he will neither | English watering places; and the Cheshire look nor stir.

her dying eyes looking at you. With her dying lips she spoke to you: 'Inez is dearer to me than all the world, Victor, except you.'

He was a very impetuous young man a She must never face the world alone. My son, you love her—promise me you will cherish and protect her always. She loves you as no one else ever will. Promise me, Victor, that in three years from to-night you will make her your wife.' These were her words. And you took her hand, covered it with tears and kissed and promised."

"We buried her," Inez went on, " and we parted. You went up to Oxford; I went over to a Paris pensionnat. In the hour of our parting we went up together hand in hand to her room. We kissed the pillow where her dying head had lain; we knelt by her bedside as we had done that other night. You placed this ring upon my finger; sleeping or waking it has never left it since, and you repeated your vow, that that night three years, on the twenty-third of September, I should be your wife."

She lifts the betrothral ring to her lips, and

kisses it. "Dear little ring," she says, softly, "it has been my one comfort all these years. Through all your coldness, all your neglect for the last year and a half, I have looked at it, and known you would never break your plighted word to the living and the dead.

"I came home from school a year ago. You were not here to meet and welcome me. You never came. You fixed the first of June for your coming, and you broke your word. Do I tire you with all these details, Victor? But I must speak to-night. It will be for the last time-you will never give cause again. Of the whispered slanders that have reached me I do not speak; I do not believe them. are a gentleman of royal race and blood; you een vour nii phted troth. O. fo me, Victor! Why do you make me say such and the sweet face had grown suddenly and your neglect has driven me nearly wild. What have I done?" Again she stretches forth her hands in eloquent appeal. "See! all the past: I ask no questions. I believe

you I shall die." Her face is transfigured as she speaks-her

hands still stretched out. "O Victor, come i" she says; "let the past be dead and forgotten. My darling, come back!"

But he shrinks away as those soft hands touch him, and pushes her off. "Let me go!" he cries; "don't touch me, Inez! It can never be. You don't know

what you ask !" He stands confronting her now, pale as herself, with eyes alight. She recoils like one who has received a blow.

"Can never be?" she repeats. "Can never be!" he answers. "I am what tradesman and his fat wife, and worshipped you have called me, Inez, a traitor and him. They burned incense at his shrine; and you, and my dead mother. It can never be. I can never marry you. I am married

The blow has fallen—the horrible, brutal blow. She stands looking at him—she hard—lt was the quietest, the dullest, the most blow. She stands looking at him-she hardly seems to comprehend. There is a pause the firelight flickers, they hear the rain lashing the windows, the soughing of the solution the Grenadier Guards—Pythias, at present, to gale in the trees. Then Victor Catheron Sir Victor's Damon—the parson, and the pewbursts forth

"I don't ask you to forgive me-it is past all that. I make no excuse; the deed is done. I met her, I met her and I loved her. She has been my wife for sixteen months, and —there is a son. Inez, don't look at me like that! I am a scoundrel, I know, but-"

He breaks down-the sight of her face unmans him. He turns away, his heart beating horribly thick. How long, the ghastly pause that follows lasts he never knows—a century, counting by what he undergoes. Once, during that pause, he sees her fixed eyes turn slowly to his mother's picture—he hears low, strange sounding words drop from her lips:

"He swore by your dying bed, and see how he keeps his oath!"

Then the life that seems to have died from her face flames back. Without speaking to him, without looking at him, she turns to leave the room. On the threshold she pauses and looks back.

"A wife and a son," she says slowly and distinctly. "Sir Victor Catheron, fetch them home; I shall be glad to see them."

CHAPTER II.

WIFE AND HEIR.

In a very genteel lodging house, in the very genteel neighborhood of Russell Square early in the afternoon of a September day, a young girl stands impatiently awaiting the return of Sir Victor Catheron. This girl is his wife.

It is a bright sunny day-as sunny, at least, as a London day ever can make up its mind to be—and as the yellow slanting rays pour in through the muslin curtains full on face

ful, though petite figure. She is a blonde of the blondest type; her hair is like spun gold, and, wonderful to relate, no Yellow Wash, no Golden Fluid, has ever touched its shining abundance. Her eyes are bluer than the September sky over the Russell Square chimney pots; her nose is neither aquiline nor Grecian, but it is very nice; her forehead is low, her mouth and chin "morsels for the gods." The little figure is deliciously round. ed and ripe; in twenty years from now she may be a heavy British matron, with a yard and a half wide waist-at eighteen years old she is, in one word, perfection.

Her dress is perfection also. She wears a white India muslin, a marvel of delicate em. broidery and exquisite texture, and a great deal of Valenciennes trimming. She has a pearl and turquoise star fastening her lace collar, pearl and turquoise drops in her cars, and a half dozen diamond rings on her plump, boneless fingers. A blue ribbon knots up the loose yellow hair, and you may search the big city from end to end, and find nothing?fairer, fresher, sweeter than Ethel, Lady Catheron,

If ever a gentleman and a baronet had a fair and sufficient excuse for the folly of a low marriage, surely Sir Victor Catheron has it in this fairy wife—for it is a "low marriage" of the most helnous type. Just seventeen months ago, sauntering idly along the summer sands, looking listlessly at the summer sea, thinking drearily that this time next year his freedom would be over, and his cousin Inez his lawful owner and possessor, his eyes had fallen on that lovely blonde face, that wealth of shining hair, and for all time—aye, for eternity-his fate was fixed. The dark image of Inez as his wife faded out of his mind never to return more.

The earthly name of this dazzling divinity in yellow ringlets and pink muslin was Ethel Margaretta-Dobb!

Dobb! It might have disenchanted a less rapturous adorer—it fell powerless on Sir Vic-

It was at Margate this meeting took place -that most popular and most vulgar of all baronet had looked just once at the peach-"With her dying hands she joined ours, bloom face the blue eyes of laughing light,

He was a very impetuous young man, a very selfish and unstable young man, with whom all his life, to wish was to have. He had been spoiled by a doting mother from his cradle, spoiled by obsequious servants, spoiled by Inez Catheron's boundless worsbip. And he wished for this "rose of the rose-bud garden of girls" as he had never wished for anything in his two-and-twenty years of life. As a man in a dream he went through that magic ceremony, "Miss Dobb, allow me to present my friend, Sir Victor Catheron," and they were tree to look at each other, talk to each other, fall in love with each other as much as they pleased. As in a droam he lingered by her side three golden hours. As in a dream he said, "Good afternoon," and walked back to his hotel smoking a cigar, the world glorified above and about him. As in a dream they told him she was the only daughter of and beiress of a well-to-do London soap-boiler, and he did not wake. She was the daughter of a soap-boiler.

The paternal manufactory was in the grimiest part of the grimy metropolis; but, remarkable to say, she had as much innate pride, self-respect, and delicacy as though "all the blood of all the Howards" flowed in those blue veins.' He wasn't a bad sort of young fellow, as

young fellows go, and frantically in love. There was but one question to ask, just eight days after this..." Will you be my wife?"-but one answer, of course..." Yes."

But one answer, of course! How would it be possible for a soap-boiler's daughter to refuse a baronet? And yet his heart had beaten with a fear that turned him dizzy and sick as he asked it ; for she had shrunk away for one instant, frightened by his fiery startlingly pale. Is it not the rule that all maidens shall blush when their lovers ask the

question of questions? The rosy brightness, the smiles, the dimples, all faded out of this face, and a white look of sudden fear crossed it. The startled nothing of the horrible stories they try to eyes had shrunk from his eager, flushed face tell me. Only come back to me. If I lose and looked over the wide sea. For fully five minutes she never spoke or stirred. To his dying day that hour was with him-his passtonate love, his sick, horrible fear, his dizzy rapture, when she spoke at last, only one word—" yes." To his dying day he saw her as he saw her then, in her summery muslin dress, her gypsy hat, the pale, troubled look

chasing the color from the drooping face. But the answer was "yes." Was he not a baronet? Was she not a well-trained English girl? And the ecstacy of pride, of joy, of that city soap-boiler's family, who shall paint? "awake my muse" and—but, no! it passeth all telling. They bowed down before him (figuratively), this good British they adored the ground he walked on; they snubbed their neighbors, and held their chins at an altitude never attained by the family of Dobb before. And in six weeks Miss Ethel

secret of weddings-not a soul present except Papa and Mamma Dobb, a military swell in opener. He was madly in love, but he was ashamed of the family soap-boiling, and he was afraid of his cousin Inez.

He told them a vague story enough of family matters, etc., that rendered secrecy for the present necessary, and nobody cross-questioned the baronet. That the parson was a parson, the marriage bona fide, his daughter "my lady," and himself the prospective grandfather of many baronets, was enough for the honest soap-boiler.

For the bride herself, she said little, la a sby, faltering little way. She was very fon! of her dashing, high-born, impulsive lover, and very well content not to come into the full blaze and dazzle of high life just yet. If any other romance had ever figured in her simple life the story was finished and done with, the book read and put away.

He took her to Switzerland, to Germany, to Southern France, keeping well out of the way of other tourists, and ten months followed-ten months of such exquisite, unalloyed bliss, as rarely falls to mortal man. Unalloyed, did I say? Well, not quite, since earth and heaven are two different places. In the dead of pale Southern nights, with the shine of the moon on his wife's lovely sleep-ing face; in the hot, brilliant noontide; in the sweet, green gloaming-Inez Catheron's black eyes came menacingly before him-the one bitter drop in his cup. All his life he had been a little afraid of her. He was some-

thing more than afraid of her now. They returned. The commodious lodgings in Russell Square awaited him, and Sir Victor "went in " for domestic felicity in the parish of Bloomsbury, "on the quiet." Very much "on the quiet"—no theatre going, no opera, and figure, you may search and find no flaw in | no visitors, and big Captain Jack Ecroli, of

months of this sort of thing, and then-and thes there was a son.

Lying in the lace-draped, satin-covered bed,

Lying at the baby's fat little, funny little looking at the baby's fat little, funny little face, Ethel, Lady Catheron, began to think. face, Einer, Line to think in her quiet and soil-She man Monthly nurses and husbands being tude. Monthly nurses and husbands being in the very nature of things antagonistic, and in the very manner of the present, and being reigning potentate at present, the husband was banished. And Lady Caththe nusuant that the heir of eron grew hot and indignant that the heir of eron grew Royals should have to be born in Catheren Catheron London lodgings, and the mistress of Catheron Longon live shut up like a nun, or a fair Rosa-

mosd in a bower. nond in a bown of relations living but your cousin, Victor," she said to him, more coldly than she had ever spoken in her life. "Are for master in your own house, or is she? for master in your own house, or is she? Are you afraid of this Miss Catheron, who Are you such long letters (which I never willes you dare not take your wife

He had told her something of that other story necessarily—his former engagement to his cousin Inez. Only something—not the has cousin fruth of his own treachery. The soap-boiler's daughter was more noble of soul than the baronet. Gentle as she was, she would have despised him thoroughly had she

known the truth. "This secrecy has lasted long enough, Lady Catheron said, a resolute-looking expression crossing her pretty, soft-cut mouth. The time has come when you must speak. Don't make me think you are ashamed of me, or shaid of her. Take me home-it is my right; acknowledge your son—it is his. When there was only I, it did not so much matter-it is different now."

She lifted one of baby's dots of hands, and kissed it. And Sir Victor, his face hidden in the shadow of the curtains, his voice husky,

made answer: "You are right, Ethel-you always are. As soon as you both can travel, my wife and child shall come home with me to Catheron

Just three weeks later, as the August days were ending, came that last letter from Inez, commanding his return. His hour had come. He took the next morning train, and went forth to meet the woman he feared and had wronged.

The afternoon sun drops lower. If Sir Vicfor returns from Cheshire to-day, Lady Catheron knows he will be here in a few minutes. She looked at her watch a little wearily. The days are very long and lonely without him. Looks up again, her eyes alight. A hansom has dashed up to the door, and it is her husband who leaps out. Half a minute and he is in the room, and she clasped in his arms. "My darling!" he exclaimed, and you need

only hear the two words to tell how rapturously he loves his wife. "Let me look at you. Oh! as pale as ever, I see. Never mind! Cheshire air, sunshine, green fields, and new milk shall bring back your roses And your son and heir, my lady, how is

He bends over the pretty bassinet, with that absurd paternal look all very new fathers regard the first blessing, and his mustache tickles baby's innocent nose.

A flush comes into her face. She looks at him angrily. "At last! Oh, Victor, when do we go?"

To-morrow, if you are able. The sooner the better. He says it with rather a forced laugh.

Her face clouds a little.

"And your cousin? Was she very angry!" she asked, wistfully; "very much sur-

"Well-yes-naturally, I am afraid she was both. We must make the best of that, however. To tell the truth, I had only one interview with her, and that of so particularly unpleasant a nature, that I left next morning.

So then we start to-morrow? I'll just drop a line to Erroll to apprise him." He catches hold of his wife's writing-table to wheel it near. By some clumsiness his foot catches in one of its spidery claws, and with a crash it topples over. Away goes the writing case, flying open and scattering the

new-made mamma flies to her angel's side. "I say!" Sir Victor cries. "Look here Awkward thing of me to do, eh, Ethel? Writing case broken too. Never mind, I'll

contents far and wide. The crash shocks

baby's nerves, baby begins to cry, and the

He goes down on his knees boyishly, and begins gathering them up. Letters, envelopes, wax seals, pens and pencils. He flings all in a heap in the broken case. Lady Catheron, cooing to baby, looks smilingly on. Suddenly he comes to a full stop.

Comes to a full stop, and holds something before him as though it was a snake. A very harmless snake apparently—the photograph of a young and handsome man. For fully a minute he gazes at it utterly aghast. "Good Heaven!" his wife hears him say.

Holding baby in her arms she glances at him. The back of the picture is toward her, but she recognizes it. Her face turns ashen gray-she moves round and bends it over

"Ethel!" Sir Victor says, his voice stern, what does this mean?"

"What does what mean? Hush-h-h, baby, darling. Not so loud, Victor, please. I wan't toget baby asleep.1 "How comes Juan Catheron's picture

She catches her breath—the tone in which Sir Victor speaks is a tone not pleasant to hear. She is a thoroughly good little thing but the best of good little things (being women) are ergo dissemblers. For a

second she dare not face him; then she comes bravely up to him and looks at him over her Bhoulder.

"Juan Catheron! Oh to be sure. Is that picture here yet?" with a little laugh.
"I thought I had lost it centuries ago "Good Heaven!" she exclaims inwardly; "how could I have been such a fool!"

Sir Victor rises to his feet-a curious passing likeness to his dark cousin, Inez, on his fair blonde face. "Then you know Juan Catheron. You! And you never told me." "My dear Sir Victor," with a little pout, "don't be unreasonable. I should have some-

thing to do it I put you au courant of all my acquaintances. I know Mr. Catheron—slightly," with a gasp. "Is there any crime in

"Yes!" Sir Victor answers, in a voice that makes his wife jump and cry. "Yes—there is. I wouldn't own a dog—if Juan Catheron had owned him before me. To look at him is pollution enough-to know him, disgrace!"

"Victor! Disgrace!" "Disgrace, Ethel! He is one of the vilest, most profligate, most lost wretches that ever disgraced a good name. Ethel, I command you to tell me-was this man anything to

you-friend-lover-what?" "And if he has been-what then?" She rises and faces him proudly. "Am I to an-

swer for his sins ?" 'Yes-we all must answer more or less for those who are our friends. How came you to have this picture? What has he been to

you? Not your lover—for Heaven's sake Ethel, never that!"

facing him, her blue eyes aglitter, "I don't ding one. She took not the slightest notice REVIEW OF BOOKS, MAGAZINES &C. say that he was, but if he was—what then? of either. She lifted the white veil, and What then?" He is white to the lips with jealous rage and fear. "This thenyou should never again be wife of mine!" " Victor!' she put out her bands as if to

ward off a blow, "don't say that—oh, don't say that! And—and it isn't true—he never was a lover of mine-never, never!" She bursts out with the denial in passionate fear and trembling. In all her wedded life she has never seen him look, heard him

ous-needlessly-often. "He never was your lover? You are telling me the truth?"

"No, no-never! never. Victor-don't look like that! Ob, what brought that wretched picture here? I knew him slightly -only that-and he did give me his photograph. How could I tell he was the wretch you say he is—how could I think there would be any harm in taking a picture? He seemed nice, Victor. What did he ever do?"

"'He seemed nice!' Sir Victor repeated bitterly, and what did he ever do? What has he left undone, you had better ask. He has broken every command of the decalogue -every law, human and divine. He is dead to us all-his sister included, and has been these many years. Ethel, can I believe--" "I have told you, Sir Victor. You will believe as you please," his wife answers, a little

sullenly, turning away from him. She understands him. His very jealousy and anger are born of his passionate love for her. To grieve her is torture to him, yet he CUBA WANTS TO BE TREATED LIKE grieves her often.

For a tradesman's daughter to marry a baronet may be but one remove from paradise; still it is a remove. And the serpent in Ludy Catheron's Eden is the ugliest and most vicious of all serpents—jenlousy. He has never shown his green eyes and obnoxious claws so palpably before, and as Sir Victor looks at her bending over her baby, his fierce paroxysm of jealousy gives way to a fierce paroxysm of love.

"Oh, Ethel, forgive me!" he says; "I did not mean to wound you, but the thought of papers, protest sharply against the conduct of that man—faugh! But 1 am a fool to be General Blanco. The Creole representatives jealous of you, my white lily. Kiss me-forgive me-we'll throw the snake in the grass out of the window and forget it. Only-I had rather you had told me."

He tears up the wretched little mischiefmaking picture, and flings it out of the window with a look of disgust. Then they "kiss and make up," but the stab has been given, and will rankle. The folly of her past is doing its work, as all our follies past and present are pretty sure to do.

CHAPTER III.

Late in the afternoon of a September day Sir Victor Catheron, of Catheron Royals, brought home his wife and son.

His wife and son! The country stood astonished. And it had been a dead secret Dreadful! And Inez Catheron was jilted! Shocking! And she was a soap boiler's daughter! Horrible! And now when this wretched, misguided young man could keep his folly a secret no longer, he was bringing his wife and child home.

The resident gentry sat thunderstruck. Did he expect they could call? (This was the gentler sex.) Plutocracy might jostle ar-istocracy into the background, but the line must be drawn somewhere, and the daughter of a London scap-boiler they would not receive. Who was to be positive that there had been a marriage at all? And poor Inez Catheron. Ab, it was very sad—very sad. There was a well known, well-hidden taint of insanity in the Catheron family. It must be that latent insanity cropping up. The young man must simply be mad.

Nevertheless, bells rung and bonfires blazed, tenantry cheered, and all the old servants (with Mrs. Marsh, the housekeeper, and Mr. Hooper, the butler, at their head) were drawn up in formidable array to receive them. And his departure no visitors were received at the if both husband and wife were very pa silent, and very nervous, who is to blame and bouquets were rigidly rejected. For the them? Sir Victor had set society at defiance; it was society's turn now, and thenhere was Inez!

For Lady Catheron, the dark, menacing figure of her husband's cousin haunted her, too. As the big, turretted, towered, ivied pile of stone and mortar called Catheron lier than was originally planned, was kept Royals with its great bell booming, its Union Jack waving, reared up before the soap-boiler's daughter-she absolutely cowered with a dread that had no name.

"I am afaid!" she said. "Oh, Victor, I m afraid l"

He laughed-not quite naturally, though, If the painful truth must be told of a baronet and a Catheron, Sir Victor was afraid, too. "Afraid?" he laughed; "of what, Ethel? The ghost of the Gray Lady, who walks twice in every year in Rupert's Tower? Like all fine old families, we have our fine old family ghost, and would not part with it for the world. I'll tell you the legend some day; at present 'screw your courage to the sticking

place,' for here we are."

He descended from the carriage, and walked into the grand manorial hall, vast enough to have lodged a hundred men, his wife on his arm, his head very high, his face very pale. She clung to him, poor child! and yet she battled hard for her dignity, too. Hat in Ireland, and be security to the landlords of hand, smiling right and left in the old pleasant way, he shook hands with Mrs. Marsh and Mr. Hooper, presented them to my lady, and bravely inquired for Miss Inez. Miss Inez was was well, awaiting him in the Cedar | landlord in that country to rent his land at a

drawing-room. They ascended to the Cedar drawing-room, one of the grandest rooms in the house, all gilding and ormolu, and magnificent upholstery-Master Baby tollowing in the arms of ment will thus be able to prevent all rackhis nurse. The sweet face and soft eyes of Lady Catheron had done their work already in the ranks of the servants -she would be an easier mistress to serve than Miss Inez. "If ever she is mistress in her own house."

thought Mrs. Marsh, who was "companion" to Miss Catheron as well as housekeeper: and mistress she will never be while Miss Catheron is at the Royals."

