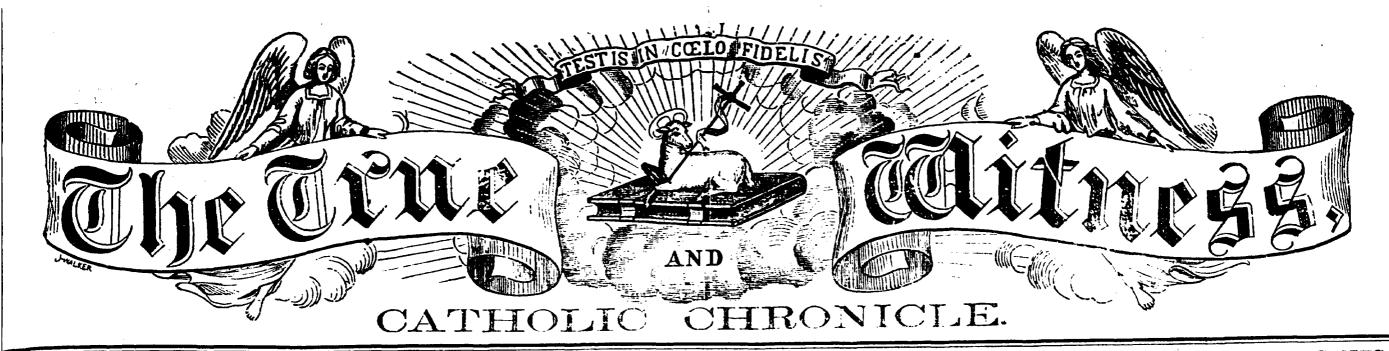
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

VOL. XXX.-NO. 44.

FOPATH DESCRIBES WHAT HE SAW t a Meeting in the West. **IORD QUAILS BEFORE A PRIEST.** l saw one scene in Ireland that lingers ovingly in my memory. It was at a meeting,

in the West, of a local committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund. An Irish ord was the chairman; not a bad man ither-for a lord; but every lord has the pirit of an upstart, and this lord, at times, ras insolent to his betters, the toilers, --ind a little arrogant to his equals, -- the adesmen of the district.

"There was a deputation in the room of ejected peasants from one of the islands in he bay near by.

"It had been reported to this committee attered and hungry crowd had been some-that disorderly—that is to say, they were tarving, and had clamored impatiently for ood, instead of waiting with patience for heir petty allocations. My lord rebuked gain their supply of food would be stopped. was astonished that he should presume to alk in such tones before any American itizen-he, who ought, I thought, to have is hand on his mouth and his mouth in the just, in presence of the damnatory facts, that le lived on an estate from which peasants, now exiles in America, had been evicted by he hundreds, and that neither he, nor his brother, a marquis whom he represented, had riven a shilling for the relief of the wretched lenants on his wide domains, nor reduced his shylock rental, although thousands of these lenants were, at that very hour, living on provisions bought by the bounty of citizens of the United States, and of other foreign lands.

"One of the ragged committee proved the tlaims of his famishing countrymen with an eloquence that was poor in words but rich in pathos. My lord said that he would try to do something for them, but he added, and again in a dictatorial tone, that although her Grace, the Duchess of Marlborough, might expect it ; that the funds were hers not theirs; that the noble lady was under no obligations to relieve

SCENE IN IRELAND himself in a minority of nineteen, while Parnell scored thirty-nine votes, and for the first time enjoyed the satisfaction of a victorious encounter with the Treasury benches. The announcement of the result was received by the Irish members with ringing echoes seldom heard at Westminster. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. FATHER LEEMING'S LECTURE. On Thursday night last, in the Mechanics' Hall, Father Leeming gave his second lec-ture before a Montreal audience, an audience which, notwithstanding the heat of the summer season, was large enough to fill that favorite place of amusement to its utmost capacity, for the fame of the reverend gentleman was so well established by his lecture on

Government he had the mortification to find

O'Connell that every one was anxious to hear him. On the platform were Messrs. Edward Murphy, President City and District Savings Bank, William Wilson, Esq., several clergy-men and the Presidents of the various Irish Catholic Societies. The chair was occupied hat at a sub-committee meeting, where the by Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P. Those who had arders for Indian meal were distributed, the any doubt of the great eloquence and any doubt of the great eloquence and scholarly attainments of the lecturer had them at once dispelled before he had been five minutes speaking, and as Father Leeming went on the interest of his hearers increased in intensity and never flagged heir petty allocations. My ford rebuked heir ragged representatives, harshly and in domineering tone; and, without asking eave of his associates on the committee, he bid tham that if such a scene should occur gain their supply of food would be stopped. sympathy, it was deeply affecting. In a word, Father Leeming is, if not the most accomplished, certainly one of the most accomplished speakers who has ever appeared on a Canadian platform. We wish our space permitted us to give more than a short synopsis of the magnificent lecture, but as it will not we advise our readers all over Canada to hear him when they find the opportunity present itself, as we understand the reverend gentleman intends visiting most of our cities before his departure. The following ipsissima verba will give a faint idea of the whole :-

idea of the whole :--"Among the daughters of Eve no one was so molded by nature, so fitted and framed to win a nation's love. Her charm offigure is renowned in song. Poets have sang of her symmetry of form, her beaming eve, her elastic step. Painters have consecrated their noblest efforts to pro-duce the outline of that royal maiden, shining in the courts of Scotland and France, the brightest star of the constellation, the life and center of the glittering throng. Mculptors have essayed to model those delicate lines, the grace of expression. the play of feature, the elegant pose, the exquisite charms of genite Mary, the fairest and saddest of Scotland's Queens. But these cutward, exterior gifts were but the dim reflection of a brillant shining from within.

FATHER GRAHAM'S GREAT LECTURE AT ST. FINAN'S OHURCH, ALEX-ANDRIA, GLENGARY.

> A Masterly Defence of the Catholic Church.

LIGHT AGES.

THE LIGHT AGES.