The drawing-room was brilliantly lit, and standing in the full glare of the lamps—Inez. possible, obtain the landlord's consent to sell, She was gorgeous this evening in maize silk, and if the landlord's consent be then obthat was like woven sunshine; she had a tuined, the Commission shall or may enable white camelia in her hair, a diamond cross on | the tenant to purchase his farm at the Govher breast, scented laces about her, diamonds ernment valuation and be security to the on her arms and in her cars. She stood-a landlord for the terms of purchase. resplendent vision-so Sir Victor beheld her

again. who is dazzled-then he led on his wife, as sary. men have led on a forlorn hope.

"My cousin," he said, "my wife, Inez, this is Ethel... There was a certain pathos in the simplicity of the words, in the tone of his soice, in

the look of his eyes. And as some very uplifted young empress might bow to the lowliest of handmaidens, Miss Catheron bowed to Lady Catheron. "Ethel," she repeated, a smile on her lips

the baby -- I must look at him."

smile, an insufferable sneer in the compli- a certain specific. A few doses regulate the ment. Ethel had half extended a timid bowels, and as a restorative conic it has no "And why not?" Mind! she says, still hand. Victor had wholly extended a pleat equal. Trial Bottles 10 Cents.

looked down at the sleeping baby.

"The heir of Catheron Royals," she said, and a fine baby no doubt, as bables go. I don't pretend to be a judge. He is very bald and very flabby, and very fat just at present. Whom does he resemble? Not you, Victor. O. no doubt the distaff side of the house. What do you call him, nurse? Not christened yet? But of course the heir of the house is always christened at Catheron Royals. speak like this, though she has seen him jeal-Victor, no doubt you'll follow the habit of your ancestors, and give him his mother's family name. Your mother was the daughter of a marquis, and you are Victor St. Albans Catheron. Good customs should not be dropped--let your son's name be Victor Dobb Ca-

theron." She laughed as she dropped the veil, a laugh that made all the blood in Sir Victor's body tingle in his face. But he stood silent. And it was Ethel who, to the surprise of every one her husband included, turned upon Miss Catheron with flushing cheeks. (To be continued.)

The proprietor of Burdock Blood Bitters challenges the world to produce the record of a medicine that has achieved a more wonderful success or better credentials, in so short a period of time as has this great Blood Purifier and System Renovator. Its cures are the marvels of the age. Sample Bottles 10

CANADA. Paris, May 17.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs: Telegrams received to day from Havana report that the greatest excitement was caused in Cuba by the prosecution and seizure, by order of the colonial authorities, of El Triumio, the principal organ of the Cuban Liberals, because that popular paper energetically advocated, in a leading article, the autonomy of Cubs under the Spanish flag, but with as much self-Government as Canada El Liberal, and several influential Madrid believe that no reform is possible in Cuba until General Blanco and the principal anthorities are removed to reverse the fatal policy of the Conservatives and planters.

"I DON'T WANT THAT STUFF." Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and was so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—Standard.

DESIGN ON THE LIFE OF THE GER-MAN EMPEROR.

London, May 17 .- A Wiesbaden correspondent sends the following:-The recent stay of the Emperor William at Wiesbaden was considerably shortened in consequence of certain letters which were received by Court officials, and which contained friendly warnings of some design against the Emperor. These letters are said to have come from England. Consequently great precautions were taken during the Imperial stay here. Herr Madai, Chief of Police of Berlin, arrived with an extra force of detectives. The parade on the 6th inst. took place in front of the Colonnade for the first time instead of in the Wilhelm Strasz, where it is generally held. The large place in front of the Kuraus is more easily surrounded by police and soldiers, and the publicare kept at a great distance from the Imperial party. On the last Sunday which he spent bere the Emperor abstained from going to church. This was quite contrary to his regular custom. On the day of hloss. Even the usual offerings of flowers same reason the Emperor did not carry out his original intention of going to Frankfort on the 10th instant, to be present at the opening of the Patent Exhibition. The exact time of his departure from home, which took place nine days earsecret. The local papers published different accounts of the Emperor's intentions, and the Imperial train passed quickly through Frankfort, arriving at Berlin last Monday evening in safety.

Neither the Syndicate, the Scott Act, or the Irish question causes half the sensational comment, that is caused by the popularity of Burdock Blood Bitters. This great remedy is marvellous in its success in curing Chronic diseases when other medicines have failed. It is the best Blood Purifying Tonic and Liver Invigorator known. A specific for all diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Sample Bottles 10 cents. 40-2

FAIR LAND BILL FOR IRELAND WILL BRING A LASTING PEACE TO ENGLAND.

MR. EDITOR: -1. The English Government should put a stop to all further evictions in that country for a fair rent at Government valuation.

2. The Government should have all the land in Ireland re-valued, and allow no higher rent than this valuation.

3. The Government should receive all rents from the tenantry of Ireland and pay them over to the landlords. The Governrenting and injustice to the tenantry of Ireland, and will be enabled to assist any poor tenant during bad years until he can pay ur. 4. The Government agency should be borne

by the landlords. 5. Any tenant in Ireland should have the privilege of writing to the Land Commission, stating that he was prepared to purchase his farm at the Government valuation, with a request that the Land Commission would, if

6. The Government valuation should remain in existence for 50 years, and then the He put up his hand for an instant like one land may be revalued if it be thought neces-

By this arrangement the landlords and tenants of Ireland would receive equal justice, and the Government would purchase a lasting peace, and make the Irish people her most loving and grateful subjects. May England see the wisdom of such a policy.

I remain yours, Mr. Editor,

As a health renewer Burdock Blood "a pretty name, and a pretty face. I congra-tulate you on your taste, Victor. And this is Billous Complaints, Scrofula and all disorders he baby-I must look at him."

of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, this great combination of Vegetable medicines proves 40.2

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

That reader must be hard to please indeed who in the diversified contents of the North American Review for June should find nothing to win his attention. First we have an article by Hon. Hugh McCulloch on "Our Future Fiscal Policy" treating of the problems of refunding, the remonetization of silver, and the restoration of the United States to their just rank among the maritime nations of the world. George B. Loring writes of "The Patrician Element in American Society," but the reader need apprehend no glorification of artificial rank, for in the author's estimation the patrician element here is simply the strongest popular element-that portion of the people, whatever their lineage, who are engaged in developing the mental, moral and material wealth of the Republic. Dorman B. Eaton makes a spirited defence of civil service reform; Prof. W. G. Sumner states very clearly the argument for free ships; Frederick Douglass writes of "The Color Line"; Desire Charnay, of "The Ruins of Central America" Dr. Austin Flint discusses the benefits of vaccination; J. M. Mason asserts the lawful power of the government to regulate railway charges; and finally, Prof. E. S. Morse sets forth the evidences of the existence of man upon this continent in prehistoric times.

THE CELTIC MONTHLY.

This fine periodical for June is unusually interesting. It contains a well written and entertaining article on Richard Brinsley Sheridan; a chapter on conceits and whimsicalities, by the popular writer, Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy; "Colonel Michael Dobeny," by Michael Cavenagh; a sketch of Mrs. Delia T. Parnell, by P. J. Hanway; "St. Lawrence O'Toole and his times;" "The Geneaology of O'Sullivan, O'Donohoe and O'Mahoney," and many other articles. The editor is James Haltigan, 273 Pearl street, New York.

DONAHOE'S MAGIZINE contains among other articles " The Church and the Fifth Estate," "Irish Soldiers," "Charlemagne," "The Jubilee of 1881," The Irish Bar," &c. Patrick O'Donohoe,

OUR LITTLE ONES.

This amusing and instructive periodical for children for June contains about twenty engravings, as also a number of stories and sketches intensely interesting to children. It is published by the Russell Publishing Co. 149 A Tremont street, Boston. It is truly the best thing of the kind we have ever seen, and fills a gap in literature much required. It is \$1.50 a year.

MRS. BURNETT'S CHARMING STORIES.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia have just published new editions of all Mrs. F. H. Burnett's earlier stories, the ones that first brought her name and fame, and which were originally published in, and expressly written for "Peterson's Magazine." Their names are "Kathleen," "A Quiet Life," "Pretty Polly Pemberton."

"Theo," "Miss Crespigny." The foregoing are 50 cents each, in paper cover, or \$1 each in cloth, and the following are 25 cents each in paper covers, viz: "Jarl's Daughter," and "Lindsay's Luck." Copies of any or all of the above books will be sent to any address or receipt of the price by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., or the seven books bound in paper covers will be sent on receipt of \$2.25, and the five cloth books for

"Sybil Brotherton" for sale by the same publisher, in the same place, and has the same bluding.

ented of living female writers, and is by all citizenship he will visit him in the prison.

try for she has no approximation in this country. The state of fiction in this country for she has no approximate the state of fiction in this country. genius, is one of the most original and tal. stating that as soon as he obtains his paper of odds the best writer of fiction in this country, for she has no superior. Her style is forcible and bold, and there is a chasteness and purity in all she writes, which commend | desired certificates. her works to the approbation of every thoughtful mind. There is an exciting interest throughout all her compositions, which renders them the most popular novels in the English language.

ROWELL'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY FOR 1881

is to hand. It is truly a magnificent work of over twelve hundred pages, handsomely bound, and full of information absolutely necessary to business men, and those who advertise extensively in particular. There is nothing omitted in this directory, and it is compiled up to the very latest date.

THE "CATHOLIC SHIELD."

A new monthly journal called the Catholic Shield has appeared in Ottawa. It contains sixteen pages and is gotten up much in the Same style as the New York Catholic Review. It has a handsome appearance, is clear looking, and well printed and in so far as mechanism goes is certainly a success. But in our is more than mechanically successful. It is well written, and there is an absence of egotism about it, which is as unusual as it is indicative of success in this age of puffery and self assertion. We give its salutatory article in full :-

The publication of a Catholic Periodical, whose tone and actual performance shall be in strict keeping with the character it assumes, is an undertaking of no ordinary importance, and involves a consequent risk and labor of a most serious nature. In issuing the first number of the Catholic Shield, we are fully impressed with the magnitude of our task, and the care to be exercised in its proper management, while we are keenly alive to the duties which shall devolve upon us as it grows apace. It was only after a patient survey of our chosen field of labor, and honest study of the workmen already there, that we determined upon a periodical with an unclaimed furrow before it. How vast the field we stand in, how much its tillers have achieved, and wherein they have failed, we propose not at present to discuss. Only this shall we say, that there is yet muny a sod unturned, many a boulder and stub untouched, and consequently ample employment for another laborer.

We enter upon our self-allotted work with no pretensions of supplying "a want long felt" in the Catholic community; in no spirit of opposition to any existing journal not as an admonitor of ecclesiastical authority or director of private conscience; not to pander to sectarian prejudices or promote useless inquiry or idle controversy; but to assist, in a modest way, in propagating what is true and combating what is false in Religion, Philosophy, Science, Social Economy History, and the Arts; and in cultivating a popular taste for the True, the Beautiful, and the Good. We have no other aim but this,-to place before Catholic readers a careful review of the leading questions of the day in their relation to the Universal Church, and a monthly digest of important events the

world over.
For this purpose, we have secured the ser-

vices of gentlemen who, while they do not pretend to be "the best talent the country can produce," are well versed in every subject they propose to handle, and are no novices in journalism. With their valuable aid, besides occasional contributions from other writers of merit, we hope to make the Catholic Shield a useful and welcome family magazine, ever faithful to its mission, alive to Catholic interests, and preserving that dignity in tone and bearing which becometh Catholic journalism. So much said, we ask the support of an intelligent Catholic community, and rely upon their outside assistance for our success. Address: Publisher, Catholic Shield, Ottawa

Latest Irish Mail News.

The National Land League of Great Britain have issued a manifesto describing the present struggle as a battle between a nation and a foreign garrison. Thousands of Irishmen in England and Scotland are themselves evicted tenants, and the address asks them to evict the landlords in return, and to prepare to work at the polling.

The London Times says: Under the auspices of the Irish Parliamentary party and the executive of the National Land League of Great Britain, on Irish National Club is being established in Victoria-chambers, opposite the Houses of Parliament. It is interded that the club shall bear the same relation to the Irish Parliamentary party as the Reform Club does to the Liberal and the Carlton to the Conservative parties.

Mr. Elmore, the Academician, who died the other day, has left £80,000 behind him, a circumstance which goes to show that paint-Elmore was an Irishman, coming from Clonakilty, a little village in the county of Cork, that important organ can, under all circumwhere it would be difficult for the most persistent searcher after the beautiful to find a pleasing object. He was a protege of O'Connell, who gave him one of his first important commissions. He came up to London when little more than a lad, and had his first picture exhibited in the Academy in 1834. was elected an Associate of the Academy when he was only thirty years of age, and subsequently was made one of the Forty .-Court Journal.

In reference to the displacement of the two patriotic priests displaced by the Bishop of Cork for their national sentiments, the Freeman's Journal says :- We understand that the Rev. Henry Murphy, late P.P. of Muirkirk, who is now engaged in collecting funds to enable him to proceed to Rome to lay his case before the Papal Court, has received from the leading M.P.'s of the Irish party an address of sympathy with him in his present position, and expressive of the hope that he may be successful in his mission. To the address are appended the names of the following members: -C S Parnell, A M Sullivan, W II O'Sullivan, J G Biggar, Justin McCarthy, W E Redmond, T M Healy and John Barry. Father Murphy is at present calling on his friends in the chief centres in Lancashire, and is, we understand, receiving on all sides many proofs of the people's kindness, and of their sympathy with him in the difficulties in which he is placed.

Yesterday (5th May) several friends visited the prisoners at Kilmainham, Mr. J. P. Quin, of the Central League, visited Mr. Joseph Dalton, in reference to the representation of his case to the American Government, Mr. Dalton being a born citizen of the United States. He also visited his brother, Mr. T. J. Quin, and Mr. Daniel O'Connor. Mr. Dillon was visited by a relative, and also by his medical attendant. Mr. Boyton, we are happy to learn, is now so much recovered that the doctor does not think it necessary to place any restriction upon visitors calling to see him. In the case of Mr. Dalton, we are informed that a communication has been re-Mrs. Southworth is a woman of brilliant | ceived by him from the American Consul, case, and is in communication with friends in America, for the purpose of procuring the

The usual weekly meeting of the Council of the Gaelic Union was held on Saturday. A subscription of £1 was received for the prize fund from J. M. Hart, Esq., Professor University of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. Mr. Hart last year spent a considerable time in language as now written and spoken. While here he formed the acquaintance of several members of the Gaelic Union, and was deeply interested in their work. A communication was also received from Rev. Professor Moffett, A.M., Diocesan Inspector of Clogher, Victoria Terrace, Enniskillen, who has kindly volunteered his services to collect subscriptions in his district for the funds of the Gaelic Union. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Moffett for the exertions he has made in various ways to further the work, and also to Mr. Hart for his active prosecution and encouragement of the study of Celtic in his college. The members of the Gaelic Union notice with pleasure the renewed exertions of Mr. Sexton, M.P., to procure the removal of the restrictions by which the teaching of Irish is so much hampered at present in National Schools. There is reasonable hope of success in obtaining the desired concessions. A special circular on this subject, accompanying a copy of the Gaelic Union for 1880, is being circulated among the National Teachers' Associations with a view to conveying information concerning the movement, eliciting opinion thereupon, and obtaining reports of progress. This has already been very favorably noticed at general meetings of teachers .- Dublin Freeman.

The following is taken from the Freeman's

We have received from the Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dutlin Castle, a return showing the number of animals exported from this country to Great Britain during the week ended April the 30th, 1881. as well as giving the several ports of embarkation. From the return we guther that the totals of exportation for the time mentioned were :--

Cattle......10,429 Horses..... 881

Besides the above we learn that the export included 161 goats, 2 mules, and 23 asses. Thus the total animals sent out of the country in the one week was no less than 20,239. This exportation, as regards ports, is distributed as follows :--

| as luliums | |
|-------------|-------|
| Balling | 53 |
| Belfast | 3,107 |
| Cork | 2,275 |
| Drogheda | 683 |
| Dublin | 6,345 |
| Dundalk | 1,386 |
| Greenore | 1,374 |
| Larne | 475 |
| Limerick | 5 |
| Londonderry | 1,866 |
| Newry | |
| L'ortrasii | |
| | |

Sligo Waterford 1,634 Wextord 566 Total for the week coding 23 d voril-Cattle..... 7. 27 Swine..... 7. 83 Horses 772

BURNING AN EFFIGY.

Intelligence which has reached Limerick by this evening's post show that the state of public feeling in the west of the county contiques much disturbed. Last wight a large number of people assembled, and hawked about an effigy of Mr. Maurice Leahy, Sessional Crown Solicitor for the county Limerick, who has lately been engaged prosecuting in some cases of alleged forcibly taking possession of farme, and also in the charge against some 12 men and recent women for stripping Viscount Guillamore's bailiff near Abbeyfeale. Mr. Leahy's efligy, after being kicked and bundled about, was publicly burned amid derisive cheers. Subsequently the windows of Mr. Palmer, Petty Sessions Clerk, were broken in with stones, as alleged, and the police treated to a wellsustained groaning and hooting, which lasted for a considerable time. - Cork Herald.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT,-Dyspepsia, Jaundice.-These complaints are the results of a disordered liver, which secrets bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to insure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity ing is not such a bad business after all. Mr. of living, climates, and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but stances, soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital scretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed; a cure will soon follow.

SULLIVAN VS. HARTY ET AL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

We reproduced from the Ottawa Herald a eport of the above case, and as Mr. Harty claims that it was one sided, we insert his letter on the subject :-

Sin,-Your issue of Monday last, which has been placed in my hands only to-day, contains a very unjust, and a very unfair report of the proceedings in the above case, tried in the Court of Chancory in your city last week before Vice-Chancellor Blake.

I have in my possession evidence that the plaintiff called upon the editor of one of your leading papers and requested him to publish a report similar to that produced by you, but the same was refused him. It is, therefore, fair premises, 1 think, to assume that the report which you publish was inspired either by him or by some one acting

upon his behalf. Whilst I do not think it is necessary for either Mr. Weldon or myself to go outside the Court for our defence in this case, yet lest any of your rerders might be disposed to place credence in the facts as published by you if they were not explained or contradicted, I request space in your columns for

this letter. You stated I was asked to explain "a drawing of \$2,015 of the Trust funds but was unable to state what use was made of it." Any one reading this sentence, and who had not heard the case in Court, would infer that I had appropriated this amount and had not

accounted for it. In my evidence I stated I had used this sum on my own account for about ten or twelve days and then replaced it in the Building Society, whence I had drawn it and allowed the estate for its use, the same inter-

We have properly accounted for, and produced our vouchers in Court for EVERY CENT. received and disbursed on account of this estate. If we had done any wrong in management of our trust, the Vice-Chancellor before whom the case was tried, is just the

man who would make us suffer for it. Instead of such being the case, however, the unfortunate Plaintiff who dragged us into Ireland for the purpose of acquiring Court, and who was the cause of all the ob-a correct pronunciation of Irish and struction to the distribution of the estate, now an accurate knowledge of the modern finds himself saddled with the cost of the suit, and has been ordered by the Court to furnish us with a power of Attorney, which will allow us to wind up the estate and which we have been asking from him for the past three years, but which he obstinately rejused to

Yours truly, WM. HARTY.

Burdock Blood Bitters is not a Whiskey Stimulant or fancy drink to pander to the depraved appetite of the intemperate, but a pure vegetable life-giving Tonic and regulator of the Secretions. It acts promptly on the Bowels, the Liver, the Blood and the Kidneys, purifying and giving tone to the entire system. Try a Sample Bottle which costs only 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1.00. 40-2

THE CATTLE TRADE.

Enquiries at the different steamship agencies in the city have elicited the information that great as was the increase in the cattle shipments of last year over those of 1879, a still further increase this year of 15 to 20 per cent. is highly probable. Thompson, Murray & Co., i audible, notwithstalling the shipped 11,189 whone was fixed as far from borses, between shape of the ball recommendations. December 3, 1880, alter that the ten, and 10,887 cattle, 9,702 sheep and 1 horses, well landed at Liverpool alive. The Beaver Line have not been idle during last winter, for it carried from Portland between November and April, 3,261 cattle and 2,840 sheep. These shipments were made to Liverpool and Glasgow, and the losses occurring during the voyages amounted only to 36 oxen and 40 sheep. The agency of Robert Reford & Co., shipped during last year, by Ross' London Line of steamers, to different port in Great Britain. 11,081 cattle, 20,993 sheep and 698 horses. David Shaw, agent for Temperley's Line, shipped during last year, 1,860 cattle, and 2,874 sheep; while David Torrance & Co., agents for the Dominion Line, shipped during the same period, 50,817 cattle, \$1,547 sheep, 700 hogs, and 49 horses. It will be seen from these figures that the shipments were very large, and if the trade continues to increase even at the moderate rate of 15 per cent yearly predicted by the shippers, there will be grounds for the alarm already expressed by many in relation to this matter.

Professor Cherriman, Superintendent of Insurance in Canada, goes to England to hear argument in the case of the Queen's Insurance Company vs. Parsons, on appeal from the Supreme Court, and which incidentally involves the question of the constitutionality of legislation on the subject of insurance by the Dominion Goverment,

The True Mitness

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ADVERTISING BATES;

10 cents per line first insertion. u for every subsequent insertion. CONTRACT RATES. 1 Year \$1.50 per line.

6 Months..... 1.00 " [Advertisements with Cuts or large type, 50 per cent on these rates.]

Notice to Shareholders.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COM-PANY are particularly requested to pay the amount due on the Calls made on them, as per account rendered. Mr. Patterson, our authorized Collector, will call on those who are yet in arrears. It is necessary that these Calls be paid immediately.

JNO. P. WHELAN. Managing Director.

MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For May, 1881. THURSDAY, 26 .- Ascension of our Lord. Less Acts i. 1-11; Gosp. Mark xvi. 14-20. FRIDAY, 27.—St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi Virgin.

SATURDAY, 28.—St. Philip Neri, Contessor. SUNDAY, 29 .- Sunday in the Octave of the Ascension. Epist. 1 Peter iv. 7-12 Gosp. John xv. 26 xvi. 4. Monday, 30.—Of the Octave. Cons. Bp

Seidenbush, St. Cloud, 1875. TUESDAY, 31 .- St. Angela Morici, Virgin. For June. 1881.

WEDNESDAY, 1 .- Of the Octave of the Ascen

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents, in their respective localities, for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :- Frank Brennan, P.M., Naphan, Ont.; J. E. Priest, Lancaster, N. H., U. S.; J. Thornton, Imlay City, Mich., U.S.; Wm, P. Dolan, Haydenville, Mass., U. S.; M. S. Murphy, Erinsville,

Anornes "village ruffian and dissolute character" has been prrested in Ireland under the Coercion Act in the person of the Rev. Father Sheehy, of Killmallock, one of the purest and most patriotic men in the dungeon. It has been so since the English connection began and it will be so until it ends. While the legislators are babbling in resort to violent measures to resist opprescome from an English Parliament.

THE English papers, of all shades of politics, are much annoyed at the turn affairs are taking in Tunis. In the beginning of the campaign-if such it can be called-the French made fine promises, but soft words do not butter parsnips. They were merely to chastise the Kroumirs, and the id of entering Tunis or occupying Bizerta w ridiculously absurd. But, then, it is so with all nations who have the power, their word is not worth a York shilling when their interests are in the balance. In spite. therefore, of French promises their army has actually entered Tunis, and they will certainly take possession of Bizerta, a point of great Strategic importance. It is thought that Germany connives at the occupation perhaps with the view of having a quid pro quo in the near future and France's neutrality, if that power takes it into its Teutopic head to go in for strategic points, as she evidently will.

this time last year that Tattorney, was dead, but elved a few days ago states that he committed suicide on the 17th inst. Which of the reports is correct? John Rea was an eccentric character. He was one of the Traversers with O'Connell in the State trials of 1843, but afterwards adopted the Young Ireland platform, and still later dubbed himself an Orange-Fenian. He was the terror of the courts of justice, and it is said, with what trath we know not, that his obstructiveness caused the death of a Mayor and two Judges. On a certain occasion, while on trial for libel he is reported to have said :-"Gentlemen of a well packed jury, convict me If you can, I defy your verdict." On another occasion he forced his way into the English House of Commons and it took the whole staff of that august assembly to remove him. If the cable report is correct his end has been a melancholy one. Peace to his ashes; no matter how eccentric his conduct he was a true Irishman who loved his country in her misery.

THE estimate of capable and trustworthy

America, to \$192,000,000, of which \$135,000,to gold from that period, for nearly four centuries, varied but little from that of 15½ to 1. With the conquest of Mexico and Peru a strong current of both gold into Europe; so that in 1843, or just five years before the discovery of gold in California, the silver in the world's possession had reached \$2,053,000,000, and the gold \$4,885,000,000. But the ratio still remained the same. In the interval, however, of onethird of a century only, or between 1843 and 1878, each have increased, but gold more rapidly than silver, and overtaken it, and practically changed the proportion previously given to an equality, for 7,000,000,000 of dollars in gold and the same amount in silver were then found to be in existence.

We have received the revised copy of the King James edition of the Protestant Bible. It is not our business to criticise it. but we may say that it is not received favorably by Protestants generally. There are in it vast changes which alter the meaning of both chapter and verse. Take for instance, the Lords prayer itself, which, in old edition, was the same as the Douay Bible, with the one exception,that the word who in the Douay edition is substituted for which in the Protestant edition. The following is the rendering of the Lord's Prayer in the revised edition which will be perceived makes a material difference:-Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we have forgiven our debtors. And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one." This is but one of the many important alterations of the revised edition of the Bible. In this age of feverish desire for changes it can be hardly hoped that they will stop here; there is no guarantee that before twenty years roll over the scientists will call for another version, and thus make the Testament resemble the knife of the Dutchman, who when he had first the blade replaced, and then the handle, still maintained that the article was exactly the same as he brought with him from Ger-

It is really no misnomer to call the agitation in Ireland the Land War, nor is it any exaggeration to say that the Island is on the for sinister purposes such as Castlereagh forced upon their ancestors in '98. Nothing can prevent the civil struggle into clude obedience as well. For what is the covering the land with eviction notices. feeling is gaining strength that no good can the bailiffs and agents carrying on the unholy work, much to their disgust, and the people are bent upon a desperate resistance. Blood has already been shed, and more will follow, for the Government in their infatuation are daily arresting the men who could preserve the peace. What has hapnened at New Pallas and Ballaghradeen will be repeated in a hundred other places, and, as we have remarked, the people may glide into a general insurrection before might have been prevented were it not for the action of the Lords in throwing out the Comare landlords to a man, and they only acted in the interests of their class in doing as they did. But there are other classes besides the Lords, whose interests must be taken into account, and it seems to us that if the Irish people follow out the passive resistance policy, which has been so successful up to this, they will ultimately gain the day. An unsuccessful rebellion would ruin them for the present, though landlordism, no matter what occurs, must succumb in the long run.

THE village of New Pallas, in the eastern part of the County Limerick, has made a name for itself in the agrarian war now raging in Ireland which will not be forgotten when the history of our own times shall have been written, for it is at New Pallas and the surrounding district that the fiercest opposition to landlordism has been manifested. It was there that the people assembled a few glaring it attracted more attention. It was a months ago to prevent the erection of iron | piece of insolent exclusiveness, too, which buts to shelter a force of police which had should be remembered by the French as well been drafted in to overawe the tenant farmers. They were partially successful, for though Canadians on the committee. Next time the huts were ultimately erected, the hand of there will probably be not one; the oligarchy no man, except that of a constable, was is growing bolder. It may be said that if a raised to assist in the work, the process of | number of gentlemen organize for the purpose | boycotting having been stringently carried of giving a banquet to a public man it is noout. New Pallas is in the centre of body's business whom they place on the com- intelligent reader after we have finished this a district which has always been famous | mittee. This objection would be valid if the | article is, either that Mr. Richard White must for its resistance to oppression, or banquet was not announced as one given by have one of the most treacherous memories according to the British annalist, its the cuizens of Montreal to the Allan Brothers, unlawful opposition to the natural leaders of and as the Irish form one element in Monthe people and of Dublin Castle. The men | treal's population—as they are here, and | too much ; for, according to that gentleman, of this district, which includes part of Tip- like McMahon in the Malakoff, are de- Mr. White was undoubtedly present, both statisticians is that the amount of gold and perary County, are remarkable for their termined to remain here, and fleurish as best when the committee was struck and when silver coin in circulation in the fourteenth height, athletic proportions and independence they can—as, in a word, they are as much instructions were given as to the newspapers year of the Christian era was \$1,327,000,000 of character, and have often given a good citizens as the Whites and the Gaults, their which were to receive cards of invitation.

a great extent disappeared, and were reduced such interest, belongs to the Masseys, if we had been announced as one to be given in 1492, or about the time of the discovery of mistake not, and has been beseiged many a by a Protestant or Anglo-Scotch section, time, both by Irish and English forces. It is or if the White-Gazette combination 000 were in silver; and the ratio of silver still strong enough to resist an attack by in- was mentioned, or the inner circle of Toryism fantry, though, as a matter of course, a balf | which manufactures caucuses, why then we of it and its defenders. It is a great pity to exclusiveness, for there is nothing imthat the people cannot—as they went into the | proper in servants giving a banquet to their and silver set from America through Spain | fighting business at all-procure a few cannon so as to give them a chance to show that they are in earnest. The latest despatch says that a military force has surrounded the Castle with a view to starving out the garrison, and if this be true it shows the Government have sense enough left to perceive that bringing artillery into play would be an admission to Europe that a civil war had broken out in an integral part of the British Empire, and faith it looks extremely like it at this present moment. The stand taken by the heroic people of New Pallas is one of the signs of the times. It says as plain as possible to those who are willing to listen that the Irish are resolved to submit to no more rackrenting, and, perhaps, no more landlordism.

> THE LAND BILL. The Irish Land Bill was read a second

time in the House of Commons last night,

Lord Elcho's amendment to it having been

defeated by a large majority. We are informed that Parnell with 30 followers walked out of the House without voting, amid the derisive cheers of the majority. Whatever we may think as regards the judgment of such a course by the Irish leader, there can be no doubt that his action will be endorsed by the vast majority of his countrymen. The Land Bill was discussed in all its bearings clause by clause at the Convention held in-Dublin on April 22nd and 23rd, and though it was bitterly and unsparingly condemned the resolution arrived at was that the Irish National party were at liberty to take what action to them seemed the best on its second reading in the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell himself, seeing that his suggestions for the improvement of the bill were sneered at, and seeing that the memorandum of the Irish Bishops was treated with contempt, acted althogether consistently with his well known principles in advising his followers to leave the House. The bill without amendments is condemned by the Irish people, and if it be passed by the lords will leave matters a little better than they were before in some respects and a good deal worse in others. The landlords will immediately commence a a crusade against the 200,000 tenants in arbrink of a revolution, a revolution, too, which rears, which means a million of people, but is forced upon the people by the Government | the Government has carefully prepared for the clearance by emigration. There are now less than five millions of people in Ireland though it can support twenty millions, but if which Ireland is drifting except the the Government policy be carried out patience of the leaders reach the sublime another million will have to go, thus and the discipline of the people is absolutely | leaving less than four and reducing Ireland to perfect, and when we say discipline we in- | a level with inhospitable Denmark. It may be said that those who remain will be better off, actual state of affairs? The Government is but this is open to doubt; the same has been country. By the irony of fate no sconer does | engaged putting a Land Bill through | said every year since 1847, and still poverty an Irishman become useful to his country | Parliament which, if it becomes law, and discontent are as noticeable now as than he is straightway clapped in a British | will vex both landlords and ten- | thirty-four years ago, while the population ants with legal expenses, and only benefit has been reduced seventy per cent. The the lawyers and the new set of officials | Land bill of 1870, devised by such a great created by the act. The landlords are furious | legislator as John Bright, was to have settled Westminster the island is drifting into at the proposed change, and in order that they matters for a century, but in truth, and it is anarchy and confusion, the people are having | may secure themselves before it is effected are | now admitted by himself, it only made | things worse, and we are much afraid the sion, or flying across the Atlantic, and the | The army and the police are forced to protect | present bill will be no improvement. It has not an honest look on the face of it. It has been altered and manipulated to please every one from the Duke of Argyle to Mr. Gibson and it has pleased nobody, not even the Duke of Argyle, who has resigned sooner than accept the one solitary good principle contained in this bill which is that of a step towards a peasant proprietry. But there is another side to the by Tue Post relative to the slight put upon ing show that Mr. Richard White was prequestion. There is evidently an understand- the Irish of Montreal at the late Allan sent and moved the resolution appointing the ing in Ireland that henceforth the people will | banquet : they know it. This state of things look to other sources than Parliament for look to other sources than Parliament for "An evening contemporary, which affects their rights. It looks, in fact, as if they were to speak in the name of a large section of determined to strike and pay no more rents, pensation for Disturbance Bill. The peers and if they remain firm and united all the power of England cannot force them. The jails can only contain a small portion of the people, and a whole nation can no more be evicted than indicted. From present appearances the people are determined to resist eviction, but, doubtless, we shall hear more about this in a short time.

THE CAUCUS MANUFACTURERS. If Messrs. Gault, White and Ogilvy imagine they can establish an ascendancy here in Montreal, or an aristocracy of race or religion, they will find themselves mistaken. The time for that kind of thing is past,-fled for eyer, like other anachronisms which afflicted Canada in by-gone days. In saying this we do not allude particularly to their action in the Allan banquet,-that was merely in keeping with their other impertinences, but as it was the last and the most as the Irish, for there were only three French

battery of Armstrongs would make short work | could understand them and admit their right masters, though it is perhaps a little uncommon. It is not hard to reach the bottom of this pitiful piece of bigotry when one is acquainted with the characters of the perpetrators; and throwing Messrs. Gault and Ogilvy aside as being useless politicians, whom we have have helped to send to Parliament before this for want of better candidates, we come to the Gazette, which is the prime mover in the latest developement of Canadian Knownothingism The Gazette lives on politics, revels in the filthiest kind of politics, would die to-morrow were it not for politics. Whenever political reform is to be attacked or political corruption defended the Gazette is to the fore. It has scarcely any other raison d'etre. It delights in elections, because they bring grist to its mill. It organizes caucuses and makes nominations, taking particular care that it is not the fittest man who is nominated, but he who can pay his expenses-advertising and other-with the least difficulty. Notwithstanding that the Gazette people are so clever at forming themselves into the focus of political intrigue they could not manage to get one of their own into Parliament. He had to go abroad-off all the way to Ontario for that purpose, but it strikes us very forcibly that next time he will stay at home with Mr Gault, at least if we have a voice in the matter. This success at getting themselves into the heart of politics has so puffed up the Gazette people that they have become arrogant, and arrogance begets imprudence. They have now come to look around them from their small elevation, and fancy that Canada is all their own to do with as they please, and also to imagine that it is no longer necessary to restrain their bigotry. This trait in the character of the Gazette people, has been very prominent of late. Moore in his romance of "Lallah Rooke," presents a character named Fadladeen, was so devout a Mussulman that he fancied no one could be saved without a Koran he had in his possession belonging to a certain edition of the holy work. This he was willing to admit, but in his heart of hearts he believed that none could be saved except he was the owner of the particular copy which he carried about his person. The Gazetle people are just as narrow and intolerant. They are the Fadladeens of Montreal, if not of Canada. They imagine they are the only genuine Conservatives, and at all events they act as such. Still they can be made to modify their opinions as witness their attack upon the appointment of Mr. Senecal as General Superintendent of the Q, M. O. & O. Railroad, and their sudden calming down when they received a certain amount of printing and advertising from the Quebec Government.

The Gazette may as well understand, once for all, that the Irish Catholics are sufficiently strong in Canada, if not to assist their friends then, to punish their enemies, of whom they must consider the Gazette amongst the number in future. They are not a people to be snubbed with impunity by even such illustrious persons as the Gaults, the Whites and the Ogilvys, and as it is in the region of politics only that some people can be punished they will see too or we shall have been strangely mistaken, that the conclusion of Gazette caucuses will not have the same effect as of old.

WHITE LIES.

In yesterday's Gazette a writer thus deals, semi-editorially, with the charges advanced

with the recent Allan banquet, and attacks Mesers. Ogilvie, Gault and Richard White, as the responsible parties. In so far as the latter gentleman is concerned, it is sufficient to say that he had nothing to do with naming the committee, was not present at the meeting at which it was named, and did not even know that he was a member of it for some time after its appointment; that he was not present at any meeting at which the question of press tickets was discussed, and knew nothing of the arrangements concerning them. As to the other two gentlemen, we are in a position to say that if there was any slight to the newspaper in question they were no parties to it. We learn that instructions were given to send tickets to each of the papers, and if that instruction was not carried out, the person responsible was the secretary, Mr. Stewart, who is, strangely enough, excepted from the general anathemas of the offended journalist."

It must be presumed, as Mr. Richard White is manager of the Gazette, and as it was against him especially the charge was levelled, either that he wrote the article himself or that it was written with his sanction. In so far as written words can do so, Mr. White, in those above quoted, distinctly denies that he had anything to say in the formation of the committee, or that he for the press were mentioned. That is quite plain. Now, what must be apparent to the of the Allan Banquet Committee remembers

lapsed into barbarism, the precious metals to struggles. The Castle, which has assumed must be taken into account. If the banquet business was on the 26th April, a seen. It is amazing how mild the Gazette is Father Hogan at the St. Ann's precious

that Messrs, M. H. Gault, M. P., D. Morrice. "F. W. Henshaw, Edward McKay and Alderman Grenier be a Committee, to arrange the banquet, with power to add to their " number." Mr. M. P. Byan, M. P., was present at the first meeting, but that was the last of him, he, at all events, was not added to the number, but naturally enough Mr. Richard White was, and we take the liberty of telling that gentleman that he knew it. for Montreal Centre, but we forgot he is one of the great ostracised; he had no business there, according to the belief of Mesers. Gault, White and Ogilvy. So much for the committee, and now for the press tickets, before proceeding with which, however, we may remark that if it were only that sin of omission which

came under our notice, we would have preserved silence, considering it *infra dig.* for a newspaper of a position in the journalistic world like that of THE POST to acknowledge such a pitiful snub, When English speaking Catholics, simply because they are such, happen to be boycotted it is only a necessary consequence that their representative newspaper should be treated in the same way. Indeed, since THE POST started the only fair play it has received from local contemporaries came from the Witness, with an occasional nod of recognition from the Herald. The Gazette did not want it here at all, it was a nuisance in its eyes and took away from its prestige, and injured its advertising. What business had Irish Catholics with a daily paper? Was the Gazette not present to patronize them in a small way and malign them in in a great way, and then did it not publish their complaints occasionally? But in our effusion over the Gazette we must remember Mr. Richard White's second denial, wherein it is asserted "that he was not present at any meeting at which the question of press tickets was discussed.', We take the following extract from the minutes of the meeting held on the 3rd of May :- " There were present: Messrs. M. H. Galt, M. P., RICHARD WHITE (the caps are our own), " A. McGibbon, A. W. Ogilvy, Henry Lyman, A. Robertson and James Stewart, Secretary. Mr. Galt reported that His Worship the Mayor had accepted the invitation. After a discussion, the Secretary was instructed to issue complimentary tickets to the following papers: Gazette, two; Herald, two; Witness, one; Le Monde, one; Star, one La Patrie, one; Minerve, one; Mail, one; Globe, one." There is ro mention of THE Post, for it was the organ of the Irish Catholics, and, although there are over thirty thousand of them in Montreal, Mr. Richard White does not recognize them. He does not know the penal laws have been repealed, or, if he does, perhaps-like George the Fourthhe thinks it was a mistake which he and Messrs. Gault and Ogilvy can rectify some-

But lest the result of our own search after of Almoner of the Poor. The record of you facts may not be satisfactory to the public, labours in that department is both edifying we herewith append a letter from the Secretaay of the Allan Banquet taken from this morning's Herald, which, we imagine will be considered conclusive.