THE LIGHT AGES. The three last centuries are the Light Ages, my friends,—You must not forget that! Until about the year 1817 of the christian era, the whole world was burled in profound daraness, profound ignorance and profound superstition. The desolation was profou dly profound. I speciability to very noan in the ca'aidgue of debasement. Before that year of years, 1817, makind wandered through a desert dire,—a vast solitude,—a place of horror. If you loos into the "pelpable obscure" of those unhappy agas, you may descry miserable priest-fulden creatures like Charlemagne, Alfred, Charles Martie, etc., trembling beneath the heel of Rome, While commoner beings pass their abject lives worshipping the Pore's toc: Fat monks,—they are an obese race,—may be observed holding sulon pots of whe to their heads, or, mayhap, worshipping the Pore's toc: Fat monks,—they are an obese race,—may be observed holding sulon pots of whe to their heads, or, mayhap, worshipping the consist compotations under the wide-spreading beech, or. If we fould be more realistic, beneath the refectory table. Strange to the doler far dente, a borrid pile of volcanic rock or some extensive marsa. Stranger to say, the marsh smiles like an Eden in a live years and gives forth plentiful crops, although for the better could by no possibility of asy monks. Morover. If you peer more in tently into the black atmosphere you may, prechance, catch a glimpse of a BEAST. A ferodous, lacerating and threatening Beast, my and some times ten, in which peculiarity he is ordinarily observed sested upon seven hilks mind with a sense of nocomfortable rest. And this Beast—don't forget it, for it is important, the then which boundaned at this hour, who are intended by his learned and pilus inter-pretras and commerciators? This Beast is ordinarily observed sested upon seven hilks mind with a sense of nocomfortable rest. And this Beast—don't forget it, for it is important, the the Boudhist reaches his desired nirruwa, wworold

THE DARK VS. THE ind that England begins to have dreadful mis-givings about it." [the Present Times Essay,

find that England begins to have dreadful mis-givings about 1." [the Present Times Essay, page 35]
Surcity everything has become wonderfully en-liptioned and elevated since the glorious light of the nodern gaspel cast its beams upon mens-minds. And yoi, here is the *elise* of English culture, refinement and all virtues, plainly set forth as far beneath their Cablolic predecessors in devourness, probity and discretion. Sorrow on that gruft, biling philosophy of Chelses ! The miserable private spirit has contaminated rulers and governments. Kings have, now-a-days, but one purpose in view ; their dynastics. Governments are not properly speaking suvern-merer representatives of faction. The elevation and tenure of power of party, not nation, is their primary object. The order of society is due, not to governments, but to the Catholic atmosphere which surrounds peoplecas water surroundsideh. Now, it is not to be wonder, d at that persona, under the influence of the private spirit, should totally misconceive thingy, however good in themselves, and thus impress upon the masses false and exagerated dicas. Liberty, Equality and Fratorality are excellent from a Catholic standpoint; they become mischlevous when the private spirit attempts to interpret them. What is luberty? Can there be liberty in the sense it is understood at present 'a impossible' We are subject to the natural law. If we live in a civilized community, a portion of our liberty is given to the general welfare, -to blim whom we inve chosen as ruler. Every though, word and action is subject to law. Now, liberty, as under-stood outside of Catholic obselence, is just a negation of all laws. Formeriy, this idea of liberty, which is simply poor, human pride, was speculative,--a dream of isolated individuals fend of ensational abstractions. But, alse? It is now keginning to be reduced to practice, and builts are flying dangerously near the heads of rulers. Perhaps, some may object that such things were not unheard of before the XVIth century. I do

globe, received a powerful impulse from Albert. Humboldt expresses himself as follows respect-ing the eminent Dominican :--"When I was at Paris, working at my history of a general view of the working at my history studies the works of that great man (Albertus Magnus); and, lately, I have shown how this work De natura locarum contains the germ of an excellent physical description of the earth, and how ingeniously Albert the Great demonstrates the influence not only of latitude or climate but how the disposition of surfaces modifies the radiation of heat." Albert explained the theory of hot springs, and was first to rectify absurf notions concern-ing the antipodes, showing that the inhabitants of the opposite side of the globe were not to be considered relatively but simply, which ended the argument of those who Imagined that if the antipodes were limbited the people there must wak like files on a ceiling. His explanation of the uniky way has merely been confirmed by the superior appliances of modern astronomy, and he laughed at the idea of comets being portents of change. "Comets," said he, "neither signify, mor bring on war. They are neither causes, nor powers, nor signs." St. Thomas Aquinas wrote a book about aqueducts and another on hydraulic machines His ideas, in our times, have been improved upon, but essentially they remain intact. Roger Bacon, the Franciscan monk, a thou-sand times a greater and more original genius than his namesake, Francis Bacon of Veulam, is the groat master of modern chemistry. His treatise on optics can hardly be improved upon. He first discovered gun powder. He discovered the telescope." [Vontinued on fifth page.]

[Continued on fifth page.]

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

Eloquent Sermon by Rev. Father Leeming. D.D., last Sunday.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

UNITED IRISHMEN.

The Philadelphia Convention of Men of Irish Blood.

WHAT IT HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH.

WHAT IT HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH. THEADELPHIA. June 10.—On the 28th of the present month a Convention of the Irish race will be held in this city for the purpose of organ-ting a National Society to extend aid and sym-pathy to their suffering countrymen in Ireland. The movement to organize a national body was dirst started in this city on February 22nd last by the United Irish Clubs of Philadelphia, and was rapidly extended all over the country by the circulation of a call among the Clan-ma-Gae— —Hibernians, Fenians, the Mutual Alliance, they skirmishers. Temperance, Benevolent, ang Beneficiary Societies having a membership (S "men desiring the freedom of Ireland." If and division, branch, club, or circle of a society faso constitution that will prevent the Society faso constitution that will prevent the Society faso constitution that will prevent the Society faso iton, then ten or more of the membershan come together after the adjournment of the Society meeting, and "act as men of Iriab blood." Where men of Irish blood do not belong to any Irish organization, then ten good men can come together, and in writing delegate one of their mumber to the Convention. Shorily after the appearance of this circular it received the sig-matures of alout 500 men representing all States of the Union. Two hundred persons outside of Philadelphin have signified their intention of being present. Neveral of the delegates to attend are promin-ently known in their respective communities. Among these are Judge John Brennan, of Houx (Ity. Jowa ; Judge Richard McCloud, of Hartford: Peter Coffey and Patrick William Crowe, of Peter I. The mas H. Dwyor, William Kerby, and Jeremiah Grogan, merchants of Chicago; Thomas Coffey, of Beilville, Illinols; Michael McLaughlin, of San Francisco, formerly a Head Centre in Ireland, and Coonel Wm. MoWilliams, a member of the Circu Connel of Bleitmore. Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, who is conducting the orrespondence preliminary to the Conven-tion, Says :-"Our ob

La tent of dry kines, then the k a field property is the original control observation. The second part is the second part is

them.' "The poor man, hat in hand, was going

away sorrowful." "I sat, a heretic beside a priest, a republican beside a lord; and I thought, with no little inward indignation, that I was the only person in the room, and I a stranger, whose heart throbbed with pity for the stricken

man. For my hands were gnawing with hunger-just famishing-for a taste of his fordship's throat (laughter). "But as I looked around the room 1 saw a

sudden flash in the priest's eye that told of a power before which the pride of an ancestral rank is but as grass before a prairie fire. "I beg your lordship's pardon !' said the priest, with a sublime haughtiness. 'I do not agree with you. The money does not belong to her Grace. She holds the money in trust only. We have a right to it. It belongs

to the poor l' (applause). "The lord was cowed; the peasant won. "No man but a priest at that table would

have dared to talk in that style to a lord. "More than eighteen centuries have passed since a Roman Judge said to a Missionary of the Cross :- 'Almost thou persuadest me to become a Christian.' I do not believe that there has lived a man since then who felt more promundly than I did at that moment the spirit that prompted that immortal declaration. As long as that priest was in that room, I think I was a loyal son of the Church (applause).