To the Editor of the Gazette :

Sin:-I regret exceedingly that you should have felt obliged to refer to the recent Allan Banquet in your issue of this morning, but having done so, I think I may be pardoned, since my name has been used in connection with my position as Secretary-Treasurer, if I endeavor to defend myself. I have no knowledge of what has caused the remark in reference to the Committee, at the first meeting of which, the Gazette says, Mr. Richard White was not present. As a matter of fact, the minutes of the meet-Banquet Committee. And as to the invitations to the press, it is true that I received instructions from the Committee, but these instructions were defined at a meeting on the our population, has gone mad on account of | 3rd of May, at which Mr. Richard White was some slight, fancied or real, in connection also present. I, as Secretary of the Committee, received specific directions as to whom invitations should be sent, and such directions were carefully fulfilled. If the object of the article in your paper this morning was to insinuate any charge of irregularity or unfairness on my part, I think the above statement of facts will exonerate me. Yours truly,

JAMES STEWART, Sec. Treas. Allan Banquet.

May 20, 1831. We shall be anxious until we find how Mr. Richard White will emerge from this little difficulty, although, certes, he has achieved more extraordinary feats in the way of wriggling ere this.

Our anxiety to see how Mr. Richard White would wriggle out of the difficulty created for himself, by himself, was altogether without cause. He has wriggled, and that without losing one bit of his reputation as a journalist-of the Gazette stamp. This is how he

rises to explain in this morning's Gazette:-Mr. Stewart, we doubt not unintentionally, to say more than sufficed to express his emois in error. The meeting which Mr. White attended was a preliminary one, at which a small committee was appointed to wait on Sir Hugh and Mr. Andrew Allan to ascertain was present at any meeting in which tickets if they would accept a public dinner. The fore that event took place, however, a very general committee was appointed afterwards, at a meeting at which Mr. White was not present, and he knew nothing of it until subsequently informed that he was a member of the committee. The matter is one of small importance, and scarcely demands the notice strumental solos and duetts followed in quick which has been taken of it. We should say recorded in history, or else that the Secretary that Mr. Stewart's letter would have been printed on Saturday morning, but that it only reached this office after one o'clock, a.m.

It may, indeed, be a very small affair in the eyes of Mr. Richard White to insult thirty thousand of Montreal's population, but we doubt if the Irish Catholics of Canada will During the dark ages, when Europe had re- account of the police in their agrarian exclusion was a studied impertinence which The first meeting held on the Allan think so. That, however, remains to be

report of which appeared in the Montreal in its answer to the Herald. The Herald Herald of the day after, from which we take or rather its manager—told Mr. White fig the following extract:—"It was moved by that he was present both at the format Richard White, seconded by Alderman Hood, of the committee and at the meet wherein the issue of press ticke was discussed, but yet the which was wont to be so belligeren is as mild as a sucking dove in reply. And with good reason, for if it blustere Mr. Stewart would come out once more an tell Mr. White that he remembered the su stance of the discussion and the vo words used by the Gazette mans ger when he was insulting a portion And yet Mr. Ryan is a member of Parliament the citizens of Montreal. There is little in cessity that we should say any more about it matter except that public opinion has for Mr. White guilty in the first place of bigotr and in the next of the most despeta attempt at walking round the truth without touching it, it is possible to conceive. manner of doing things in general remius of Brett Harte's Heathen Chines :-

"Which is why I remark, "Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain
The Heathen Chinee is peculiar.
Which the same I am free to maintain," We shall most likely meet him again

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER HOGAN.

The love and esteem in which the Re Father Hogan is held by his parishione found fresh evidence yesterday evening, o'clock, when he was presented by the ladies of his parish with an address and purse containing \$1,220.

The address, of which the following is copy, was read by Mrs. Brennan on behalf the other ladies, of whom about one hund were present:-

Rev. and Dear Pastor:-The happy sion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of you ordination to the priesthood gives us a low wished-for opportunity of approaching you in order to offer you our congratulations, as to assure you of our reverential love an gratitude. We congratulate you on the privilege reserved for you by God, to have filled a quarter of a century in laboring faith fully and fruitfully in His holy service; and believe us, when we assure you that wear not ungrateful for all the labor, zeal an solicitude of which we have been the object during that time. To witness, on the part of our Pastor, so much tenderness of heart, sue a sacrifice of self, such a paternal anxiety i the welfare of his flock, and not love hi would be impossible, it would certainly impossible for the people of St. Ann's.

Yes, Rev. and dear Pastor, you must mit us to say it openly to-day—we do le and esteem you. Nor is the homage of esteem and love entirely unworthy of you acceptance, since it was you yourself taught us to love and esteem you by first teaching us to understand, to value and to love virtue In justice, we must say that to your religion constancy in the discharge of your pastor duties in our midst must be attributed what ever of catholic union and harmony, whatever of zeal for works of charity, and whatever of love for the practice of religion may be re marked in St. Ann's congregation.

As this is not a final meeting, but only pleasant breathing place, after one-half (only one-half, we fondly hope) of your pattoral career has been accomplished, we will not enter into details on the important charge you have filled during your laborious and fruitful ministry. It would, however, be unpardonable to pass in silence the long year you held the most difficult and trying charge nd instructive.

The Father of the poor, alone, knows the sacrifices daily demanded of you, in you contact with the claimants for relief. In despite of a generous flow of Tipperary blood i your veins, your patience was inexhaustible You knew how to distinguish between the deserving poor and those with whom poverty was a profession, or whose want was the re sult, or the punishment, of dissipation.

The deserving poor you relieved tenderly and promptly according to the means at you disposal; if you had to reject the demands the others, lest charity should become an er couragement of vice, your refusal itself wa charity, because it was given with the feeling of a paternal admonition.

With another class-the poor who had seen better days-your conduct was admi rable. Your delicate forethought generally spared them the pain and humiliation of asking. It was enough for you to know that they were in want. If the prayers of the thousands you relieved in the time of their distress can avail with God, the Father of the poor, certainly your crown will be a rich one But, dear and Rev. pastor all this increasing labor of body, and application of

as even yours has been. The bow strained, during twenty-five long years, has lost much of its elasticity. The doctors say that rest is necessary for you; we your children, confirm the verdict of the doctors, and request you to take a rather prolouged repose, so that you may return to u in renewed health to labor again, as in former days. Our consolation, during the time of your absence, shall be to pray for the safety and the perfect recovery of our dear pastor We know the condition in which you charitable heart and your singular disinter-

mind, begin to tell on a constitution, robu

estedness have always kept you. To enable you, therefore, to take the res so necessary for your health, and so wel earned, accept this offering of love from your children, and give them a father's blessing before vou leave.

On behalf of the St. Ann's congregation, the ladies subscribe themselves, Rev. and Dear Pastor, your affectionate and devoted

children. Rev. Father Hogan was so deeply affected by this proof of the affection with which he was regarded by his flock, that he was unable tion and gratitude for the token of esteen

presented to him. The presentation was made in the Sisters school-house belonging to the parish. Bepleasing programme was gone through for the entertainment of those present.

The school children sang a song expressive of welcome to those who had gathered beneath the roof of the school, and vocal and insuccession. An address from the children was also presented, and the affair was brough to a conclusion by the rendering of appro priate music.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY TO THEIR LOVED PASTOR.

in accordance with a resolution passed the last meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B Society, a committee waited upon the Rev. last evening, to convey to him the kind wishes last evening, volume of the Society towards him, and also to preof the Books with a small purse as a token of their sent him with a small purse as a token of their affection. They were most heartily welcomed affection. They were most nearthly welcomed at the Presbytery, after which Mr. John D. Quinn, as President of the Society and Chairman of the Committee, read the address of man of the which ran as follows:

man of the occasion, which ran as follows:--pleasure that we appear before you this evenpleasure in the name of the Temperance Society of ing in mot only to testify our love, but St and on manifest our gratitude for the favors of ale to maintenance been the recipients since you which we have been the recipients since you

became our pastor. How can we be otherwise than grateful to one who has ever been ready to interest himself in our behalf, patiently listening to us in all our difficulties, and kindly suggesting all our discounting wisdom has dictated to lessen

How many sufferings have you relieved; how many private miseries have you soothed; in a word, how often have you checked and counteracted the inclination of those whom the demon of intemperance has been slowly but surely leading to ruin of body and soul. Indeed, kind Father, words are inadequate to express our feelings on this occasion, nor is it for us to extol your praise, for monuments of your indefatigable zeal are everywhere discernible. During the many years you have labored amongst us as the "dispenser of the mysteries of God," you have endeared yourself to every heart. All have learned to love and respect you for the good which has been accomplished in St. Ann's

since you came amongst us. Had this been all you had accomplished by your untiring energy, it alone would demand our commendations and lasting gratitude. But your vigilance in the Holy cause of temperance has been far more meritorious;

your whole occupation was, and is, to prevent, as well as to repair, the disorders which the evils of intemperance have caused to society. How far you have been successful in your endeavors is well known to all. Protestants. as well as Catholics, who, by following their vicious appetites of intemperance, have deviated from the path of rectitude, are indebted, under God, to you for their conversion.

And now, Rev. Father, it is with sad hearts that we see that your failing health renders it necessary that you should leave us for a time to seek in your native land the strength necessary to enable you to continue your labors amongst us. But we must make the sacrifice, and whilst far away from your children you may rest assured that our most earnest prayers shall every day be offered to Almighty God that He may continually protect you, and restore you to us renewed in

strength. In conclusion we would beg of you to accept this small present as a testimonial of our sincere gratitude. Deign kind pastor to receive it, not on account of its intrinsic value, but as a pledge of our filial devotion. [Signed on behalf of the St Ann's T A & B Society, by the members of the Committee: John D Quinn, M D J Kenyon, M Ryan, P Flannery, D Shea, J McGarity, T O'Connell, Edward Ryan, J Crowe, M Burke, P McGuirk,

and M Crowe.] After the reading of the address a purse of \$160 was presented to Father Hogan. The Rev. gentleman replied in very feeling terms, saying that if he had thought the pain of parting from his congregation would have been so great he would have preferred to re-main at home. He was wholly overcome with emotion, and was unable to complete his reply. The members of the Committee were deeply affected at the sight of their Pastor's emotion, and the interview, in spite of the circumstances which attended it, was of a very painful nature.

The following is a copy of the address read to Rev. Father Hogan, by Master M Quinn, on behalf of the boys of St Ann's School on Sunday afternoon:—

To the REV. FATHER HOGAN, P.P., ST. ANN'S, MONTREAL:

Rev. and Dear Father,-Before your departure on your long and perilous voyage across the ocean, to seek for some months, in foreign lands, the quiet and rest necessary to recuperate your shattered constitution, we, the pupils of St. Ann's School, are desirous of testifying to you our grateful thanks for the fatherly interest you have always taken in our welfare, and the constant encouragement we have unceasingly received from you. For many a gladsome year we have been the special, but perhaps, unworthy objects of your

truly paternal solicitude. With proofs innumerable, ever fresh in our memories, of the deep and lively interest you have always evinced for whatever might advance us in virtue and science, we find it to be our duty, in common with your many other friends, to do something in compensation for the innumerable kind services received at your hands; and it is with much satisfaction to ourselves that we seize the present opportunity to give public expression to the high esteem, cordial affection and heartfelt gratitude that we have hitherto entertained and shall always cherish for a benefactor to whom we are so much in-

We cannot repress the emotions of pride and admiration which arise in our youthful breasts at the remembrance of your long and laborious life in our midst. We, who have been so highly favored by your kindly visits to our classes, ever encouraging us onward in the acquisition of useful knowledge, cannot but feel a keener pang of regret at your de-parture than any other portion of your flock. But in our grief we are consoled at the thought that in a few short weeks you will be gratifyingyour devotion by offering the all-attoning sacrifice on the tomb of the Prince of munion. The reason for that was that they the Apostles in the Eternal City, or in some one of the many sacred and time-honored temples of our own dear Isle. On these occasions we hope, Revd. Father, you will remember us-praying that we may grow up true and worthy children of that venerable Church of all ages and nations, which, firmly built upon its heavenly foundations, stand unbroken and unshattered though lashed for centuries by the tide and storm of passion and prejudice, still stands "durable as the eternal hills, glorious as the rising sun, unchanged and unchangeable as the words of Christ,' equally as unconquerable as himself. We hope, Rev. Father, that the Almighty will restore you to perfect health, and spare you yet many years to con-tinue the good you have been doing so successfully up to the present time. Begging you to accept our insignificant offerings, and assuring you that our prayers will ascend to God for a safe voyage for you, and a speedy return to our midst, we are your very grateful

THE BOYS OF ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

A political demagogue recently declared that "so long as the people are silent under their wrong, their oppressors will be deaf to their cries."

Under the heading, Quid Pro Quo, the Shamrock thus pithily puts it: "What England took from Ireland : land, language, parliament; what England gave to Ireland: land laws, poor houses, and jails.

City and Suburban News.

THERE were 104 interments in the Catholic and 53 in the Protestant cemeteries last

THE Corporation road laborers in St. Gabriel Village had their wages increased 10 cent. by a voluntary vote of the Council. THE ceremony of laying the corner-stone

of the new House of Industry at Longue Pointe will take place on the 14th June. The stone will be laid by His Honor the Lieut .-About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a little ten-year-old daughter of David Page,

No. 62 Lagauchetiere street, fell from a window in the third storey of the house and was instantly killed. MRS. Scott, wife of John Scott, 49 St. David's lane, died suddenly yesterday at her residence. The Coroner held an inquest in

the evening. Verdict, "death from the visitation of God, or natural causes." The police of Longueuil are very economic in their principles. They seldom go to the expense of hiring a carriage to convey a drunken prisoner to the station, the Municipality being averse to what they think is a squandering of the city finances. Yesterday afternoon a policeman discovered a woman lying on the bank of the river very drunk, and mindful of the orders he had received,

dumped the woman and trundled her off to

the station-house. A MEETING of the Citizens Exhibition Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Mechanics' Hall, Mr. M. P. Rvan, M. P., in the chair. After some discussion Mr. A. McGibbon was elected Chairman for 1881, and Mr. Henry Lyman, Treasurer. An Executive and Finance Committee was also appointed with power to add to their number. The Chairman elect having taken his seat, it was moved and carried that the sum of not less than \$12,000 or \$15,000 would be required for permanent buildings and outside alterations. Still another committee was appointed to strike sub-committees, after which the meeting adjourned.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

The weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League was held yesterday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. The President Mr. P. Carroll was in the chair The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Atter eonsiderable discussion on the outrageous act of the British Government in arresting Father Sheehy, a condemnatory resolutien was drawn up and read to the meeting :-

the British Government in arresting Rev. Father Sheehy, of Kiimallock, Limerick under the history of the world, but this would enthe Coercion Act, is a gross outrage and, an intal a long, elaborate and exhaustive lecture, sult to the Irish race, and we cannot but feel that in thus depriving of his liberty a much what he would have to say by loved pastor of the people, the Government gentlemen who had filled columns in loved pastor of the people, the Government have committed an act which cannot fail to still further widen the breach which exists between the people of Ireland and their rulers."

The Land League intend to hold a pic-nic at a near date on the Shamrock Lacrosse grounds. A feature of the event will be a hurling match between the members of the Quebec Land Leage and the Montreal Branch.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. At a general meeting of the St. Bridget's

Catholic Young Men's Association held in their Hall, No. 526 St. Mary street, on Wednesday evening, May 18th, 1881, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously passed.

infinite mercy to remove from our midst a mion which might be regarded as his dying fellow-member, therefore, be it resolved, while howing in submission to his divine we recognize the fact that in the death of John Cocker, we have lost a zealous and faithful friend, a good companion, a true and devout member of our association,

Resolved, that we tender to his sisters our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, and trusting they will find consolation in Him

who guides the destinies of all, Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, and entered on the books of the association, and published in the Montreal Post.

FIRST COMMUNION DAY.

CONCLUDING CEREMONIES-SERMON BY REV. M. CALLAGHAN-SOLEMN BENEDICTION.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last Tuesday, every available seat in St. Patrick's Church was filled by the first communicants, their friends and relatives, to witness the concluding ceremonies

of First Communion Day. The seats on the right of the centre aisle were occupied by the little boys, who presented a pleasing appearance in their uniform suits of black, with white rosettes and ribbons, indicative of the purity of their youthful hearts. On the left of the aisle sat the little girls, clothed in virginal white, with their wreaths of immaculate flowers overhanging countenances lit up by that happy innocence which hath so many charms.

At half-past seven the Rev. M. Callaghan, to whose untiring efforts the success of this great day must be attributed, ascended the pulpit and delivered an address to the children. He said that throughout their lifetime they would have days of happiness, but none so happy as that, the day of their First Comhad endeavered that day to separate themselves from the world and sin as far as possible. Their parents, too, and their brothers and sisters were happy because they were happy. This happiness was such as the world could not give; it came from Heaven and the Divine Saviour was the source of it. He was the only true source of happiness. They might plunge into all the delights of the world, but they would not all give them the solid happiness which, in the tranquility of their hearts, they were enjoying that day. But in the midst of this their happiness, he had one thought of sad-

ness in his mind. It was this: Would all of them persevere in the state of grace in which they were established? Would they all prove faithful to Him who had been so lavish with them? Jesus gave his life, his precious blood for them. He declarea, "I am the living bread which came down from heaven; if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever; and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world." He then proceeded to give them some sugges-tions whereby their good dispositions of that day might be rendered lasting. They should avoid sin, and have sentiments of horror of it; not for mortal sins only, but for venial sins, for those venial sins would lead them into the dark abyss. They should avoid anything leading to sin, shun danger— vival meeting. "Let me out! let me out! ous companions and cultivate a spirit of I've got salvation!" But a suspicious detecprayer and obedience. They should espe- tive unloaded him of three watches and five

and be in the spirit of prayer during the day. The Saviour had said, "Ask and ye shall receive." They should obey their parents and spiritual superiors, for in doing so they obeyed God. If they were faithful to God, God would be faithful to them, and give them the crown enjoyed only by those who love and

serve Him. At the conclusion of the sermon the Rev. Father Dowd officiated at Solemn Benediction. The altar was tastefully and brilliantly illuminated, and the beautiful scene was doubly enhanced. The singing by the St. Cecelia Choir also formed an attractive feature of the ceremonies. Their rendering of the Tantum Ergo and the Magnificat, under the direction of their music teacher. Sister Soulanges. evinced able training and sweet voices. Miss Crompton sang O Salutaris Hostia. The echo of this familiar voice through the sacred edifice was as charming as ever, and the solo was sung with exquisite effect. Schubert's Ave Maria was then rendered by Miss Florence Leprohon. This child possesses a voice as sweet as it is comparatively powerful, and she has a complete mastery over it. After the Benediction was given the Rev.

LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

to their welcome and smiling homes.

Father Dowd read some prayers, and the first

communicants dispersed innocent and happy

Each succeeding meeting of the Montreal he did not hire a carriage, but borrowed inbranch of the Ladies' Land League has been stead a wheelbarrow, in which vehicle he much better attended than its predecessor, and the fact must be accepted as proof of the blockhead, that all the cloutures, coercion successful issue of the efforts put forth by League in this city. A large number of ladies were present, and the greatest interest appeared to be taken in the proceedings. Miss Hayes, freedom. The Dominion of Canada, with a Miss O'Leary, Miss Lamb, Miss Davis and population of only about four millions, has others contributed to the pleasing programme prepared, and their efforts to entertain the audience were fully appreciated and rewarded even one, but what use in holding up to by prolonged applanse, and imperatively demanded encores. At the conclusion, Mr. J. J. CURRAN, Q C.,

was called upon to speak, and he kindly complied with the request. He addressed the ladies particularly, for he did not suppose the gentlemen present counted, and said that he felt himself in rather an embarrassing position because he had never before been called upon to address a congregation of ladies, having previously confined all his efforts to not more than one representative of the sex at a time. (Laughter.) It was much easier to address an assemblage of gentlemen for they could take any amount of flattery, but the ladies were acquainted with all arts and devices, and consequently it did not matter how experienced he was in pulling the wool over the eyes of his fellow-men in professional pursuit, (laughter) he was still at a "Unanimously resolved: that the action of loss what to say to the ladies. He could go over the story of what the ladies had done in and furthermore he had been forestalled in the newspapers on a previous occasion. But it was just as well to say one or two words. The ladies' had figured prominently as heroines in Sacred History, amongst others they had read of Judith, but fortunately we were now living under a new dispensation, and no lady for the future would be called upon to prove her devotion to her country to the extent of lopping off a man's head. They had read in profane history of the mother of the Gracchi, and from her day to the present time, although, perhaps not with such marked prominence the ladies had shaped the events of history. Mer of genius had given their mother's credit for the success achieved by them; and not only in the past was this compliment paid to the ladies, but recently one of England's greatest statesmen in his Endyies, influence and intrigues of women were due all his successes in life. A great deal had been said disparagingly about the part ladies had taken in political affairs, but surely no one could object to what they were doing in this Land League organization, where they did not take the political stump, but entertained their friends with beautiful recitations and choice music which had an elevating and refining tendency, whilst they advanced the cause. To speak to Irish ladies of patriotism would be like carrying coals to Newcastle. (Applause). He would then merely thank them for the invitation and privilege of addressing them. He had been previously waited on by a very charming lady belonging to that organization, who had asked him to attend their meeting. What could he say but yes? (Laughter), and here he was. What-ever would be the fate of the League, he hoped they would per-severe in their efforts, for without losing any of the loving traits which made women charming it was quite possible that they could help towards the attainment of the end desired by the Irish people in general. They could do great good in a noble cause, and not only would they keep alive the love of the old land, but they would also perform their share in building up a new nationality in this country, and show to the world what Irish ladies and Irishmen could do when living under good and just laws, and having a fair field in common with other peoples. (Prolonged applause.)