"I started as if I had been in a dream. Was this the nineteenth century or the fifteenth? For again I saw the arm of the lording raised to smite the poor man; again I saw rise between them the august Mother Church, and again I saw the weapon of the oppressor broken into fragments against the bosses of her invincible shield (applause). And as I looked at these fragments I saw among these the shattered relics of the pharisaical conceit that I had been the solitary sympathiser with the poor man. I did not pick them up. I shall have no use for them in this world again. I had thrown down an invisible gage of battle ; the priest had taken it up, and I had been defeated. The cross had conquered me, (applause.) And hence-forth, under what flag soever I may fight, whenever I see the white banner of the Irish priest pass by, I shall dip my own colors in salutation to it, in memory and in honor of his beneficent devotion to the famishing Irish peasant during the famine of 1880 (applause).

THE IRISH IN PARLIAMENT.

BRILLIANT VICTOBY FOR PARNELL.

. .

Doee, the expuisite charms of gentle Mary, the fairest and saddest of Scotland's Queens. But these cutward, exterior gifts were but the dim reflection of a brilliant shining from within. Her chief excellence was the richness of her mind, the genero-ity of her character, her true woman's heart, pouring itself out in affection-ate love on the object of its adoration. The inner light shone through every feature of her person ilke a powerful fiame through a thin gauze. Ighting up her whole being with true majesty and nobility of soul." Describing the marriage of Mary with the Dauphin of France, and the national festivities in honor of the event, the speaker held his large audience in breathless attention. "This," said he,-"was Mary's brightest hour: alas! how soon the splendor dimmed. You have stood by the waler's side and seen the stately ship go by. How majestically she rides along, cleaving her way through the daneing waves, her proud pennon streaming from aloft, her white sails swelling with the freshening breeze. Oh! look, she's a thing of beauty and of joy: but far adown the distant sky a small, dark speck no bigger than a ball eyes that fated ship like the black eagle searching for its prey. Nearer it comes, and larger. The waters change their color, the light pales dim, the air grows hot; all hands on deck, reef in the canvas! Vain precaution-the sharp lighting leaps from the sulphur cloud-crash go the stricken timbers-the torn sheets hang flucturing leap from the sulphur cloud-crash go the stricken timbers-the torn sheets hang flucturing in shreds-the stately ship, where is she? The inky sees sweep over her, and with a francic plunge she settles down in the scenting abys, never more to ride on the bosom of the deep. So was Mary on her bridel morn. Clad in glittering robes of fleecy white, she stood forth among the proud ladies of France, taller than the tallest-fairer than the fairest-the bright center of the fashing throng-the pure gem, encincled with brilliants-peerless in beauty, in majesty, in winnin

bilss-suck the honey from the flower-the sweets will soon turn to bitter, for as the young cradie was shadowed by thy father's death, so at the very threshold of thy married life thy hot, tears will flow by thy young husband's

not tears will now by thy young husband's grave." The lecture comprised the three phases of Mary's career, namely, her life in France, her reign in Scotland, her imprisonment and exe-cution in Fogland. The description of her death was delivered with great graphic power, creating a profound impression and moving many'f the andience to tears. The speaker can throw a vast depth of feeling into his voice, which he manages with the greatest nicety and which specially adapts him for the recitation of tragic and heart-moving scenes. At the same time, and with a sudden change of style and manner, he shoots out into a humorous descrip-tion of some amusing incident, and has his hearers in roars of 1-ughter. The lecture was an unqualified success.

We need hardly say that the orator was repeatedly interrupted by applause of the most genuine description. In moving him a vote of thanks Mr. Edward Murphy declared it as his opinion that the audience had seldom or ever listened to anything so grand, and in this he was endorsed by the seconder, Mr. Wm. Wilson.

to human nature, and the private spirit found immediate sympathy. Hence, since the XVIth century, a thousand sects and a thousand revou-tions. To learn how much this private spirit tends to the unity and consolidation of society, let us consider it in relation to civil law. A man gets up and contends that the code may be inter-preted by the individual,-that authority is rether of the unity then a nacessity...that law is prefed by the individual,—that authority is rather a tyranny than a necessity,—that law is so simple every man, woman and child may construe it as they think fit. To what would such a theory lead? (Will anarchy and the total disintegration of society. And can an utter absurdity be a true or safe principle in religion when it is destructive of all order in a civil aspect? Let the religious condition of the world outside the Catholic Church answer.

In fact, the private spirit wassimply a forma In fact, the private spirit wasaimply a formal resuscitation of the old sophistical spirit of Greece, to which I alluded in the toginning of man's impatience of authority. It was an out-burst of that anarchical teaching which destroyed Greelan autonomy and planted the eagles of Rome over the ruins of Athens. From it tyrauts learned the meaning of *Divide et impera*, for, wherever the private spirit has prevalled, disunion and division have followed. The private spirit soon led men outside the domain of faith. Voliaire and the Encyclopedists were merely more logical exponents of theat domain of faith. Voltaire and the Encyclopedists were merely more logical exponents of that spirit than its more timid champions. While a man says he believes in God and yet holds to the private spirit, he has and can have no effectual weapon against infidelity. If he argue against unbelief he must, in spite of himself, argue as a Catholic, otherwise he has no posi-tive ground to stand upon. The "Divine Right of Kings" is the second boon the so-called Reformat on gave to the world. I will quote Macaulay, just to show how far this doctrine was carried:--"It was gravely maintained that the Supreme Being regarded hereditary monarchy as op-posed to other iorms of government, with pecu-liar favor; that the rule of succession in primo-geniture was a divine institution, anterior to the Christian and even to the Mosale dispensation;

geniture was a divine institution, anterior to the Christian and even to the Mosaic dispensation; that no human power, not even that of the whol h gislature, no length of adverse pos-could deprive the legitimate prince of his right; that his authority was always necessarily des potic; that the laws by which, in England and in other countries, the precognize was limited. potic; that the laws by which, in England and in other countries, the prerogative was limited, were to be regarded merely as concessions which the sove eign had freely made, and might, at his pleasure, resume, and that any treaty into which a king might enter with his people was merely a declaration of his present intentions, and not a contration of which the per-formance could be demanded. [Hist., Book 1, page 53.]