Several ladies were admitted members of the League, and the proceedings were then brought to a close.

PASTORAL VISIT.

The following is a list of the Parishes which His Lordship, Mgr. Fabre, the Bishop of Montreal will visit during his pastoral

May 30, St Jean Dorchester; 31, L'Acadie (Ste Marguerite). June 1, St Luc; 2, Chambly (St Joseph); 3, St Hubert; 7, St Basile; 8, Ste Julie; 9, St Bruno; 12, Longueuil (St Autoine); 13, Boucherville (St Famille); 14, Varennes (St Anne); 15, Vercheres (St Francois Xuvier); 16, Contrecour (T Ste Trinite); 17, Ste Theodosie; 20, Chateauguay (St Joahim); 21, Beauharnois (St Clement); 22, Ste Martine; 23, St Etienne; 24, Ormstown (S Malachie); 25, St Stanislas; 26, St Timothie; 27, Ste Cecile. July 5, Laprairie (Nativite); St Constant; 7, St Philippe; 8, St Jacques le Mineur; 9, St Cyprien; 10, St Valentin; 11, Lacolle (St Bernard); 12, Sherrington (St Patrice); 13, St Edouard; 14, St Michel; 15, Hommingford (St Romain); 16, St Jean Chrysostome; 17, St Antoine Abbe; 18, Urbain; 28, St Remi.

tidings to my unbelieving wife," said a man wearing a many-pocketed ulster, who had just professed religion at a New Jersey recially remember when they wake in the mornings to give their first thoughts to God, ers around the anxious seat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : DEAR SIR,-Enclosed find the sum of \$2, collected by "Kathleen O'Moore" and myself, from a few friends for the Land League fund. I am sorry the amount is not larger, but I will try and do better next month. Yours truly,

T. BURNS. Ottawa, May 18, 1881.

DAVITT FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR Sin,-Enclosed herewith please find \$10 as a contribution from the Irishmen of Sheen to the Davitt Fund. 'Tis hardly necessary to say that his countrymen here as well as elsewhere heartily sympathize with and feel keenly for the Father of the Land League now pining in a British Bastile, for no other crime than that of loving his country, advocating her cause and pointing out a remedy for her woes. He denounced landlord robbery, evictions and all other wholesale means of exterminating a nation, which denunciation his countrymen and all other liberty-loving men endorse, and cry shame on the maternal, paternal, or infernal government that is capable of such noon-day treachery as the arresting and detaining the fearless champion of his country's rights.

But England must know, or should know if not, she's a thick-skulled, big-bellied acts and buckshot that she can, or dare, bring Miss Annie O. Davis to establish the Ladies' to bear will ever quench nor even stifle the free speech of a people fast striding on to the goal of their wishes and aspirations, namely, population of only about four millions, has seven local legislatures, yet Ireland, with a population of over five millions, is denied England's gaze this or that picture, nor will logic take any effect upon her, except it be Boer logic-a blow upon her thick skull.

Yours truly, LAWRENCE SLATTERY. Sheen, Pontiac Co., Que.. 20th May, 1881. P.S - Irish Canadian will please copy.

O'SULLIVAN VS. HARTY.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir: May I trespass on your valuable space with a few words in reply to the letter of Mr. Harty, which appeared in your issue of the 19th inst. My friends, both in Montreal and Quebec, who are acquainted with the facts of the above case, will hardly be led away from the true bearings of the matter by any letter which Mr. Harty can write, nor can the damaging facts be varnished over by any ingenuity he may employ. Persecuted by the American Government on the one hand and your humble servant on the other, such an embodiment of injured innocence as he is must be deserving of great public sympathy, indeed. Between breaches of revenue laws and breaches of trust, charged on him so wrongfully, his position is truly lamentable. It was proved on the trial in my case that he divided some \$5000 of my late brother's estate between Judge Putman, C. W. Weldon, M. P. (both of St. John, N. B.) and himself about three years ago, one cent of which, up to the time of trial, never reached me-one of my brother's heirs. Is it wonderful then that I should obstinately refuse to give these men power to deal with \$3,000 more after the same fashion? I tried every means to bring these men to task, but failed in doing so until I dragged them into the Court of Chancery, and compelled them to disgorge the trust monies. Mr. Harty now styles me "the unfortunate man!" Yes, I may be well compared to another unfortunate man, who, coming down from Jerusalem, fell among thieves, who not only plundered, but threw their victim into the ditch-the filthy cell in Dorchester Jail, where I was immured for seven long months, with death from sta tion constantly staring me in the face.

I will leave these plain, unvarnished facts with your readers, and they can judge how much consideration Mr. Harty is entitled to in the premises.

Yours, &c., D. O'Sullivan.

COLLEGE DE STE THERESE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. With your kind permission. Mr. Editor, I would, through the medium of "our own newspaper," make public a few remarks, tending to subvert the fine sentiment of your poetico-prosaic correspondent, Fr. Graham. This gentleman seems to have peculiar notions upon that much debated question of modern progress." He states that upon that head he has "bis own opinion." A superan-nuated one it must be as applied to the subject now under consideration—that of Laval University.

Mr. Graham appears quite indignant, apropos of the unjust and dishonorable conduct of the numerous adversaries of that institution. Especially, adds he, after the solemn compact entered into by the different representatives of the Canadian nationality on this continent. Now, the following question naturally presents itself: Does any such compact exist, and if so, were the contracting parties justified in taking upon themselves such a : esponsibility, to the detriment of their

descendants or successors? It such a compact be really in existence, then the following condition must necessarily have been stipulated :- That the institution in question meets the requirements of the humerous aspirants to liberal professions, etc.. in the Dominion. Does the University fulfil this condition? Certainly not, and simply because of its remote position! In former times, when educated youth were chiefly recruited from the ranks of the upper classes of our population, the sequestrated position of the establishment may possibly have had but little influence upon the following of its courses. But present the greater portion of young men have the advantages of a classical education; for many of them the expenses incurred would render it quite impossible to attend the lectures of the different "faculties" in Quebec. In face of a similar position must we check the aspirations of so many brilliant talents simply because of the poetical halo encircling the front of "grand old Quebec." It is with such ideas of petty sentiment that we shall long remain in the background It is high time to assert our claim to an institution of our own, and if Quebec suffer thereby, let her find in her "patriotism" the strength to make the sacrifice. In Chrysostome; 17, 50 Autority 19, Huntingdon Hinchinbrooke (St Patrice); 19, Huntingdon turn, let her yield "gracefully and gratefully to Montreal the sacred right of saving fully" to Montreal the sacred right of saving fully the saving fully fully the saving fully fu Agnes); 22, St Regis; 26, Ste Philomene; 27, its youth from the pernicious influences of student's life, passed amidst the allurements of vice and dissipation. Let Quebec find in "Let me go home and bear the blessed her "religious" sentiment, the courage to sacrifice her supposed right to the maintenance of good morals amongst our students, In fact, let both cities finally agree to suborn vival meeting. "Let me out! let me out! private interest to the welfare of our youth Are not our colleges of the Diocese of Montreal treated with an inkling of injustice by

the few colleges surrounding the precincts of "Grand old Quebec." In all affiliated colleges of the said institution, two prizes, offered by the Prince of Wales, are presented annually to the most deserving individuals. Quebec colleges manage to "win the gold," and by a very simple process. By discerning the above rewards before our colleges have sent in the required documents, thereby assuming, at least apparently, the intellectual

several times. Furthermore, the tone of the letter published by His Grace Archbishop Taschereau ex-rector of Laval, in answer to our venerable prelate, Mgr. Bourget, is sufficient to show the ill-concealed rivalry entertained by Quebec to Montreal.

superiority of its pupils. The above happened

What, then, is the natural conclusion of all this? That we should not by a mistaken sentiment of patriotism sacrifice the interests of the majority of our Canadian youths." L. B. of LAVAL.

May 20th, 1881.

SCOTLAND.

The Glasgow correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle writes to that paper as follows:—

It is useless to disguise the fact any longer. The working classes of England and Sectland are as much in favor of a fair distribution of the public domain as the Irish tenant farming classes are, or ever were. The beginning of the end has come. Royal pensioners and titled land monopolists must give way to the will of the people. A few paltry concessions may be made, but a system that takes every year from the profits of the producing classes tens of millions of dollars, and continues in the possession of a few thousand men more than the half of Britain and Ireland, will be brought to as sudden an end as it was in France in 1793. For the last four or five years the wages of

the working class have been on the decline, while the price of provisions has increased from 10 to 25 per cent. The following figures taken from the pauper returns of the three kingdoms, published but a few weeks ago, will go further to show the poverty-stricken state of this country much better than anything that your correspondent can imagine at present: For the two islands, Britain and Ireland, with a population of 34,505,000, we find on January 1, 1881, there was a pauper list of 837,940, which took from the public pocket \$30,-195,390; and to go back for thirtytwo years, the paupers alone, who, by the way, did no work whatever for the nation—had charged against them one billion, fifteen millions and eighty thousand dollars (\$1,015,080,000). When such sums are added to the millions taken by the royal paupers, noble paupers, military and naval paupers, it will require no fine spun argument to prove that the people would hail any change as a happy deliverance from their present state. It seemes like a satire on law to think how the Irish can for a moment entertain the thought that any government situated in London could or would pass enactments that will save them from wholesale emigration or occasional famine if the people are not to be put in full possession of the land which they till. This does not apply to Ireland alone, but also to the farming classes in Scotland and in England, where land re-form must soon be applied if the people are expected to accomplish anything.

When one reads accounts of how her Majesty's loving subjects are driven from the cabins of their birth, it may be soothing to the minds of those who can feel for the condition of the royal widow and her fatherless family of her intended purchase of new palaces. It must not be inferred from this that the royal widow has failed to pay the rent on the ten or twelve palaces scattered over this country, which she has been living in from time to time. Nothing would be further from the truth. The rent is paid on every royal domicile in the country every time that the Earl of Kenmare, as Lord Chamberlain, signs his name to any document, requiring the Royal assent. While the said earl receives \$10,000 for said labors and is permitted to claim in the County of Kerry and other parts of the realm 105,359 acres giving him an annual rent of \$175,000.

As a panacea to the discontented farmers of Ireland and Scotland, it is proposed to start a stupendous emigration scheme to Manitoba, the Government to advance \$200 to every family, and that the Canadian Government should give a free grant of 160 acres to each. It is thought in certain circles that this will bridge over the land troubles. No doubt such a scheme would work like a charm, provided the absentee landlords would go out in the first batch of emigrants but if one is to put faith in the professions of the people, they will test the claims of the landlords to a perpetual proprietorship in the soil of the country rather than take up a ed is eight paces, and the weapon to be used flight for a region that is bound up in frost and snow for six mouths out of the twelve.

A meeting of the National Land League was held in the hall, East Nile street, Glasgow, on Sunday night, April 29th, Mr. M. Clarke in the chair, at which the following motion was carried unanimously:-" That we hereby declare our strong sympathy with the suffering farmers and crofters of the Highlands of Scotland, our condemnation of the system of landlordism by which they have for generations been plundered and persecuted, and our determination to aid them by every means in our power to obtain their just rights."

The population of Glasgow and suburbs for 1881 is set down as follows :- Glasgow (registration districts), 549,937; suburbs, 125,362. Grand total, 675,299. At the census of 1871 the population of the suburbe was 75,708, and the numbers for the city and suburbs combined amounted to the grand total of 566,150. There has thus been an increase in the city, and suburbs during the last ten years of 109,149. The population of the city and suburbs in 1861 amounted to 446,392, and in 1871 there was, accordingly, an increase of 119,658. Thus the increase in the city and suburbs during the last ten years is 10,609 below the increase for the previous decade; but, considering the state of the leading industries, the figures we have just given may be considered fairly satisfactory.

DAVITT FUNDA

| ground to is high come to assert our come | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| to an institution of our own, and if Quebec | |
| suffer thereby, let her find in her "patriot- | THE POST\$50 (|
| ism" the strength to make the sacrifice. In | A few friends of the cause, Ottawa 3 |
| turn, let her yield "gracefully and grate- | Henry J. Stafford 5 |
| fully" to Montreal the sacred right of saving | W. C 1 |
| its youth from the pernicious influences of a | John Ourran |
| student's life, passed amidst the allurements | Father Graham 5. |
| of vice and dissipation. Let Quebec find in | James Kelly 1.0 |
| her "religious" sentiment, the courage to | Francis Curran, Teacher, Charlotte- |
| sacrifice her supposed right to the mainten- | |
| ance of good morals amongst our students, | A Friend 3 |
| In fact, let both cities finally agree to suborn | J. U. Hanley, Read, Ont 1. |
| In lact, let pott titles maily agree to suborn | |
| private interest to the welfare of our youth. | |
| Are not our colleges of the Diocese of Mon- | 1 |
| treal treated with an inkling of injustice by | Damior Dyland |
| the Quebec University. How strange that all | |
| the brilliant success seems to be centred in | 1 STOOM' dran' her my progress, |

ROUND THE WORLD

James Redpath leaves for Ireland on the Blat of May next.

Part of the employees of the Q, M, O. & O. were paid on Wednesday.

A Treaty of Commerce has been concluded between Austria and Germany.

Mr. Adam, the Governor of the Presidency of Madras, East Indes, is said to be dying. The Father Sheeby arrested at Kilmallock on Thursday lectured in Montreal six years

Orders for 60,000 copies of the revised new Testament have been received by one firm in

Sutter, the Englishman captured by brigands, has been liberated on payment of

the ransom. Billy Leroy and Sam. Potter, desperadoes, were lynched by citizens of Del Norte, Col.

on Sunday night. The editor of the Copenhagen Herald has een arrested for inciting the assassination of King Christian.

Prince Leopold, the Queen's youngest son, has been raised to the Peerage, with the title of Duke of Albany.

Venezuela advices report a rising at Llanos. The Insurgents raised a cry of "Down with Guzman Blanco."

Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Q. C., has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Ontario, to succeed Mr. S. H. Blake, resigned. All the prisoners arrested in connection

with the Biddulph massacre express the utmost unconcern about their arrest. Garibaldi has issued a manifesto on the

Tunis question, in which he says Italy should demand of France complete independence for Jorgenson, editor of a Danish socialist paper, has been arrested on a charge of in-

citing to murder the King and establish a Commune. It is proposed to hold a demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday in favor of the repeal

of the Coercion Act. Several Irish members of Parliament have promised to attend. The Danish Supreme Court has confirmed

the sentence of death passed by the West Indian Commission on 39 negroes convicted of participation in the Santa Cruz revolt. Bolctine Murcantel, of Port Rico, professes to have information that the United States

and Denmark have agreed to an alienation of the Danish Islands for 30,000,000 francs. A couple took dinner at the Crossby Hall llotel, Toronto, yesterday, and during the absence of everybody from the room, left,

leaving behind them a child several months Bishop Doane, of Albany, states that the Episcopal Church will pay no attention to the Revised Testament until the matter comes

before the General Convention two years It is proposed by the Government of India to set apart, says the Daily News, a million and-a-half annually for famine purposes, with a view of carrying on certain "protective

The Presidents of various Mercantile Associations in Boston have called a meeting for the 25th inst. to consider the possibility of inaugurating the World's Fair in that city for 1885.

It is probable that the Czar's residence will be removed to Moscow, in order to please the Panslavists. Further arrests have been made in St. Petersburg, including an accomplice of Russakoff.

News from Constantinople states that the Turks are preparing for war with the same diligence as two months ago. Large quantities of war material are, it is said, being forwarded to Volo and Salonica.

On the 31st of April the balance at the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was \$5,655,261.70. The deposits during the month amounted to \$387,422 and withdrawals to \$233,928 49.

The value of goods exported from the Dominion of Canada, exclusive of British Columbia during April was :—

Produce of the mine, \$76,548; Produce of the fisheries, \$285,222; Produce of the forest, \$585.850 : Animals and their produce, \$814,-752; Agricultural products, \$1,077,422; Manufactures, \$262,281; Miscellaneous articles, \$68,055. Totals, \$3,170,130. Of this amount over three millions was the produce of Canada.

Mr. Ira Payne, the celebrated pistol shot, nas made a match in England of a most peculiar nature, staking £100 that he shoots one hundred grapes consecutively from the hand of a lady, each grape to be held by its natural stem. A Mr. G. W. Moore stakes £100 that the feat is not performed. The distance selecta pistol.

At the third popular evening of the session of the Glasgow Photographic Association, held on 2nd May, amongst other articles of scientific interest exhibited was a telephone. lent for the occasion by Messrs. Graham, the telegraph engineers, which was placed in communication first with their Telephone Exchange in Sauchiehall street, and subsequently with the residence of Mr. David Bannerman at Langside, a total distance of about four miles. At both these places, such was the extraordinary sensitiveness of instrument, the songs, music, applause, and others sounds incidental to a concert, even to an occasional cough and laugh, were most distinctly audible, notwithstanding the tact that the telephone was fixed as far from the platform as the shape of the hall would permit. It was noticed that the tenor and soprano songs were heard with special distinctness, a duet, "Juanita," sung by Misses Brodie and Dykes; Arditi's "Stirrup Song," by Mr. McLagan; and Offenbach's "Lady, look down." by Mr. Rhind, being particularly noteworthy. So well, indeed, was the music rendered that on several occasions the distant auditors, at the termination of a piece, involuntarily joined in the applause.

THE LATE HON. JOHN YOUNG.

A meeting of a few of the friends of the late Hon. John Young was held in the Board of Trade rooms recently to consider the question of erecting a monument to his memory. Mr. Hensbaw, on being called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. Gilbert Scott then moved, seconded by Mr. Andrew Allan, that, in recognition of the public services rendered by the late Hon. John Young, and of his special devotion to the commercial interests with which the city of Montreal is identified, it be now resolved to erect a monument to his memory by public subscription

A general committee was then nominated, and an executive committee was appointed to carry out all details.

It was the divorced lady who married a chimney sweep, who said that she had at last found a husband that sooted her.—Boston

In answer to a letter from Mr. Thomas Walsh, Socretary of the Land League, London, Mr. J. McCarthy Scully, Secretary of the Parnell Land League of this city, assures Mr. Walsh, on behalf of the New York Lesgue, that at least \$1,000,000 will be contributed by the people of this country in aid of the land agitation in Ireland. Following is the correspondence in full :-

LONDON, ENGLAND. 83 CHARINGTON ST., April 27, 1881. }

J. McCarthy Scully, Esq., Secretary Central Body, Parnell Land League, New York: DEAR SIR :- The attitude of the Irish people on the American Continent in the struggle between the tenant farmers of Ireland and their cruel unrelentless oppressors has touched the hearts of the Irish exiles of Southwark, London, to overflowing.

The complete sifting which Irish-American news receives at the "benign and unprejudiced" hands of English editors leaves us deplorably ignorant of the efforts you are making on their behalf, as well as that of Irish nationality. But thanks to the particularly observant spirit of Mr. P. O'Leary, who has recently traveled on the American Continent, we are able to gain from his able and interesting lecture on "Irish Opinion on the American Continent,"some idea of your almost superand Irish nationality. We, therefore, feel proud in acknowledging the success of the land agitation to have your aid, and also ocknowledge that Irish nationality has been supremely advocated beyond the hope of the class on this continent. most sanguine nationalist, by that noble pracchildren of Ireland in America. I have only this to say, and heartily, that your efforts are being emulated by us, though our desire to equal can never be, owing to the paucity of our members and the peculiarity of our posi-

After Mr. P. O'Lenry's lecture the following resoulution (which, I fear, very imperfectly expressed the warmth of our admiration) was put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation:

"That, having heard Mr. Peter O'Leary's lecture on the Irish in America, we, the Irishmen of Southwark, in public meeting assembled, offer our warmest gratitude to our countrymen on the American continent for their whole-souled patriotism as demonstrated in the support they are now lending the Irish National Land League in its struggle with an agrarian system, which has impoverished Ireland, the cradle of our race.'