intentions, and not a contrait of which the "ef-formance could be demanded. [Hist., Book 1, page 53.] The ancient teaching, that the king was only the officer of the people, the doctors of the new religion styled "an abomination of Popery." These doctors taught that "the prince was the delegate of Heaven, not of the people; that from Heaven his authority was committed for the benefit or pulshment of markind; that he was commissioned by Heaven and only res-ponsible to Heaven; that he was subject to no law but his 'own mere and frank will. '" These doctors heid their benefices, furisdiction, everything, from the king, which explains their abject, ubservence to the royal will. lait any woade that Charles ist lost his head? But what a contrast with the old Catholio spirit which gave to the world Magna Charta? And what have the Light Ages done with the British Legislature? Let us hear from one wnose sincerity will not be suspected, Thomas

sincerity will not be suspected, Thomas

universal is a pretense and a sham, and a universal church, whose teaching is of universal application, alone can establish fraternity. Besides the foregoing we have "progress" should into our ears until we are deafened with the sound. Progress towards what? Towards the periect state of humanity, we are told. But these same sanguine prophets of a golden age to come tell us that Christianity has failed to help man towards this much to be desired millenium. Then, if Christianity has failed, can any man, er any number of men, accomplish the task. Christianity modest for man is pretension, but hardly modest for man is pretension, but hardly modest for man is pretension, but hardly feasible. There has been material progress certainly, and we all must admit the fact with pleasure and satisfaction. But you can could on the fingers of one hand the inventions and improvements of our times which have not been univ. William of Malmesbury, who wrote in the middle of the twelfth century, tells us that King Robert, son and successor of Hugh Capet, presented to the endern a sufficient of the design man state and successor of the astro-lagers, and wrote an admirable treatise on gene which was worked by steam. The king's master was derbed the emotion, and representation of the and resting of the astro-lagers, and wrote an admirable treatise on generity. He determined the manner for find-ting the meridian, the circumference of the earth, and of constructing armillary spheres with the homizon, and representation of the capit, whose movement he regulated by the polar star, which he observed through a two desided out the manner for find-ing the meridian, the circumference of the earth, and of constructing a milliary spheres in the boserved through a two wild have been remarkable in any century. Well, this Grobert, who was a Pretensent of the capital signs. Being at Madgebourg with the find the homizon, and representation of the capital signs. Being at Madgebourg with the instructions dowing a scale and was a most excellent phys

have been remarkable in any century. Well, this Gerbert, who was he? Pope Sylvester II. The illustrious Dominican, Albert the Great, in his treatise on animals, not only prepared the way for Cavier and Buffon, but demon-strated that the vertebral column was the true point of departure in demonstrating the osseous system. Bo that what Professor Owen teaches to-day was taught six centuries ago by the great monk-bishop. He anticipated Gall and Spurz-heim in thinking that the faculties of the soul might be approximately demonstrated accord-ing to the exterior organs of the skull. But his theory had nothing to do with the modern fatalist phrenology which has deluded so many weak-minded persons. All naturalists agree that Albert the Great was the first to place botmy on its verifable basis. He first used the w.rd "affinity" with relation to metals. In his ireatise on minerals he says:---Suphur-Diackens silver and burns metals by the *offinity* which it has for those bodies." Another natural science, the opsignation of *physight* of the

The sermon, which lasted nearly an hour, was listcaed to with profound attention

throughout

A return of all agrarian outrages which have been reported by the Royal Irish Constabulary between January 1, 1879, and January 31, 1880, giving particulars of the crime, arrests, and results of proceedings, has been issued. In the province of Leinster, during the period named, there were 158 agra rian outrages ; in 5 cases the offenders were convicted, in 13 they were made amenable but not convicted, and in 139 the offenders were neither convicted nor made amenable. In Munster there were 184 cases of outrage ; in 16 the offenders were convicted, and in 13 they were made smenable, but not convicted ; in 7 they are awaiting trial, and in 112 they have escaped being either convicted or made amenable. In the province of Uister there were 127 cases, in 20 of which convictions. were obtained. In 9 cases the offenders were made amenable, but not convicted, 3 await BRILLIART VIOTOBY FOR PARNELL. It has fallen to the lot of the Irish party to inflict the first defeaton Glastone's Ministry. On Saturday moning a motion was media calling upon the Government for information showing the number of stipendiary magine trates in Ireland. who had received a legal trating previous to their appointment. For pridential reasons the Government for information trates in Ireland. who had received a legal trates in Streament for the Streament for information trates in Ireland. who had received a legal trates in Streament for the Streament for the Streament for information trates in Ireland. Who had received a legal trates in Ireland. Who had received a legal trates in the streament for t trial, and in 95 the offenders were neither convicted nor made amenable. In Connaught there were 554 cases of outrage, in only 28 of which were convictions obt ined. In 30 the offenders were made amenable, though not convicted ; 28 cases await trial ; and in 458 the offenders were neither convic-ted nor made amenable. So that out of the total of 977 cases the offenders in 804 have escaped conviction or being made amenable, while in only 69 have they been convicted, and in 65 made amenable. The smallest number of offences committed in any particu-

Question.--What was his reception and unpa-treal? Answer.--It was a magnificent and unpa-ralleled demonstration, a general out-pouring of Celtic enthusiasm and patriotism. A com-mittee of reception met him at the depot, er-tended to him the hand of brotherly love and cordially welcomed him to the metropolis of Canada. He was then escorted to the Windsor Hotel, preceded by a grand procession necom-patied by several bands of music, which en-livened the scene by their excellent execution of the national airs of Erin. One of the most remarkable features of the procession was a body of horsemen who served as a guard of honor to the Irish patriot. Q. What was his reception at the Theatre

Royal? A. ' Never," says the Montreal Post, " did the Royal? A. 'Never," says the Montreal Post, "did the Theatre Royal contain such an entuelastic audience as it did on Tuesday night. It ap-peared to be filled with electricity, with that enobling electricity which, at lines, and est pecially during historical crisis, seems, no one knowing how or why. to pervade the minds of even the most callous-hearted men, and make them feel like patriots." Q. How does the writer continue? A. The audience was large and respectable, and the platform was crowded with representa-tive mea. The presidents of the Irisa societies iwere arrayed in their official robes, and the pupils of Brother Arnoka's academy were dressed in their beautinul regain of green and gold. Q. By whom was the adaress of welcome read?

read? A. By the Hon. Mr. Beaudry, when the chair--man, Mr. F. B. McNamee, made a few appro-priate remarks and introduced the speaker of.

Q. What was the effect of Mr. Parnell's apenrance?

A. When Mr. Parnell rose to speak the great-ing of the audience was something indescrib-able. They rose en masse and cheered to the echo, while the ladies waved their handler-chiefs, and in their way were just as demon-strative as the sterner sex. Q. What gentlemen addressed the assem-blage during the evening? A. Messrs. Curran, Healy, O'Leary and Cloran. When Mr. Parnell rose to speak the great-

W nat generatine and sources and seather blage during the evening?
A. Messrs. Curran, Healy, O'Leary and Cloran.
Q What was a very impressive part of the performance?
A. Perhaps the most impressive part of the performance of this memorable evening was it he singing of the Irish National Anthen, "God Save Ireland." It was sung by master J.
Carroll, the pupils of Brother Arnoid's apademy joining chorus.
Q. What was the effect?
A. As the words of the song rolled, out from the lips of the singer in wlow, mouraful, and singularly beautiful tones, the audience rost simultaneously to their feet and caught up the simultaneously to their feet and caught up the simultaneously to the inter and caught up the simultaneously to the inter the loss of each verse. (Pages 401, 2 and 3).