"That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the New York Star, Boston Globe, New York Tablet, Irish-American, Sunday Democrat, Boston Pilol, Irish World, Daily Post, Montreal; Irish Canadian, Toronto; Tribune, Toronto; and New York Tribune. Likewise to Mr. Flatley, Secretary of the National Land League, Boston; General P. A. Collins, President National Land League, Boston; J. McCarthy Scully, Secretary Parnell Land League, Central body, Mott Memorial Hall, with the further request that all the Irisb-American and American press will please copy the same in testimony of our appreciation of the labor of all Irlshmen on the Continent of North America, and of the advocacy of the journals which we have men-tioned, as well as those which we have omitted to mention, that advocate the grand cause of Irish regeneration.

"Believing the gentlemen and papers to be representative, we beg through them to thank and congratulate all sympathizers with the cause of Ireland in the great Republic and Dominion of Canada. Yours, sir, "THOMAS WALSH,

"Secretary of the Land League, Charington,

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE. HEADQUARTERS MOTT MEMORIAL HALL, No. 64 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, May 11, 1881.

To Thomas Walsh, Secretary of the Land League of Southwark, London, England:

DEAR SIR :- Your communication of April 27th inst., is to hand, containing congratulatory resolutions to the Irish race in America for labors on behalf of the Irish National Land League of Ireland in its efforts to bring justice to the ill-treated and sorrowing peasantry of that unfortunate land. It was read at the only as a link in the chain of the unity now race in every land, as well as this, but also in a special manner in appreciation of the labors | five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance. of the Irishmen of Southwark, London.

The Parnell Land League instructs me to state to you, and through you to your organization, that the earnest resolve to regain Irish rights is unabated, and will continue so until full meed of justice to Ireland is wrung from the blinded autocracy of England.

The unlimited license given to "garrison landlords" in Iteland by the effete and incompetent legislation of England's aristocratic representatives is a monstresity. England's rule in Ireland is not only a proven failure, but also a false pretense of the darkest kind, and you can rest confident that the Irish nation in America will persevere to its obliteration.

I feel it my duty to also inform you that no amount of British falsehood or Irish disaffection of renegades, if there be any, will stay this organization in its direct support of Charles Stewart Parnell while he exercises his cool and able judgment in the furtherance of Ireland's cause. He has our full confidence, and we are united as one man in his support and that of his faithful co-laborers.

On the question of Irish nationality, to which you refer, I will say that we have full confidence in that regard in the manhood of the members of the Land League in this country, and especially in that of the Parnell Land League, of which I have the honor of being Secretary.

The Parnell Land League is composed of able, daring and prudent men, Nationalists for the most part-men whose watchword is "eternal vigilance." Then, Brothers of Southwark, we greet you, and to your organization, in return for your hearty expression, we send whole-souled congratulations on the deserved commendation which your labors

To Mr. Peter O'Leary we send special expressions of praise and thanks for his very patriotic efforts. We have appreciated him here for his single-mindedness of purpose on behalf of his native country, Ireland, and we are sure that you will not only appreciate him in his efforts, but also encourage him along to speak to your people on the sacred mission of your race.

and instead of the trifles which our cause is now getting from us, you—and in you I mean Ireland—will get \$1,000,000 for the one now forwarded.

Give my regards to all your members. On behalf of the Parnell Land League, I sign myself, yours fraternally, J. McCabthy Scully, Secretary.

New York Star.

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

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

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

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

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still flequin enlarged and improved during the coming year. On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be

entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year. Any one sending us the names of 5 new

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

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

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add Montreal, since the abandonment of the five ing with their legitimate business.

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

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presmeeting of the Central body last evening and ure of which they are mistresses in our bewas warmly welcomed and applauded, not half on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will an accomplished fact on the part of the Irish take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of

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

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

An honest medicine is the nonest work of man, and there is no remedy that is more justly meritorious in "curing the ills that flesh is heir to" than Burdock Blood Bitters, The great Blood Purifier and System Renovator. It cures Liver Complaint Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Kidney Complaints, and all troubles arising from impure blood, constipated bowels or disordered secretions, and the best Nervine and Tonic in the world.

40-2

About six months ago a man named James Kerr, a bricklayer, residing at Kames, while reparring a chimney-stelk in the neighborhood of Tighnabruaich, fell from a height of 62 feet, sustaining most serious and dangerons injuries, which completely shattered the whole frame, and rendered him totally unconscious for 24 hours. He remained in a semi-conscious state for several weeks, quite prostrate, and unable to move. Mr. Mackenzie, of Tighnabruaich, was immediately sent for, and attended to the man's injuries. The doctor found on examination that he had sustained a fracture of the dorsal vertebrac as far as the second or third lumbar, and he had angular projection of the spine. Paralysis was limited to loss of control of the left lower extremity for about three months. Great relief to the patient's suffering was afforded by a bandage contrived by the doctor, and a water bed, where he lay without moving, in a recumbent position, for upwards of four months. He is now able to walk about with the assistance of a stick, and if he continues to improve as he did for the last two months he will yet be

In conclusion, we would request of you to work with earnestness and perseverance to the end of Irish deliverance from the present iniquitious thrall of misgovernment.

For us, our lives and our means are piedged to the cause of our dear native lane, it is a sume its early vitality, and that Luby's Parishan Herr Penewer can completely work in edge. Sold by all chemists. ing the laboring man for his work according

able to resume work . - Glasgow paper.

LABOR IN CANADA AND HOW TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. IT IS PAID. Just at the present moment it is almost impossible to furnish a completely accurate idea of how labor is paid and what wages workmen are receiving in Canada. The strikes in the Grand Trunk Railway shops and their successful termination with regard to the strikers, have raised a ferment among all classes of laboring men which must end eventually in their recovering a far higher scale of prices for their work than they have heretofore been paid. For the past three years at least the laboring man has been compelled to content himself with a starvation stipend. For instance the trackmen in employ of the City Passenger Railway Company are paid at the rate of 90 cents a day, deducting from which all the wet days, during which they are compelled to lay off, the wages, to say the least, is not fair compensation for their arduous work. The laborers in the different railways are, or were, not long ago, no better paid, and to-day the \$1.10 or \$1.15 they are in receipt of might be increased without hurting the companies they work for. Laborers in machine shops, if they are handy in the use of tools or such machines as the drill press or screw cutter, get from \$1.10 to \$1.25. Carpenters are working on the extension of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway for \$1 a day, though in most shops they are paid from a \$1.25 to \$2. The common rate paid stevedore laborers is 15 cents an hour, and even less though in one case a stevedore is giving his men 20 cents. Sailors now a-days cannot command more than £3 or \$15 a month, and these must rank as able seamen or their pay is much less. Painters receive from \$7 to \$10 per week as a general rule. Machinists vary in accordance with their skill. A good lathe man can command his \$12 or more a week. while men of less ability in the same branch of labor get \$8 and \$9 a week. Blacksmiths at present are worth from \$2 per to \$3, and their helpers from \$1.25 to \$2. Rivetters make as high as \$18 a week if they work on piece work, but salaried men get from \$9 to \$12. Shoemakers average \$9 when paid by the week, but the men of this trade who work by the job get a higher figure. In fact all the men, no matter of what trade, who work by the piece and get paid as they finish each job, make much more money than those who are contented with a weekly stipend. The salary of engineers vary according to the different roads they work on. It is generally acknowledged that the Grand Trunk Railway Company pays its engineers and firemen better than any other road in Canada. Drivers on this road make from \$75 to \$120 a month, according to what kind of an engine they run, the freight locomotive engineers being in receipt or less pay than those of passenger trains. On the Q. M. O. & O., some of the engineers make as small a sum as \$30 a month, and the firemen correspondingly low wages. This state of things on this road it is reported, will not last long. Unless the management takes heart of grace and grant the men fair remuneration, it is thought likely that the latter may give it no gentle reminder of its remissness in this direction. Telegraph operators are paid at the rate of \$35 a month Of course there are some who have higher pay, but these are exceptional operators who could command a good price anywhere Moulders get from \$9 to \$11 per week, unless they work by the piece, in which case their pay is almost doubled. Tailors, good hands, are paid from \$9 to \$12. The pay of journeymen bakers is

unsettled just now, the trade " doughting" whether it will strike for better remuneration or not. Some get as low as SG a week, while but few more than \$10. This branch of labor is much harder than any other, a workman having to labor 15 hours at a stretch. Street car conductors are paid at the rate of per cent reduction, are in receipt of \$9 a week. In Upper Canada they get from \$11 to Printers are much more poorly in Canada than they are in the the States. In New York a type-setter will make from \$15 to \$25 a week. Here the average rate is 27 cents per 1,000 ems. giving a printer an average of from \$8 to \$9 a week. The piecework typos on the morning papers are in receipt of \$12 to \$13 a week but this money is hard earned, costing 15 hours out of the 24. In reality the printers who work on the evening papers receive far better remuneration for their work than their confreres on the morning journals, for they work 10 hours per day for an average of \$9 per week, against the piece workmen's 15 hours and \$13. Women labor is much cheaper than men's, and in some trades much more easily obtainable. As printers, females are paid from 7 to 10 cents less per 1,000 ems than males As tailoressee, by steady attention to their work, they can make almost as much as tailors. Generally women work by the piece and are not regularly paid by the week. Girls employed in tobacco factories make a good living. Expert cigar makers frequently draw from \$15 to \$18 every six days. There are seven girls in Adams' tobacco factory who average these sums every week

The general run of girl cigar makers make \$8 per week. Cotton factory girls make from \$5 to \$12, saleswomen, \$6 to \$7, and unskilled female labor from \$3 to \$6, according to the nature of the work. Servant girls wages are remarkably low, it being easy to procure a domestic for \$8 and even as low as \$5 per month. A good cook for a private family is worth \$14 to \$15 per month. Parlor and housemaid \$5 to \$10, and girls to attend children from \$3 to \$5. Governesses in Canada are almost unknown. They represent at best a medieval form of education which does not flourish in a new country. Where they do exist there is little difference in their pay from that of servants. Farm laborers at this time of the year are scarce, and their services in great demand. Anything of a farm hand can procure \$13 and \$14 a month, while an A 1 will get \$25. These prices have been the standing ones for the last three years in Canada. Every summer trade, with the arrival of sailing craft and the breaking up of the rivers, takes a jump forward only to relapse into the old state of things on the advent of cold weather. Merchants, however, are of opinion that this season the good times, which look so promising, will last during many years to come. New industries are springing up in every direction, and what was

never before heard of, the supply of men is by no means equal to the demand. The constant influx of Canadians into the States from the Dominion has been, though a slow yet nevertheless a steady drain on the labor resources of the country, and is just now about making itselffelt. This year, it is confidently predicted, will see work in Canada valued at a much higher figure than it has

to his merits .- Montreal Post. The American Society of Civil Engineers will hold their Convention this year in

been for some time past. In fact Canada

may become a rival to the States in reward-

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18TH. An attempt to arrest Midhat Pasha has proved unsuccessful.

The anti-Jewish movement is spreading through Austria-Hungary. Rear-Admiral Lynch is to take command of

the Chilian forces at Lima. The first copies of the revised edition of the

Bible were issued yesterday. The cable to Havana has been repaired

and communication restored. The French Vice-Admiral Baron Clement

de la Ronciere le Noury is dead. The Reichstag has rejected Bismarck's scheme for augmenting the beer excise.

Bismarck's biennial budget and quadrennial session schemes have been defeated by large

The Senate has confirmed Frederick Douglass as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The negotiations for the appearance of

Edwin Booth in Berlin are not likely to have any present result. The new Russian Minister of War contemplates numerous reforms and retrench-

ments in his department. The result of the Tunisian difficulty, it is said, will have an undesirable bearing on the Greek boundary settlement.

An exhibition of French pictures under the title of "Le Salon a Londres" will be opened in London on the 1st of June.

The revolutionary party in Russia have issued a manifesto accepting the war forced upon them by the Government.

The steamship Canada, of the French Line, which leaves New York to-day for Havre, will take out 400 saloon passengers. The trouble with the Chicago switchmen

was finally settled yesterday by the men resuming work on the companies' terms. Miss Maynard, the heiress, daughter of the Countess of Roslyn, was married to Lord Brooke on Saturday afternoon, May 7, at West-

minster Abbev. A Durban despatch says the Royal Commissioners have declined to enter the Transvaal territory until the guns at Potchefstroom

are surrendered. The Dutch Chamber has adopted a Bill to repress the abuse of alcoholic liquors. All persons drunk in public places will be pun-

ished by imprisonment. A St. Petersburg cable says it is rumored that an attempt has been made to murder the Czar. Six more arrests of revolutionists have been made, and affairs in Russia are said to be of regicides.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

growing worse.

is confirmed.

Franz Dingelsteadt, the German poet, is

A cotton factory is to be established in Quebec.

Changes are contemplated in the Militia Conkling advises the election of Gen.

Grant to the Senate. The R. C. Council of Public Instruction is

in session at Quebec. Mr. Gladstone was at work again in Downing street yesterday. Agitation in Italy over the new Cabinet re-

sulted in a serious riot in Milan. It is reported in Halifax that Lieut.-Governor Archibald is to be Knighted.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Cortocook, New Hampshire, on Tuesday night. The Chinese Ambassador, the Marquis Tseng, and his suite, have arrived in London.

The barque " Bristolian," wrecked at Anticosti, was sold by auction yesterday for Midhat Pasha has surrendered to the Tur-

kish authorities on condition of receiving a A man from Brownsville, N.Y., was in

Kingston yesterday searching for his runaway wite. The reported sale of the Grand Junction Railway for \$1,000,000 to the G. T. R. Co.

A fire in spirit and sugar stores connected with the harbour of Greenock caused damage to the amout of £20,000. A St. Petersburg despatch says Gortscha-

koff is to return from Berlin and take charge of the Foreign Office. Three fishing boats were capsized at the

mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, yesterday, and the occupants drowned. The body of Morgan O'Brien was found near Deux Rivieres last Thursday. There

are suspicions that he was murdered. The agents of Ottawa dealers visit Hull and sell vinegar in large quantities from house to There are only six licensed places in

Mr. Marcus Smith will leave Ottawa on

Saturday with a party to make a final survey of the Canada Pacific line from the end of Onderdonk's contract to Port Moody.

The Michigan Legislature is receiving a great number of petitions remonstrating against the Bill to divest the Roman Catholic bishops of the right to hold in their own names the property of Catholic churches in

The Papal Bull, issued yesterday, notices many of the conclusions of the Committee of Cardinals. The general scope of the Bull, lessening parochial system, is believed to impede Catholics. The Bull is specially intended to effect the United States and Canada.

The Glasgow men whom Messrs. Galvin & Son, of Garden Island, Kingston, imported for their vessels, in place of the members of the Sailors' Union, under written contract, have mostly all yielded to the intimidation of the union men and left work. Mr. Gladstone was waited on yesterday by

a deputation of operatives from English and Scotch refineries, who appealed to the Government to impose such duties on foreign sugars as would enable the home refiners to do a sufficiently profitable trade to allow them to pay their operatives living wages. The Premier promised to take the matter into consideration, but said he feared countervailing duties would interfere with existing commercial treaties.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

The Court of Russia will go to Moscow for a month.

There is said to be danger of a rupture between France and Turkey. A Kurdish force of 20,000 is preparing for another incursion into Persla.

Mrs. Peter Anger, of Port Rowan, Ont. gave birth yesterday morning to three boys. The election of successors to Conkling and Platt will take place May 31st, according to

A sma'l colony of Mermons for Utah ar-

rived at San Francisco, yesterday, from At-

Queen Victoria has conferred the honor of the Garter upon the King of Sweden at Windsor Castle.

The rumor thas St. Petersburg was undermined in several places is being in a measure confirmed.

The Diritto contradicts the report that Italy proposed an international conference on the Tunis treaty.

Four thousand four bundred pounds has been raised in Liverpool for the victims of the Chios earthquake.

A protest is to be entered against the Canada Temperance Act election in Colchester County, N. S.

The scrutin de liste bill was carried in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday by a majority of eight votes. The Czar's repressive policy is said to be

driving law-abiding citizens into disloyalty and paving the way for revolution. Prince George of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, has written a drama

entitled "Katharina Von Medici." Thirty million dollars worth of 5 per cent. bonds were received at the U.S. Treasury

yesterday for exchange to 31 per cents. Prince Bismarck is supposed to have won a diplomatic victory by arousing Italy against France, and that Berlin has worked for this.

M. Engelhardt, moderate radical, has been elected President of the Paris Municipality, defeating M. Lacroix, irreconsilable, A Mexican despatch says it is reported that Mariscal will be appointed Minister

to the United States, and Diaz Minister to M. Leon Remault, formerly Prefect of Police, will go to Tunis. It is thought that he may possibly become Minister of

The changed attitude of the Porte regarding the Greek question is said to be the result of a threatened ultimatum from the Powers.

Sir Charles Dilke formally announced in the House last night, that negotiations for a new commercial treaty between England and France would be opposed on Thursday next.

James Hedden, cashier of the First National Bank of Newark, N.J., who was convicted of misapplying the funds of the bank, was sentenced, yesterday, to seven years in

The Golos believes that unless the assent of France and England be obtained it would be advisable to defer the proposed International Conference to secure the extradition Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Com-

mons that the Government repudiated the idea of introducing any measure of indemnity to extricate Bradlaugh from the pains and penalties which his own conduct had brought upon him. Mr. Tuke has a long letter in the London

Times on the subject of Irish emigration. He points out that during 1880 no less than 95, 857 persons, in nearly equal proportions of male and female, left Ireland-a number only twice exceeded since 1851. During the last twenty-eight years no fewer than 2,657,187 emigrants have left the country; and in face of figures such as these it may well be asked whether it is desirable that the State should do anything to increase the depopulation.

Advices from Rome state that Bishop Sweeny had an audience with the Pope on April 25th. He presented His Holiness with 3,400 francs, the offerings of the Catholics of his Diocese, and for this mark of their love and fidelity the Holy Father expressed his deep-felt acknowledgments.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED FOR School Section No. 4, Township of Alfred, holding a third-class certificate in Ontario and capable of teaching the French language. Apply to J. R. BROWNRIGG, Sec.-Treasurer, Montebello. Que. 39 3

TEACHER WANTED-FOR School Section No. 3, Municipality of Lowe, County of Ottawa, Que. Applications, stating date of Elementary Diploma, experience in teaching, ferms, &c., to be addressed to THOMAS KIELY, Chairman School Com 402

CATARRH & BRONCHITIS!

A lady for many years suffering from the above diseases, having tried many advertised remedies and the most emineot physicians in America and Europe, was at last cured by an old German physician in Berlin. Will send the prescription and necessary instructions on receipt of \$2 by registered letter, or by express C.O.D. Address,

MRS. H. SYLVESTER,

39 D P. O. Box. 1857, Montreal.

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED, Being a Thorough History of the Land Question.......\$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Par-

figures, 9x11......\$1.00 Lithograph of Davitt, 18x24 60c SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF

PRICE. LANE & CO.,
361 BLEURY ST., Montreal.

Bells, &c.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells, Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 7.3 Illustrated Catalogue sentrally 20Feb, 78-28

FULLY VARRANTED. Calalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. Nov. 3, 80.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Legal Notices.

at this session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to detach from the Comparation or Municipality of the Town or Village of Hochelaga all that part bounded to the South-East by the River St Lawrence, to the North-East by the Parish of St. Francois d'Assise de la Longue Pointe, to the North-West by Octe de la Visitation, and to the South-West by lots numbers thirty, thirty-one and thirty-five inclusively, on the official plan and and book of reference of the said Municipality or Village of Hochelaga, and sho to detach lots bearing numbers flifty, fifty-three, and seventy-six inclusively, and to form a separate Municipality of all the properties comprised within the aforesaid limits, and for other objects.

QUINN & PURCELL.

Solicitors for Applicants. A PPLICATION WILL be made

Montreal, 22nd April, 1881.

Medical.

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping - Cough, and all Lung when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like Downs' Elixir. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.
For sale Everywhere,

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake

BITTERS Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL For Man and Beasi. The most perfect liniment ever com.

pounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere.