TO MOTHERS .- MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels. lar month was 2D in F-burary, and the largest, | cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child, and comfort to the mother. 42-5

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] THE LOST FLOWER. BY "STEFANO QUILICL"

1. L.

Through Erne's garden many a time I stole To look with loving eyes upon its treasures, Unknown, unheeded, and slone-I learned To find in them my dearest, only pleasures. The flowers 1 loved : I loved them one and all. The calla illy and the ceisndine The thyme and this eglandine, The flowers I loved : I loved them one and all. In varied tint and varied sweetness flushing The heav'n-born daisy, unpretentious, mild, The full blown rose in conscious beauty blush-ing.

The full blown rose in construct stating, ing, But yet, among them, there was one I loved More dearly far than all the rest beside, A tender fragile little violet That did its best its modest charms to hide. An humble little flower, and sweet, A violet born for angels' pleasure I wished no eye but mine to see The lovely little treasure.

For me, whose brightest dreams had pass

For me, whose brightest dreams had passed away Like morning mist before the rising sun. For me, whose fondest hopes were long since dead. That little flower did all in all become. Bereft of friends, to all ambition lost I thought to me this fleeting joy was given. I had no fear that I would lose that joy Until it died on earth to bloom in Beaven. Alas vain hope! Another eye had seen As well as mine the gem of all my flowers. Another heart had loved, as true as mine. The inspiration of my lonely hours. From Erne's garden in the dead of night My darling violet was plucked away:-And what I think of him that did the deed Is more than I can trust myself to say. A violet born for angels' pleasure. I thought no eye but mine would see The lovely little treasure.

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

OHAPTER XX.

"BRATH IS KING-AND VIVAT REX."

HER father is calling for her as she goes in. She comes forward and twines her arms around him as he lies. Infinite pity, infin-ite love look at her out of those haggard eyes. 'My little one,' he says, 'my little one, it is hard on you.

He cannot talk much. He has had spasms of the heart since they brought him home; and he is greatly exhausted. He lies with his daughter's hand olasped in his, and falls, almost as he speaks, into a sort of stupor in which he remains for hours. The doctor, Mrs. Owenson, Cyrilla, flit in and out, and offer to relieve Sydney, but she shakes her head, and her pale tired face never loses its patient, suffering look. Her mother is weeping ceaselessly-Sydney sheds no tears. 'How dreadful of you, Sydney,' Mrs. Owenson says with a suppressed outbreak of sob-bing, to sit there like that, and your poor papa as bad as he can be-not to speak of Bertie. I am sure if I were in your place I would die. I never thought you could be heartless before.'

Heartless! is she! She put her hand to her head with a dreary gesture. A dull, dumb sense of misery oppresses her, but she cannot cry-her eyes are dry and hot. Usually tears come as readily to her as to most girls, even for trifles, although she has never wept much in her short happy life; but if that life depended on it she could not shed a tear now.

'Please mamma, not so loud. You will wake paps,' she says, pleadingly, and mamma, with another burst of stilled hysterics, goes out and confides to Miss Hendrick how drywyed and unfeeling Sydney site.

Hours pass. The yellow afternoon sun is slanting farther and farther westward; in the sick room pale twilight is falling already, when there is a loud ring at the door-bell. Sydney's heart jumps wildly. Her father's dulled ears hear it, her father's dulled eyes open.

'Who is this ?' he asks.

evar since her return from Church. Sydney seem to know, he had neither rival nor foe, turns cold and trembles. But the old fire is | in the world. in the sailor's eye, the old authoritative ring in his voice as he speaks :

'Where did you find these things, my man? Speak at once.'

~~~

'I found them early this morning, the pieces as you see it, and tramped down in the snow on the ground above. It was about nine in the morning, and I was on my way to Bensonbridge, five miles, as you know, 'tother side of this house, sir, and I had took the cliff path as a short cut. When I got to that high place, Witch Cliff, I could see the snow all She is easily found. She occupies a suite away I spied these bits of blue ribbon, torn it caught there and snapped off. The bush she was at home; he can ask her mother, if was a strong one, but it was rooted nearly up, he doesn't believe her. Mrs. Snivelly-Snilike's if it had been caught holt of sudden, and velly is the name of Miss De Courcy's mother nearly torn from the roots. I was skairt, square, as I say, but I had no time to spare. put the things in my pocket and tramped on to Bensonbridge. The first thing I hear when 1 come back was this 'ere story about married. I says nothin' to nobody, but I the detective returns to Wychcliffe more puz-came right here. And that's all about it.' zled than he came.

There is dead silence. Mrs. Owenson shrinks shivering into the background: the captain's eyes are full of fire, and Sydney stands rigid, her face like white stone in the grav dusk.

There were the signs of a struggle? her father asks. ' Were there any traces of bloodshed on the snow?

'None at all, square-not a speck, jest the shufflin' and strugglin' and wrastlin' like over the ground, and the edge of the cliff broke and crumbled of as it might be if a man fell over. And "raight down from l night.'

### And the height-

'Eighty-foot, square, if an inch, and as dangerous a place as you'll find in the State. The sides as steep, pretty well, as the wall of a house, and the rocks below stick up like spikes-the devil's own to fall on, askin' the ladies' perdon.'

'There was no sign----' the captain stops, a choking in his throat. 'Not the fust sign, square,' the man an-

swered, understanding readily, 'of a body on the rocks. The tide was at high water about eleven last night, and anything that tell down here----

He pauses and looks compasionately on Mrs. Owenson, who has broken out into dreadful hysterical crying once more. A horrid picture is before her-Bertie, her handsome genial Bertie, hurled over that dreadful place, calling aloud in his agony for help, where there were none to hear, lying all bleeding and mangled on the blackspiked rocks below, until the long, cold, cruel waves swept nearer and nearer, washing over his white bruised face, and carrying him off on their black breasts out to the awful sea. She shricks aloud in her horror, and Sydney has to go over and take her in her arms.

'Mamma, hush,' she says, imploringly, 'you will hurt papa. You had better leave the room.

'Yes, leave the room,' orders the captain, and poor, terrified Aunt Char goes, thinking how hard-hearted, utterly without feeling her husband and daughter are. In the passage she meets Miss Hendrick, and to her she wails forth all she bas heard, and all she has imagined. Cyrilla listens gravely and soothes

No mention is made of Dolly De Courcyno one except Cyrills Hendrick and Ban Ward think of her in connection with the matter, and neither of them will speak. Still, by dint of inquiry, the detective finds out on locket hanging from a cedar bush, half way the second day the little episode of the ac-down Witch Cliff, the necktie torn in two tress. This missing young gentleman paid her attentions, and deserted her for the young lady he was to marry. The actress was a young person of violent temper, and not the sort to stand by and be jilted quietly. The

tramped and trod down, as if a couple of men | of three rooms in a tenement house, with her had been scuffling and wrestling along the mother. Dolly is short and snappish, not to very edge of that dangerous place. A piece say fierce, and knows nothing about it. She has read the account in the papers; he was in two and tramped into the snow with their a villain, for whom any death was too good; boots. I picked them up and looked over he treated her shamefully, and whatever has the edge kind o' skairt like. I don't suppose happened to him she is glad. And then I would have seen this 'ere gold thing, but | Dolly does tragedy, and the fierceness turns to the sun was ashinin' and a glistenin' right sobs. But she didn't kill him, does the deteconto it. I went back to where there's a path tive suppose it? She glances scornfully at and reached it. It was hanging from a cedar him and laughs in his face. Would he like bush, as if whoever wore it had fell down and to know where she was that night? Well, -being summoned, not only asseverates that her daughter was at home on the eventful night, but prays that she "may never stir" if she wasn't, and is ready to take her affadavy of the same. Dolly and Mrs. Snivelly are the missing young gentleman as was to be triumphantly prepared to prove an alibi, and

A week passes; no trace is to be found. If the sea holds him the sea keeps its secret well. Little by little people lose heart-the detective returns to New York, and a lull comes in the seatch.

At Owenson Place, its master lies dyingthe wonder is that he has lived so long. It has seemed to him at times that he cannot die until his boy is found, but death is here. He had never known how dearly he loved the son of his old friend until now.

It is the night of the fifth of December, cold, white, frosty night. The light burns low in the sick man's room, the fire flickers, there I found the gold, ming on the shout it, I'm afraid there ain't no two ways about it, but some poor fellow fell over there last over which he has ever sailed. In her old place Sydney sits beside him, silent, pallid, shadow-like, thin and worn. She has been the most faithful, the most tender, the most loving of nurses, but still that apathetic trance holds her; she hardly knows whether she is suffering or not. The sense that she must be here keeps her up, but she is not conscious of acute sorrow. Her heart feels numb. Her mother has grown used to her dry eyes and heartlessness, now, but she never ceases to deplore it to her one sympathizer, Msss Hen- is the light of a large coal fire, and by its drick. She has become a perfect Niobe herself, literally drowned in tears. She cries enough for both ; her pale eyes look all faded and washed out with the constant briny rain.

'Sydney!' Sydney starts up. She has been resting against the bed, in a dull torpor for the last hour-a torpor that is not sleep, but is almost as merciful.

'Yes, papa-here.'

'Always there,' my darling.' His voice is very faint; the merest whisper indeed-his face is all drawn. The awful seal and signet of Death is stamped upon it. 'Sydney,' he says in that faint whispering voice, ' before I lose all power, I want to say a few words to you. There isn't much time left now. It's about-'a pause and a gasp-'Bertie.'

'Yes, papa.' They've about given up, haven't they? It doesn't take long to tire them; they don't care whether his body is ever found or not; whether his murderer is ever discovered. And I-oh! I cannot. But when I am gone, Sydney, don't give it up ; search for his body, search for his murderer-search-search !'

'Yes, papa.' She repeats the two words always in the same weary, worn-out way-the same look of mute misery on her face.

She passes her arms about her and kisses her gently.

How is papa ? Sydney asks. 'Better,' Cyrilla answers very gravely. He is at rest this morning.'

She leads Sydney down, sees her drink a cup of coffee and eat a roll, then watches her toll slowly up the stairs to her father's room. Her mother meets her as she opens the door

and takes her in her arms. 'Oh! Sydney, Sydney!' she sobs. She has cried all night, cried until she thinks she has no more tears left, but she bursts out afresh atsight of her orphaned child.

Sydney breaks from her and goes over to the bed. How white he is-how still he lies -how pesceful he looks. It must be an easy and pleasant thing to die after all ! She slips down on her knees by the bed,

and lays her face on the dead hand. In the midst of life we are in death; of whom may we seek for succor, but of Thee,

O Lord, who for our sins-' There is a faint sobbing sigh, and she sinks from the bedside to the floor. For the

first time in her bright, happy, seventeen years, Sydney has fainted wholly away. CHAPTER XXI.

"TWAS ON THE EVENING OF A WINTER'S DAT."

THE last night of a short February day was dying out over the city of Montreal. It had been a day of bitter cold; the wind had swept in wild, long blasts around Place d'Armes, and Champ de Mars, and up and down Notre Dame street, all the sunless day long. Now, with the fall of evening the gale had fallen too, and the intense cold was slowly but surely abating. At a window of a house in a solitary end

of the city, a young girl stood looking thoughtfully out at this gloomy winter nightfall, It was a house detached from all others, shut in rather extensive grounds, a group of noble horse-chestnuts in front lifting themselves in the gloaming like ebony goblins against a sky of lead. It was a house of dull, ugly red brick, with small, oldfashioned windows, and a general air of neglect, and desolation, and decay about it.