Ayer's FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS

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

NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

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

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The VIGOR is incomparable. It is color-

less, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERTWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAS.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

CARPENTER'S

Wholesale Agents.

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven be an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Wi not harm the most delicate woman or child,

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and a diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; literally digs un and carries from the system a Hamors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Hesdache, Costivened Billiousness, Regulates the Boweis and Restor the entire system to a healthy condition. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is put up in half-pint bottles, and solding 25c. PER BOTTLE. It is sold by Druggists and Storek copers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it.

F. M. CARPENTER,
Waterloo, Que.

-THE-

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

BILIOUSNESS

Price 25c. A trial will convince. Wholesale by LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL

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LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

SANTED-ACTIVE LOCAL AGENTS IN WANTED TOWN and VILLAGE in the OFFICE and UNITED STATES to onle ive spiritons and collect amounts clisumering localities due to the their responses." To active and trust-IBUE WAS a liberal commission will be porthymen further particulars apply to d. for mirrors office, 761 Crair treet, Kontreal, Canada.

COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician Dr. M. Southern of the Spirometer for the and inventor of the opprometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs scientific treatment of the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs scientific treatment of the scientifi residence and success. Already the doctor with excurrence of a hundred patients, who has nad upwared his system a trial and, so far as have given into opening a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a departement of the usual methods tue from the usual methods or treating tue from the air passages. He contends diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhaltine proper most of the restring them is by inhaltion and absorption, not by pouring drags into the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This arguthe nope of the advantage of being ment certainly has the advantage of being ment certainty has the advantage of being common tense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his courage of his opinions and confidence in his counses in his system for he gives a standing invitation to system, for the sufferers to visit him and test physician and free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

It matters not how often your advisers tell on that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable; read the following notices and judge for yourselves:—

notices and judge for yourselves:—

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881,

JEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in

making public my experience of the beneficial
effets I have derived from the use of your
spirometer and remedies for the cure of
Spirometer and remedies for the cure of
Calarrh and Bronchitis, which I was affilited
with for several years; my health is now
worderfully improved since using your
remedies.

Your truly, C. HILL,

To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square, Monireal.

MONTREAL, January 21st, 1881.

My Dear Sir.—I am very pleased to bear testimony to your mode of treating throat diseases. My little girl, eleven years of age, has had various attacks of broughtis. Last fall she had one of those attacks and was confined to the house for some seven or eight weeks. After using one of your Spirometers, with the nedicine accompanying it. I am very happy to say that within two weeks after commencing to use the instrument, she was quite better, and has be n very well ever since, now about two months.

I am, yours truly, R. L. GAULT. To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

MOSTREAL, January, 1881.

Montreal, Jannary, 1881.

Dr. M. Souniclle Montreal.

Dear Sir.—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompaniyng it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am now quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours respectfully,

S. Hilton,

Montreal.

Letters must contain stamp for reply. Instruments and preparations expressed to

Instruments and preparations expressed to any address.

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best temale physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G26 a bottle.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" manifest remarkable curative properties. 36.2 POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN.—You soldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of

DB. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE Pills, have been gotten up on Scientific PRINCIPLES, and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable.

CHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FIT'S or Worm Lozenges. They are pleasant to take: children like them, but the worms

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. - MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the lowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the

little sufferer immediately.

A TERRIBLE THING IS A PAIN IN the small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

Josh Billings remarks that "Those who are too proud to enquire what a thing kosts When they buy it, are the fust ones to find

iault when they come to pay for it." Too true, too true, Josh; our neighbor is troubled with some derangement of the stomach; it may be biliousness or dyspepsia; is too proud to ask the probable cost of getting cured, and is treated for days, after which a large bill is sent in, and great growling and grumbling is the result. The doctor's bill need not be paid if Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are used. The result will be great love and artificial. he calls in the aid of a doctor. Our neighbor Bitters are used. joy and satisfaction.

WHAT THE SUPERIORESS' OF THE CONVENTS THINK OF THE WEBER PIANOS.

New York Piano Co., Montreal: GENTLEMEN,—It's with pleasure I announce that I am perfectly satisfied with the Weber (New York) piano which I bought from you. It gives every satisfaction, and I would be happy to have it introduced into all our es-tablishments, as well as to all those who wish to buy a fine piano.

Yours respectfully,
SISTER ST. ROMUALD.
Superioress Congregation de Notre Dame, Joliette

We have used the pianos of Mr. A. Weber in this institution for several years, and feel pleasure in recommending them for their fine tone and durability. They give entire satisfaction in every respect.

SISTER MARY ANGELA HUGHES, Superioress Mount St. Vincent Academy, New York. 37 5

WIT AND HUMOR.

A disgusted Danburian wants to know, if a woman was designed to be the equal of man, why it is she can't whistle.

A chivalrous exchange thinks when a man marries a widow he should give up smoking. "She gives up her weeds"-he should be equally polite.

An actor will tell you that it doesn't hurt to let yourself fall on the floor, but if you try it you will get up deeply impressed with the belief that the actor is a liar.

There are one million more females in America than men, and man is becoming quite a valuable animal. Make much of him, ladies; he cannot be with you always.

A physician gave one of his patients a piece of brown paper, and threw the medicine into the fire. He did not discover his mistake until the sick man began to recover from his illness.

"I have found in my years of life," says Alexander Stephens, "that four men exaggerate where one tells the plain truth." Let Alex. serve as assessor of taxes and he won't find it so.

A prominent actor has written a book entitled "How to Act." It won't have any sale. People who are not actors don't want to know how to act, and where is the actor who will admit that anybody can tell him

For all purposes of a family medicine HAG-YARD'S YELLOW OIL will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frostbites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism neuralgia, &c., &c. For internal, use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured in fifteen minutes by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity. It is really a wonderful medicine.

EMIGRANT SHIPS.

London, May 17 .- Every steamship calling at Queenstown for the past week has been inspected by a Government official, accompanied by Miss O'Brien, the authoress of the article describing the horrors of emigrant ships. It is relieved the charges will be completely refuted. The arrangement in most steamers is as follows:—Men who are alone are assigned to a forward part of the alone are assigned to a forward part of the ship, unmarried women to the after part and married people amid ships. Sometimes, after a section has been unduly crowded, the young women are assigned to quarters with the married people. This is the only point to which inspection is likely to be drawn.

cines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—Picayune.

DESECRATION OF OUR GRAVEYARDS. Even the last resting places of our dead are not respected by men who are anxious to acquire wealth speedily. A case has come to light which is as dishonorable to the man as it is disrespectful to the memories of dear deused it, who will not tell you at once that it parted ones. Constable Baignet, who has special charge of the Roman Catholic Cemetery, received some private information that John Shaver, marble cutter, who keeps his place of business in close proximity to the cemetery entrance, had taken tombstones from several graves and brought them to the workshop where they would be transformed and resold. The constable approached one of Shaver's workmen named Arthur Bourdeau, and elicited from him several important details upon the strength of which a search warrant was issued yesterday. The High Constable, Mr. Bissonette, and another official joined Baignet and Bourdeau at Cote des Neiges and visited the work shop of Shaver. The party came across two marble slabs which were pointed out by Bourdeau, as having been taken from the graves and as having been polished by him on Shaver's order. Mr. Bissonette asked the marble cutter why he thus took the slabs; the latter answered that he bought them, but on being asked from whom, he could not tell.

A feature of this unholy trade is relative to the conduct-of the guardian of the cemetery, Mr. Deschamps. It seems the place or the place were guaranteed. committed, the guardian was informed of the fact by one Hormidas Beaulieu, who was then in the employ of Mr. Shaver, and who helped to care the tomb stones from the grave yard. This occurred a few days before All Saint's Day of last year, and the guardian instead of informing the authorities, kept the affair quiet. It remained for Constable Baignet to get a chance hint about the affair to expose the guilty parties and to bring them to justice .- Montreal Post.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many for afternoon use.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian 100fl. Government Bond

ISSUED IN 1864, Which bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings

FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are no BLANKS.

The Three Highest Prizes Amount to 200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins,

Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the 1st of June, and every bond bought of us on or before the 1st of June is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

date.
Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing.
Fororders, circulars, and anyother information address:

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ESTABLISHED IN 1974. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and in not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

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For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanlis, Durability, and Cocapness, Unequalled.

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Sortland, Maine. Address STINSON & Co., 7-G

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"WOMEN NEVER THINK."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep, their families well, and would the curred the course of the course of the curred the course of the curred the curred the course of the curred the

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Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging
War on the monopolist renewed.

See Boatty's latest Newspaper full roply (sent
free) before buying Piano or Crgan. Rendmy latest War Circular. Lousest prices ever given Organs ton. N.I.

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LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET.



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

PLUMBERS'SLABS, &c.

MADE TOORDER.

Dye Works.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pants, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers, &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 CRAIG STREET. JOHN L. JENSEN, Dished 1870. Proprietor. Established 1870.

Church Ornaments.



Undertakers.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

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

DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon, P.Q.

Medical.

LUBY'S

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

FOR

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

THE

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

HAIR!

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



HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION. ND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALI-TIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE il Discases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood Liver, Kidneys, and Urfnary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN COLD. 🤜

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your drugglet for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other. I. C. is an absolute and irresist the cure for

SEND FOR CINCULAR, THE All above sold by druggists. Top Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Oa

FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Colo-brated Infallible Fit Powders, To convince sufferers that these powders willide all we claim sufferers that these powders willido all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a froe Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS.

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Positively Cured.

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

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a 'risl, as they will strely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks

Amongst the Leading Necessa ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and sot

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-

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-

bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistules, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

nas never been known to tail.

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street.
London, in boxes and nots, at ls. 1½d., 2s.
4s. 6d., 1is., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine
vendors throughout the civilized world.

Professional Cards.

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N. ROUSSEL,

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MEDICAL.

POND'S

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR o INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Planter is invaluable in these diseases, Lamburge Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is incon-venient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory

Hemorriages. Ble ding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal Syringes (25 cents) and Inhalers (\$1.6) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding. Diphtheria & Sore Throat.

Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. De-lay is dangerous. Catarril. The Extract is the only specific let. Our "Interest Coure" specially propagate to meet serious cases, contains all the curative Description of the Extract 1 our Name 1 Systems of the Extract 1 our Name 1 Systems and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds. Sprains and Bruises. It learns ing cooling and cleansing. Use our Olutment in connection with the Extract 1 it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air, Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivated, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our furtment will aid in healing and provent

inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain. Earache, Toothache and

Faceache. When the Extract is used according to direction, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy t rapidly carring when other medicines have failed. Panel's Extract Meditented Paper for closet use, is a preventive against Chains and Piles. Our Ontiment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples, the Extract is so cious that mothers who have once used it will never the without it. Our Outment is the best emolliont that can be applied. Female Complaints. No physical need

be called in for the majority of female diseases if the extract be used. Full directions accompany

CAUTION. Pond's Extract Has been imitated, the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the class, and our picture trademark on surrounding bour wrapper. None other is known. Always in 4-4 cu having Pond's Extract. Take no other 14 paration. It is never soid in bulk, or by measure paration. His never soid in bulk, or by measure
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20 NBS EXTRACT. 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75
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Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT Co., NEW YORK AND LONDON. or take by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers

Order) for \$2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$6 worth, carriage tree, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to No. 14 West Fourteenth Street. New York City.

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THE PRINCESS BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Har Royal Highness Princess. Louise. Bend 6c in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains letters from Princess Louise, recipes, etc., or 30c for a Half-Pound Carpost iree. Address: WM. LUNAN & SON, Proprietors, Borel. Que., Canada.

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PEACHES FOR PIES.

In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are rather too soft to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon caus without sugar, expressly for ples. As they are pared, they make very nice Peach Ples.

RICHARD & BOBBINS, DOVER, DELAWARE.

A small congignment of above received by h. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade.

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ARMS FORSALE

AT STE. THERESE A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the

River St. Bose. Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barns, good stabiling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

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Three Miles from Ste. Therese,

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns. Terms Easy. Particulars on applying

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SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. ORIA DNA City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageousterms.

Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada, 14 St. James Street. CATHOLIC COLONIZATION

In Minnesota, U.S.

Revised Immigration Circulars just published Address:

> Catholic Colonization Burcan, ST. PAUL, MIDB., U.S.



Instrument and Musician Combined THE MUSICAL MARVEL. The Gem of Musical Wonders, THE ORGANINA, the most

The Gem of Musical Wonders, THE ORGANINA, the most wonders, and the mechanical musical instrument the world has ever seen. It plays mechanically, funders of times in the richest and sweetest melody. No knowledge of music measures are the soft times in the richest and sweetest melody. No knowledge of music measures are the soft times in the richest and sweetest melody. No knowledge of music measures are the soft times in the richest and sweetest melody. No knowledge of music measures are the soft times in the soft times in the soft manipulate the successory of the soft times and supply turning the handle operates the instrument, which do as a valve, but the perforations serve to manipulate the automatic flugars which is not an expression of the skilled human hand. The Organina embeddes every component part of a regular Catalack Organia hand. The Organina embeddes every component part of a regular Catalack Organia hand. The Organina embeddes every component part of a regular Catalack Organia the automatic flugars, which is very interesting. The Organina hand is not expressed in the sold submitted that other mechanical musical instruments, Price in black watnut cases, only \$222 in about the sold submitted that the sold submitted in every way more following letter from such high miniped mechanical tachners. \$2.500 extra. The Organina authority as the Ministrate of the construction. In my opinion, it combines to an authority as the Ministrate of the construction. In my opinion, it combines to an authority as the Ministrania of the sold submitted the most popular times brought form notice. Traity yours, the music costs but a few cents per tune, and mass for years. A received for the above instrument, set produced, and will repay its cost in genium enjoyment at hundred fold. Order one!

Let N. Phatter, 250 Notro Dame, Montreal, P. Q., General Agent.

"All Artists give them the Preference." -New York Herald.

"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone—a capacity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Plane,"—ITALO COMPANIO, Tenor of H.

"As song-bird after song-bird, from the inimitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogg, and artist after artistleaves our shores, the last kindly adieu from the deck of the parting steamer is invariably wafted to Weber."

"The tone of the Weber Plano is so pure, prolonged and of such inexhaustible depth. that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. We not only commer d them in the highest terms, but consider them the best pianos in the world."—HEE MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Weber."

"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Parepa Rosa, Nilsson, Patti, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but mainly to that something in the tone, that extraordinary sympathetic richness of the Weber Plano which makes his instruments the special favorite of every great musician."—New York Times.

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"The wealth and fashion of the metropolis call it their plano, and not to have a Weber Plano in the drawing-room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.
"Weber's Planos were ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. "Weber's Planos were unquestionably he best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Plano was the first we ever touched or heard. His planos are undoubtedly the best in America. the best in America— probably in the world— to-day."—CENTENNIAL

THE DRUNKARD. A SATURDAY NIGHT PICTERE. BY WILLIAM J. DELANY.

'Tis night, and still the traffic's roar swells o'er the city streets,
And still the restless crowds surge on with
ceaseless tramp of feet;
Gin palaces and restaurants are all ablaze with And he, the drunken dupe, will have his car-nival to-night.

How cheerful to that drunkard seem those lights that flash and fall On pillar, cap, and cornice-carved, and gilt and mirrored wall!

Hew piquant seems each pointless jest foul lips obscurely pass,

While flavored with the poison draught that sparkles in his glass.

Dime after dime slips from his palm to swell the landlord's gain.

The monitor within his breast may whisper, but in vain;
That wife and helpless children the husband, father, wait.

And pallid lips sigh wearily: "Again to night he's late."

What recks he of their wretched plight when he has met his friend,
He's in the drunkard's generous vein, and joyfully he'll spend The earnings of his six days' toll in one short night's excess,
No matter who shall feel the pinch of hunger

Watch him through all his changeful moods— now he is hot for fight, What Capulet or Montague will dare a thumb

"Time's up! clear out!" the landlord cries. He pleads for one glass more; Histhirst is still unslaxed, although the night's carouse is o'er. He's bustled to the street the while he chants a

"The times are out of joint," he thinks. Somehow the world's gone wrong. What virtues yet on earth remain to him alone belong?
All men are liars, fools, or knaves, whose only god is pelf.
All wisdom, honesty, and truth concentrate in himself.

And thus a very king of men he feels he is tomight.
(Wilt he feel "every inch a king" when breaks
the morning light")
But now delighted with himself he staggers on To darken with a deeper gloom a desolate

The drunkard's home-grim irony! a home to call that place; The drunkard's wife! the name is seared on her woe-stricken face. By none but him who reads all hearts can it be

He glares around the wretched place in beastly stupor sunk,
And thus accosts his waiting wife: "You're drink, by G., you're drunk!"
She sighs, and plends with quivering voice:
"Our little ones want bread!"
O brave protector of the weak! he gives a blow

Alas! she is inured to blows, this uncomplaining slave,
'Tis thus he ceps inviolate the marriage troth He'd riot in this orgie thus were she to-night a great wretchedness and sore irritation in the corpse, Too drunk for grief, too fallen for shame, too

And did the drunkard dream when first his And did the drinkard dream when first his downward course began

He'd thus efface the attributes which stamped him once a man?

And yet 'tis come to this at last—he knows for drink he'd sell

And yet 'tis come to the at last—he knows for sible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held. arink ne a seil His genius, honor, manhood, ay, his very soul, to hell!

THE LAND BILL

English Opinion

A MEETING OF BRISTOL LIBERALS.

The Bristol Herald of the 30th April says: Last evening a meeting of the Liberal Four Hundred was held in the Arch-room, Colston hall, for the purpose of considering the Land Bill, the Bill dealing with corrupt practices at elections, and other business. There was a numerous attendance. Mr Christopher J Thomas presided, and amongst those present were Messre Charles Townsend, Algernon Warren, Herbert Thomas, Handel Cossham, G F Powell, R J Crocker, H Daniel, J Forster, J Bastow, H Bennett, J T Broad, F Strange, C Garlick, J Creed, J M Laney, J R Bennett, H Biggs, and S Bryant.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the meeting had been called to support the Government in reference to the Irish Land Bill which Mr. Gladstone had introduced, and also to pass a resolution upon Sir Henry James' Bill in reference to corrupt practices. He had gone through Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and it would be, perhaps, acceptable if he mentioned some of its salient points (hear, hear). It was desirable that they should bear in mind the mode in which land was held by tenants in Ireland, for as a rule, it was very different to the terms upon which it was held in England. In this country the landlord was expected to do all the tenant required when he entered upon his tenure; he was expected to give him a decent house and farm buildings, and, if there were improvements to be made in the land, they were to be made by the landlord. In Ireland, in a great number of cases, it was very different. A man who became a tenant of a farm in Ireland had to take it as he found it (bear, hear). He got the farm at a lower rent, it was true; but what would be called in this country permanent improvements the tenant in Ireland was required to do for himself (hear hear). If circumstances took place which required that a tenant should leave his farm, he felt it much greater hardship if he had expended upon it his money or labor or both (hear hear). The Chairman then proceeded to review, at considerable length, the chief provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill. Mr. Gladstone, he said, sought to legalize all over Ireland the Ulster castom, viz., that the tenant, if he made any improvements during his tenure, might sell them to his successor (hear, hear).

Bill also enacted that if an increase of renc be assented to, then the same tenant should continue in tenancy, and his rent not be advanced for 15 years (hear, hear). Then the bill provided for the reclamation of lands not now in cultivation, and the Board of Works in Ireland was to be authorised to advance money for such reclamation and for the improvement and drainage of land (bear, hear). It also established a court to which all matters of dispute condition of things in Ireland, it was a very proper thing that there should be such a court to which tenants and landlords might fruits of their hongst labor. appeal (hear, hear). The over-population of large parts of the country, and the dependence of the people on farming, created great competition for land, and persons promised a larger rent for land than they could pay and

factures, he observed, had never had a fair chance in Ireland, and with the exception of the north of Ireland, where linen was manufactured, the people were almost wholly dependent upon land (applause). The chairman went on to remark that the land had been unduly favoured in the past, and it was necessary in the interest of Ireland to pass a strong measure. (applause). The tenant farmers of England had their grievances also. (Applause). Their grievances were not so great as their neighbors in Ireland, for when Mr. Gladstone came into power he commenced to lessen them. (Hear, hear). He amended the game laws,

and removed the tax upon mait. (Hear, hear), and when they had got the Irish grievance out of the way no doubt further amendments would be made in the law in favor of the tenant farmers in England. (Applause). He referred to the opposition which might be expected to the Bill, and said he thought it would be a very great calamity if the Bill was not carried. (Applause). The Conservatives had met at the Cariton Club, and it was there stated that until the Liberals came into power Ireland was quiet. (Laughter). The grievances under which Irishmen labored existed when the previous Government Pas

in power, but they diverted attention from it, and carried the country into foreign quarrels, and it was necessary now that Ireland should have some attention paid to it. (Applause).