A high wooded wall enclosed the grounds, with a high wooded gate, generally closed, but open now, showing the snowy path that led to the inhospitable-looking front door, and the two lighted windows, at one of which the watcher stood. Properly she was not a watcher, for she was looking for no one; she was only gazing aimlessly out at the dismal prospect of snow-covered ground and starless sky. It was Cyrilla Hendrick, and the house was Miss Dormer's mansion, in the good

French city of Montreal. Within, the house was silent as a tombwithout, few and faint the mufiled noises reached her. Montreal is not a deafening city after nightfall. The only light in the room glow the apartment is discovered to be dingily comfortable-the red hue of the well worn carpet, curtains, chairs, and sofas having something to do with the look of warmth and comfort. There is a small, up- | five thousand dollars. Meantime you are to right English piano, a few dark oil paintings in fly-blown gilded frames. Everything and sing for me, and make yourself useful and looks the worse for wear and lack of cleanliness, and so did the small old lady dozing in the blg arm-chair in front of the fire-Miss Phillis Dormer herself.

It is seven weeks since Miss Hendrick returned home. Home! She never calls this gruesome, dull-as-death house that without a shudder. But her home it is, and the only one she is likely to know until she marries Donald McKelpin, Esquire, which will be a change from Scylla to Charybdis, from the is slow. frying-pan to the fire. All the same, Miss Hendrick has quite made up her mind to make it.

As she stands here waiting for Joanna their one servant, to come in with the tcatray and draw the curtains, and Miss Dormer to arouse from her forty winks, she goes over in a dreary way all that has happened since to Miss Dormer's niece. For Cyrilla, she she left school-her visit to Sydney Owenson, that brief glimpse of a brighter world that was not the world of Bohemia, and Bertie Vaughan's mysterious disappearance. Mysterious, not tragical-hardly even mysterious to Cyrilla's mind. No light whatever had as yet been thrown on the darkness of that extraordinary bridal eve, no news at all of the depend upon it, ma'am.' missing bridegroom; but Cyrilla still clung to her first firm conviction, that Vaughan had plotted the whole thing, and was now comfortably married to his actress. She thought of Captain Owenson s death-of that long exhausted swoon of Sydney's from which it took an hour to arouse her-of the slow miserable fever that followed, turning her head and hands to fire, and her body to ice-of the hopeless apathy from which nothing could arouse her, the weary death-in-life torpor into you couldn't have got in the broadest piece of which the poor, over-worn child sank . Then came Miss Dormer's imperious letter. Was she ever coming back? Had she engaged herself as hired companion to Mrs. Owenson, or as sick-nurse to her daughter! Would she kindly remember that she, her aunt, was ailing and alone, and return at once to Mon-treal? It was so nearly Christmas now, there was no use going back to school. In

Cyrilla reappeared in one of the weddingdresses, a soft, rich blue marino, trimmed with black lace, Bertie Vaughan's handsome locket and chain on her neck, and sweeping into the dim dingy room like some slender

voung duchees. Mr. McKelpin was coming to tes, and to inspect his future wife, and preparations were on a scale of magnitude accordingly. The

old silver, and cut glass, and fine Irish linen napery, were got out; there were cold meat, and sliced tongue, and mashed potatoes, and hot rolls for supper.

'If that estimable man, Mr. McKelpin, had a weakness,' said Miss Dormer, grimly, to her niece, 'it was his stomach. It was well to inform her in time since it was to be her life's destiny to cater to that organ.'

Meantime she devoured Cyrilla with questions concerning the wedding that 'was to have been and never was.' She showed a horrible, a greedily repuisive delight in every detail. How did the bride bear it? Was she overwhelmed with pain and shame, with

mortification and disappointment? Not at all, Aunt Phil, Cyrilla responded, coolly. She didn't care for the man. From first to last she thought only of her father. You must remember she wasn't in love-that

makes a difference.' 'Ab, yes, that makes a difference,' said Phillis Dormer, setting her false teeth, the old fierce light flaming up in her dull eyes. Was she thinking of that old pain and shame, forgotten by all the world now save herself? Was the wound so long ago given not bealed yet? Was it possible even a scar remained after five-and-twenty years? 'Do you hear from England often?' was

the next question.

'I never hear,' Cyrilla answered with · Poor papa may be dead and buried, sigh. for what I know.'

'And a very good thing, too, if he is,' said Jack Hendrick's affectionate half-sister. When men are no use in the world the best thing they can do is to leave it. Did I tell you, Niece Cyrilla, that Mr. McKelpin was coming to tea?'

'You mentioned that fact, Aunt Dormer.' 'He's coming to look at you, pursued the old lady, grimly. 'If he likes your looks

he'll ask you to marry him.' "What bliss!" murmured Miss Hendrick

To-night, aunt ? Don't be impertinent, miss. No, not to-

night; whenever it suits him. That's if he likes your looks, if he doesn't—

'Ab, don't mention the dreadful contin-gency!' interrupts Cyrilla with a shudder; let me at least live in hope until the fatal hour comes. Surely the lowliest of his handmaidens will find favor in my lord's sight!' Don't be sarcastic, Niece Cyrilla. If there is one thing men hate-and naturallyabove another, it is a sarcastic woman. And don't interrupt me again. If you marry Mr.

McKelpin I mean to make you my heiress, feeling sure that my money will never be idly squandesed in his possession. If he doesn't care to marry you, I will leave you read to me, nurse me when I am sick, play doctor are the only men who ever cross my front door. And I shall countenance no gadding on your part-quiet and decorous, willing to resign your own pleasure to mine, I expect you to be. There is Mr. McKelpin's knock. Joanna will answer to-night-after to-night it will be one of your duties to go to the door. The kitchen is distant, and Joanna

Good evening, Mr. McKelpin-this is my niece, Cyrilla.'

A short, stout man, in a heavy overcoat had entered, a man with a white, flabby, solemn face, scanty red hair, and bushy red whiskers; a man who shook hands with Miss Dormer and who nodded coldly and severely just inclined that dark, imperial head of hers out the sixteenth of an in

# COMMERCIAL UNION

Why Canada is not Prospercus.

# ME. F. X. PEEBAULT EXPLAINS.

On the night of the 9th instant, a large number of people assembled on Chaboillez Square, Montreal, to hear the idea of a Com. mercial Union with the United States discussed. Mr. Perrault, the principal speaker. said :---

said :--He regretted very much that many of the speakers who had promised to be present were unavoidably absent, and that he would of ne-cessity have to address them in English. He felt some difficulty in speaking in a language with which he was not familiar, but would try and do his best and explain thereasons of adro-cating Commercial Union with the United States. No doubt, they were told that the move-ment was an annexition one; that he would at once deny in toto. All that they were spittain for was a Commercial Union which would give the working mechanic and labourer fair wages for his daily laboar. (Cheers.) The movement was not a political one either, for men of both parties in Canada were in favour of it. Nor wag it one of race, for all nationalities were com-bined in the movement. He would firs point out to them the fact that Canada to day was for the States to find and get work for ther-selves and femilies, being unable to getanything to do in their own land. That was not the state of affairs over the line. There EVERVITHING WAS PROSPEROUS

EVERYTHING WAS PROSPEROUS

EVERYTHING WAS PROSPEROUS and there was plenty of work for the mechanic and labourer. What was the cause of this ter-rible state of misery in which Canada was plunged? Was it the want of intelligence? No. for only the other day a Canadian. Mr. Frechetic, a fellow-townsman, was awarded the highest honours for his literary ability by the dcademie Francaise. (Cheers). Were we wanting in physique? No. Canada holds to day, in Mr. Edward Hanlan, the champion oarsmar of the world (cheers), and there are thousands of others in Canada, with intellects and muscles just as strong, who only require a chance of developing them. Is it the country that is at fault? No, we have one of the finest countries in the world. There are now about 1,000,000 acres of land under cultivation, and double and treb'e that quantity ready for the farmers's use when the means can be found for them to get a good return for their labour in cultivating the soil. We have a's splendid mines of coal in New Brunswick, and good gold, silver, iron and copper mines in other parts of the country that require only the capital to de-velop and give employment to the thousands now leaving us. The trouble with us, we were poor, and were getting into debt rapidly every year, so that soon there would be NO ONE LEFT IN THE COUNTRY