Mr. Algernon Warren, in moving the first A one-spacetary is on his lips, red anger on his resolution, said he believed the present state of things in Ireland was due to the mauditu now. a great proportion of the small tenantry of that country. (Hear, hear). If nothing was done to remedy the state of things what would be the result? (Hear). The Tories said "Vindicate the law." That meant that wild refrain.

There pauses, hiecoughs out a curse, and staggers on again.

said "Vindicate the law." That meant that they should pour into Ireland an army to shoot down and murder poor Irishmen, in order to secure what were the rights of the landlords. (Hear, hear). That matter required their consideration as taxpayers, to say nothing of the principles of humanity. (Hear, hear). He trusted they would place more confidence in William Ewart Gladstone than they had in Lord John Manners, and he hoped night, the unwary, unsuspecting Irish girl, that they would show by their united voices that the people of England were determined that there should not be civil lords (hear, hear). He believed that if Mr. Gladstone's Bill was carried they would have in Ireland a condition of prosperity which it had never known before, and that the landlords would receive their rent instead of being paid with a bullet (hear). He believed the tunderstood.

How in her woman's breast remains one trace of womanhood.

Bill in principle was sound and good, and would commend itself to their minds and hearts (hear). He had pleasure in moving the following resolution: "That this meeting approves the Bill recently laid before Parliament by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, for the amelioration of the Land Laws of Ireland, renders to it its hearty support, and trusts the principles on which it is based will be carried out in their integrity, thus putting an end to the insecurity which has existed in the tenure of land and has been the cause of disappear when it is used. minds of a large section of the rural popula-

tion of that portion of the Empire."

Mr. Handel Cossham seconded the motion, and in the course of an able address said the soil (Hear, hear). God had given it to the world to make the most of it, and they, by their blundering were making the worst of it. (Hear, hear). He was ashamed of the condi-tion of Ireland. He looked upon that country as their Poland, and that they should not flaunt Poland in the face of Russia so long as Ireland was in her present condition (Hear, hear). He would not he immediately proceeds to work. The believe, however, that they had trial is fixed for the 2nd of July not patriotism and moral courage at the Aylmer assizes. Riendeau gives enough to put an end to a state of things the following particulars of the tragedy: which was a discredit to them (hear, hear). It was no use telling people that everything was right when they were starving, for they would not believe them it they did (hear, hear). If Riendeau, who was timekeeper to another they expected five millions of people to starve whilst they made up their minds what they were going to do, they would manifest their feeling in some ugly form (hear, hear). He looked upon the Irish Land Bill of the Government as one of the grandest pieces of statesmanship ever offered for the acceptance of the country (applause.) He saw in every line of it the character of the great man at the head of the Government (hear, hear). That character was a desire to do justice to the tanantry of Ireland (applause). He never read a measure framed more in the interests of the nation than of a class, and at the same time doing injustice) to no class, than that Bill. [Applause.] They should either do justice to was right, and give the people a chance to live or let them govern themselves. [Applause.] The speaker observed that after they got the Land Bill carried for Ireland. should be any geographical boundary to principles of right. [Applause.] What they were fighting out in Ireland to-day they would have to fight out in England to-morrow. [Applause]. He concluded by second-

Mr. C. P. Rose observed that though there might be some minor details of the Bill upon which they were not all agreed, he trusted emaclated frames, quietude and strength to they would all unite in supporting the Government upon the principles of the measure.

ing the resolution.

HORRORS OF THE STEERAGE.

A FRANCISCAN MONK'S ACCOUNT OF THE TERRIBLE TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

(From the Boston Pilot) A Reverend Brother of the Order of Franciscans, who arrived in America last week, relates the following story of the perils attend. ing emigrants in crossing the ocean :-

May 14, 1881. EDITOR OF THE PILOT :- Need I say that it has always been a leading principle with the triends of Ireland to discourage emigration as much as possible, except in cases where it became an imperative necessity to adopt that as a means of keeping soul and body

together. There have been cases, as all the world knows, when families, to sate the greed of trade are considerably brighter than hereto-the landlords, their avarice, or their bigotry, fore. Since last writing a better future has were turned adrift and left to scramble on opened out for both inland and ocean carriers, board the emigrant ship, when no alternative lay for them but the poor-house or the grave.

The galling rack-rent with its concomitant through the Erie Canal, which has given oc-evils of want and destitution, often forced the casion for a corresponding rise here, enabling poor man to hurry off before the wolf of both ports to do business at living rates at hunger would seize him and his helpless least, should be referred; and having regard to the family. They steered westward to find a home in iriendly America, where no tyrant stocks are well assorted and are fortunately landlerd could sweep down to rob them of the

Such facts indeed may extenuate the principle, and furnish argument to the antilies are moderately active and firm, while Irish element which cares not how it be done, leather is engrossing quite a share of attenprovided that Ireland be depopulated; and tion, having become both buoyant and active for that wonted English animosity which, within the last few days:got a living out of it (hear, hear). The court viewing the dreadful havoc among the Irish to which he had referred would decide what race in the famine of '47 and '48, cried out in has been sustained in all descriptions of years, and I found it the best article I ever was the proper rent to be paid (hear). Manu. jubilant studies, through the columns of the Sole Leather, and the market has become tried. It has been a great blessing to me.

London Times, "They are going with a vengeance."

Facts like these are but the lights of the picture. Alas, the shades dominate | for we generally hear of those emigrants who prosper; we seldom hear of those who go to the bad. We do not hear of the thousands who lose the Faith, or of those who tread on the verge of infidelity. Worse than all, we do not hear of the thousands of Irish maidens, who leaving Ireland spotless as doves and pure as virgin snow are robbed of their virtue, and who now in shame parade with light of lamp the streets of New York and other cities. This may be doubted; but the fact, alas, is too true, that thousands of girls live wickedly in the great metropolis. How has this evil befallen those once happy girls?

A salient point, this, and a very important question. The answer to it is that in all probability, almost to a certainty, their all probability, almost to a certainty, their ash, \$1.60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, misfortune commenced on board the emigrant 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 29c to 31c; bleaching ship. There, nine cases out of ten, for want of powder, \$1.60 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour suitable accommodation and female supervi- | sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to sion, the innocent peasant girl, often ex- \$2.50; epsom salts, \$1.25 to 1.50; sal soda, hausted to fainting by sickness and suffocation, is left a prey, exposed through night to the incursions of so-called ship stewards and others.

Witnesses are to hand to prove such un seasonable visits have been made on board a certain ocean steamer. But the intruders, innocent or guilty, had to take to their heels, frightened away, through the vigilance and virtuous pride of a daughter of Erin.

Let the Irish public, both at home and in America, judge whether or not poor girls and women must ascend from suffocating compartments below to jostle through and be viewed among stewards, cooks and sailors, to relieve nature in a closet before their gaze. Is it right that poor creatures, squatting on a steerage floor by day, should be exposed to the nocturnal supervision of a class of men alien to them in sentiment, religion, and morals?

It is true captains and their mate-officers may be all kind-hearted gentlemen; and, in my instance, for kindness they could scarcely be excelled; but they know not, nor cannot know, what evil may befall, at late hour of It is absurd to say that, if the woman be

good and virtuous herself, there is no fear of her virtue. Yes, but what if young and weak, war in Ireland for the benefit of Tory land- or what frequently happens, if enfeebled by seasickness or the hardships of a stormy voyage; and it is well-known that human nature once victimized, prefers guilt in the dens of crime rather than have such a disgrace brought to light.

Better a thousand times that the Irish

maiden live innocently at home and die, than subject her virtue to such an ordeal. Yours,

BROTHER PATRICK.

SURE BUT NOT SLOW .- People who have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to get rid of pain, find that it is sure but not slow. A cough even, of long standing, is speedily controlled and cured by it. Rheumatism, neuralgia, corns, lame back and swelled neck rapidly

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 23 .- The question of incorporating an opposition gas company will be discussed at a meeting of the City Council. The present company which has had a monopoly for years is opposing it strenuously. The price of gas here is \$3 per 1,000 feet.

Another member of the family of Mr. A. Baker, M. P. P., for Russell, has been carried

off by fever. Riendeau, the man who is charged with the murder of Napoleon Roy, up the Gatineau, was in the city to-day en route to Gilmour Bros. Depot. Having been admitted to bail Some days ago Roy and several members of the driving gang to which he was attached attempted to use a hoist in charge of gang. Riendeau objected, saying that he had instructions from the agent to prevent men from using it an account of their wearing spiked boots. This enraged Roy, and he made somethreats to which Riendeau, who is an old man, replied that he carried a revolver, and if he ever attacked him he would shoot him on the spot. The two gangs then separated. Two days later Roy's gang met Riendeau alone and proceeded to jeer at him. He made some reply when Roy struck him. Riendeau said he did not want to fight the whole crowd, and when he got a favorable opportunity fied in the direction of an embankment, over which he leaped to escape his pursuers. Roy, following close on his heels, also Ireland, or let it go; they should do what jumped over and fell on Riendeau's back, in which position he dealt him several heavy blows. Finding that he was in danger of being badly beaten, he drew his revolver, and pointing behind his back, fired, the ball the question would be asked whether there passing through Roy's heart, killing him in-

> EMACIATED HAGGARD VICTIMS of a cough recover health, spirits and flesh, if they are but sensible enough to adopt a remedy which the popular voice, backed by professional opinion, pronounces reliable. Tranquility to in-flamed and harassed lungs, vigor to depleted are among the physical benefits conferred by that supreme pulmonic invigorant, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, a chemical combination of the finest lung specific known to the pharmacopaia with tonics and blood depurents of the first order. Phophorus, lime and soda co-operate with and render the Cod Liver Oll of this preparation trebly effective. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Reports as to the growing crops are favorable, remittances are coming in quite satisfactorily, and the prospects for the summer as freight rates have advanced at New York by reason of heavy consignments of grain

The wholesale dry goods trade is quiet, but not heavy, merchants having taken warning by the experience of years gone by. Hardware, chemicals, boots and shoes, and grocer-

active and buoyant, large sales having been effected at the higher range of prices. The market has been strengthened by the advance of about 2c. per-1b. in the Boston and New York markets, which is attributed to an increased demand and the advance value of hides, the local market closed firm at the advance, with an upward tendancy. The following are the quotations for the leading grades of Sole—Spanish sole, I. J. B. A. 25c to 26c; No. 2, do, 23c to 24c; China, No. 1,23c to 24c; No 2, do, 21c to 22c; English Sole, 44c to 50c; American Oak Sole, 45c to 50; Buffalo, No 1, 23c to 24c; No. 2, do, 21c to 22c; Slaughter, No. 1, 28c to 29c.

DEDGS AND CHEMICALS .- Prices of leading lines are easier in consequence of recent importations. A fair demand is experienced. Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda \$1.15; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per keg; whiting, 55c to 70c; quinine, \$3.90 to \$4 castor oil, 10c to 11c; opium, \$8.00 to 8.50; bi-carb soda, \$3.25 to 3.50.

Boots and Shoes .- There is some talk of advancing prices, and we should not be surprised, as leather and wages are both higher. Sorting up orders are fairly numerous, and large lines have been ordered from Manitoba. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to 2.25: do split brogans, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff baimorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20.

IRON AND HARDWARE-Large shipments of past orders, and a few fresh sorting-up orders continue to drop in from time to time. Bar iron is in good entime quiry, but pig iron is dull and weak. Coliness, \$19.50 to 20.50; Langloan, \$19.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$19 to 19 59; Summerlee, \$19to19 50; Eglinton, \$18 50 to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 80 to 1 90; ditto best \$2 10 to 2 25; Swedes & Norway, \$4 50 to 475; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 650 Canada plates, Swanses and Penn, \$3 25 to 350; Hatton, \$315 to 320; Arrow, \$350 to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion, No. 28, 7½c; other brands, 6½ to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$240 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per 1b cast 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75 Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25 00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 375 to 4; Coil Chain, $\frac{\pi}{8}$ inch, 425 to 450; Sheet Zinc, 550 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs Pig, \$5 to 5 50. ditto, sheet, 6 to 6 25; ditto bar, 550 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 650; Out Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25. GROCERIES .- The market is tending firmer

with a fair demand for most lines. Teas are improving. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted at 25c to 35c; common Japans, 20c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good. 34c to 40; fine to choice, 41 to 52. Young Hyson, first, 48c to 50c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 25c to 29c. Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c: good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 64c to 70c. Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c; lower grades, from 20c. Southong, common to choice, 35c to 60c. Sugar.-The market is higher and firm. Montreal yellow, 71c to 91c; granulated, 95c to 105c; Grocers A, 91c to 9%c; raw sugar 7%c. Molasses—Firmer. Barbadoes, 50c to 55c; Porto Rico, 45c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c. Spices quiet. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 163c to 17c. Fruits are quiet and unchanged Valencia raisins, 82c to 94c; Sultanas, 104c to 114c; Currants, 6½c to 8c; Prunes, 62; Malaga figs, 6c to 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c; Walnuts, Bordeaux, 61c to 7½c; Filberts, 8½.

Wool.—The market is quiet. Cape, 184c to 19c; Greasy Australian, 28c to 31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

Hides are still unsettled at \$7 to \$9.50 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins, 30c to 35c; calfskins, 12c. Sheep, \$1 to \$1.50.

Furs.—The only change is in muskrats, which are weaker. Important London sales take place on June 27th. We quote: Spring Muskrat, 15c to 17c; Winter Muskrat, 10 to 12c; ditto Fall, 8c; kitts, 3c; do spring, 18c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to \$1.40; Cross Fox, \$2 to \$2.50; Lynx \$1 50 to \$2; Marten, \$1.25 to \$1.25 to \$1.50; Ottor, \$6 to \$8; Mink-Prime dark, 75c to \$1.25; Beaver, \$2 50 to \$2.75; Bear, largeprime, \$6 to \$8; ditto small, \$4 to \$5; ditto cubs, \$2 to \$4; Fisher, \$4 to \$6; Skunk, black, 40c to 60c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

There was a good demand for butchers' cattle, but shipping cattle were dull, exporters receiving large quantities of cattle on their own account from the West. The dealers offering cattle were:-Burrows & Hoyper, Smiths' Falls; Chas. McRoberts, Lucan; J. Stone, Port Perry; M. McClanaghan, Perth; Mike Sullivan, Toronto; Sam. Burnet, Toronto; T. Bracken, Toronto, and Jas. Eakins, Port Hope. The market was steady at the prices raling last week. Shipping cattle brought from 5c to 53c, and good medium butchers from 4½c to 5½c. James Eakins sold one load at \$50 each, or 4½c per lb., and had a load of shipping cattle left over.

The receipts for the past week comprised 246 cars of cattle, or averaging 18 head to a car, 4,428 cattle ; also 7 cars of sheep and 247 hogs, 113 horses and 135 calves.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-MAY 23.

done the demand for horseflesh is evidently falling off. The American buyers in town since our last report were as follows:—E Cooper and Thos Aldham, Boston; I L Farnham, New Haven, Conn; I B Cannon, Holland Patent, NY; RS Chase, Baldwin, Me; Joseph Pelletier, New York city; W Bosquet, Worcester, Mass; A Van Dusen, Albany, N Y; B McClusky, Worcester, Mass; E Beaudry, New York city.

The following were the shipments to the States for the week just ended:-May 16th, 21 horses, \$1,390. May 17tb, 9 do, \$467; 6 11 do, \$1,068. May 18th, 10 do, \$513.50; 11 do, \$1,068. May 18th, 10 do, \$815. May 19th, 6 de, \$485; 1 do, \$110; 7 do, \$662. May 20th, 5 do, \$840; 14 do, \$1,478; 4 do,

JOSEPH RUSAN, Percy, writes :- "I was induced to try Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL for a H. M. S. DOTEREL. 772 - 3

London, May 20 .- News has been received at St. Vincent of the disaster to the British sloop-of-war "Doterel," which was blown up at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, on April 26th, involving the loss of 143 lives. There were two explosions. The first is supposed to have been the bursting of a boiler used in condensing sea water. The second was in the forward magazine. The vessel went down bow foremost in eight fathoms of water in three minutes, and nothing was seen after the second explosion except a few planks. The survivors saved their lives by jumping overboard after the first explosion. They were rescued by boats from sealing schooners and from the yacht of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. Commander Evans jumped through a porthole and was taken from the water much lacerated by broken glass and wreckage. The engineer who escaped was not on duty.

COPENHAGEN, May 23. - The Swedish Government is becoming alarmed, and contemplates legislation in view of the emigration which is assuming the proportions of an exodus. Several counties are practically denuded of able bodied inhabitants.

From R. Fellows, M.D., of Hill, N. H.

"Although I have generally a great objection to patent medicines, I can but say in justice to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY that it is a remedy of superior value for pulmonary diseases. I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing coughs. I know of one patient, now in comfortable health, who has taken this remedy, hardware are being made to the interior on and who but for its use, I consider, would not now be living."

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

MARRIED.

PHILLIPS—BUTLER.—On the 23rd inst., in St. Gabriel's Church, by the Rev. Father Duchame, Bernard Phillips to Bridget Butler, all of the city. all of this city.

New Advertisements,

SOME SPLENDID

 ${f FIRE} ext{-PROOF}$

SAFES

OF THE CELEBRATED

& McCULLOCH MAKE,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

DOMINION SAFE WAREROOMS.

No. 31 BONAVENTURE ST., (Adjoining Witness Office.)

Do not wait till you are burnt out or robbed before you buy one. The one we bought for the office of this naner

is of this make and admired by all who see it.

ALFRED BENN.

AGENT.

CALL AT

And examine their well-made Stock of Gentle-mens', Boys' and Youths'

CLOTHING.

All their Clothing is made from the newest and best materials; the workmanship is warranted, and by purchasing from them you can effect a neat saving of fully one third.

SUMMER SUITS: SUMMER SUITS:

They keep the largest stock of Summer Suits for MEN and BOYS in this city, and the economical prices they are now being sold at warrants us in saying that they are far below in price any wholesale house in Canada.

DRESS SUITS: DRESS SUITS:

At J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S you can procure a choice and well-made assortment of Dress Suits, made and trimmed in every respect as though especially ordered, and our prices still lower than any house in the Dominion.

We advice those requiring suits for their Boys and youths to save time and not allow themselves to be misled, but go at once where the largest and best stock is undoubtedly kept, namely, at J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S, where you have an unequaled assortment to select

J. G. KENNEDY & CO

THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. EMIGRATION TO MAMITOBA

AND THE

Though a fair business continues to be CANADIAN NORTHWEST

Sale of Lands.

To encourage the rapid settlement of the Country, the Canadian Paolic Railway Company will be prepared. Until further notice, to seil lands required for agricultural purposes at the low price of \$2.50 an acre, payable by instalments, and will further make an allow-nce by way of rebate from this price, of \$1.25 for every acre of such lands brought under cuttivation within three to five years following the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon. The lands thus offered for sale, will not comprise Mineral, foal or Wood lands, or tracts for Town sites and Railway purposes.

Contract at special rates will be made for lands required for cattle raising and other purposes not involving immediate cultivation.

Intending Settlers and their effects, on reaching the Company's Railway, will be for sarded thereon to their place of destination on very literal terms.

Further particulars will be furnished on ap-

thereon to their place of december to their place of december their particular. Will be furnished on application at the Offices of The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Montreal and Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHS. DRING WATER, Secretary.

Mon real, April 30th, 1881.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST COMMUNION

FIRST

COMMUNION CERTIFICATES.

IN FRENCH OR ENGLISH.

No. 444-For Girl's: size, 12x18; per doz..... 72e No. 445-For Boy's : size,

12x18; per doz..... The above have figures of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus, Mary and St. Joseph.

No. 107-Boy's and Girl's: size, 12x18; per doz..... 60c No. 439-For Girl's: size, 9x12; per doz..... 40c No. 439-For Boy's : size, 9x12; per doz...... 40c No. 112-For Girl's: size, 62x10; per doz..... 200 No. 111-For Boy's : size,

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