### NO ONE LEFT IN THE COUNTRY

NO ONE LEFT IN THE COUNTRY to pay the interest on the money borrowed from England, which now amounted to \$130,000,000, upon which \$25,000,000 interest were annually paid, and this last amount was yearly drawn from the country and making it all the poorer. Everything during the few years past had dimi-nished in value Look at the state of the banks, especially the Mechanics, which was the ruin of hundreds of workingmen. Then look at the large number of first-class firms that have falled and gone into bankrupter, all because we were hampered in our trade relations with the United States. This was no party question; it was one in which every true Canadian who loved his country was interested and should do all in his power to save it. It was a movement of clear-headed, business men. When he saw the number of empty stores and houses in the city, and cities depleted of their populations in other parts of Canada, he thought it was time to do something to save what was left of it. He had conferred with some of our greatest business men on the question, and all were in favour of A CONMERCIAL UNION.

#### A COMMERCIAL UNION.

A COMMERCIAL UNION. A COMMERCIAL UNION. Mr. George Stephens, President of the Bank of Montreal, had informed him that he was in strong sympathy with the moreanent, as the Bank's surplus capital could only be remunera-tively invested through increasing trade rela-tions with the United States. Now in ten year our statesmen at Ottawa, both sides of politics, have increased our debt by \$100,000,000, and in the Province of Quebec the Government have increased the debt \$15,000,400 in the same time, upon which large interest is paid to the English bondholders, and which we are heavily taxed for. The United States, on the other hand, have nearly paid off their great national debt and saved, in the same time, \$100,000,000, because they have every facilities of trading with other nations. They are prosperous and happy, in-creasing daily in population, while we, on the other hand, with just as good a country, are the reverse. Surely, then, something must be wrong and means taken to recitiy it. We have the finest river in the world, running 2000 miles

'I don't know. Are you better papa, dear ?

'Have you been here ever since ?' he inquires. 'Yes, papa; you know that 5 would rather

be beside you than than anywhere else in the world.

'My Sydney!' He presses her hand gently, and tears force their way into his eyes; 'there is-no news?'

'None, papa-yet.'

'They are searching ?'

'Yes, papa. Mamma says Harry and the constables are searching everywhere.'

'How long have I slept?'

' Nearly three hours, papa.'

'And you have been here all that time-Your mother must relieve you. Hal who is that?

There is a tap at the door-it opens, and Mrs. Owenson comes hastily in.

'Sydney !' she says, in an excited whisper, ' there is a man here, and he says he has news. He wants to see your father-what shall we do ?'

'Send him in !' exclaims her husband's voice, and Aunt Char jumps and shricks; send him in, Char. Do you hear? At once.'

Mrs. Owenson vanishes. Sydney feels the hand her father holds convulsively grasped, hears his quick panting breath, sees the excited flash of his eyes.

'Oh, papa, be carefull' she pleads; 'don't excite yourself. You don't know the harm it may do, '

He knows well enough, but he never thinks of himself in this moment. The man is ushered in by the mistress of the house. and stands, hat in hand, bowing awkwardly and looking embarrassed-a decent, intelligent working man.

'Well,' the captain gasps, 'quick ? what is your news?

The man advances toward the bed, and holds out something to Sydney.

Would you please look at this, miss, and tell me if you know it?'

She takes it and utters a cry. It is a locket attached to a fragment of broken chain.

'It is Bertie's,' she says; 'his locket papa -with his mother's picture, the one he al-ways wore on his watch-chain. Look!'

She places it in her father's hand. He recognizes it, as she does, the instant his eyes fall upon it.

'It's the missing young gentleman's, then ? asks the man. 'I thought so, Could you tell me, miss, what sort of necktie he wore the even og you saw him last ?'

'A blue necktie,' Sydney answers, without a second's hesitation. 'A dark-blue necktie no broader than a strip of narrow ribbon.'

'Is this it ?' says the man. He takes out of and displays what looks like a strip of narrow Jark-blue ribon torn in two. 'It is,' Sydney exclaims; 'I am sure of it !

The ends are peculiarly stitched with white ; Mr. Vaughan had this on his neck last night when he left this house. Oh, papa, what does this mean?

'What I suspected from the first,' her father answered, in a husky voice-' that Bertie has been waylaid and murdered.'

Mrs. Owenson gave a faint shriek of horror, although she had been asserting as much

The second s

her, administers red lavender, valerian and sympathy.

Miss Hendrick has her own version of Mr Vaughan's disappearance, but she wisely keeps it to herself. Not for one second has she believed him dead. To her mind it has been a 'put-up job' from first to last. He waited until the last moment that waiting was possible, and then quietly went off to Volly De Courcy. He had never intended to marry Sydney, and has been too great a coward to say so. She recalls the night of the party, the meeting and parting under the trees, and Miss De Courcy scurrying home alone in the moonlight. He is not dead, Cyrilla feels sure, but somewhere in New York, comfortably under Dolly's protecting wing. She says nothing of what she knows and suspects.

Better, she feels, a thousand times better, that | if he ever crosses your path, hunt him down, they should think him dead than know him false.

She listens to annt Char's story now, and is not the slightest degree shaken in her belief. The torn necktie, and broken chain and looket, are but parts of his well laid plan to throw them off the track. Very weakminded men have some of the low cunning of idiots; there is no end to the depth of duplicity she believes Vaughan to be capable of. She smiles scornfully to herself as Mrs. Owenson paints her vivid picture of Bertie bruised and broken on the merciless rocks. No, no! Bertie's tender form is unbruised, his symmetrical limbs unbroken, his fair, blonde beauty unscarred. Probably at this hour, while they sit lamenting him here, he is mar-

ried to Dolly Courcy. The man who brought the token has left

November day ends, and the lamps are lit, are in death; of whom may we seek for sucand is closeted with the sick man. The facts | cor but of Thee, O Lord, who for our sins are are laid before him, and when Mr. Wynch justly displeased." departs, it is with a promise to do everything human and magisterial power can do to bring the mystery of last night to light.

An hour later, Harry Sunderland, looking fagged and worn out, calls. He has discorered nothing, nothing at all, he says, spiritlessly. He is almost afraid to look at Sydney,

but Sydney is very quiet, her head resting against the side of the bed, her face keeping its weary, tearless, patient look. Mrs. Owenson sits up with her husband all

night; Sydney is dispatched to bed. She goes and sleeps-there is no better anodyne, no surer anæsthetie, 'than heavy trouble.

And next morning she takes her post by the bedside, and keeps it all day long, It is a very sad and weary day. Her father

has those dreadful spasms more than once. It seems at times as though he cannot live to see nightfall. But he does, and that nightfall brings no news. They are not one step his vest pocket a tiny paper percel, opens it, nearer the development of the tragedy than at first.

They have sent to New York for a clever detective, and place the case in his hands. All seem to take it for granted that a murder has been done, but the prima facie evidence of murder (the finding of the body) is wanting here. Had the missing man any enemies ? the detecteve very naturally asks; any one at all interested in his removal-a rival or any. thing of that sort ? And the answer is unani. mously, no !

So far as all who were acquainted with him

'Money will do everything, or almost every thing, in this world, and you will have enough of that—more than you think. Keep detec-tives on the track, find Bertle's body and bury it beside me, find the murderer, and give him to the hangman !'

His eyes flamed up-a faint echo of the old fierce ring comes to his voice.

'Yes, papa,' Sydney says again ; she hardly knows what she is saying, poor child.

'Never give it up, Sydney,' he pants, 'never as long as you live. Sometimes, five, ten, twenty years pass before a murder is found but surely, sooner or later, the dead man's blood will cry out and the assassin be found. And whether it be five, ten, or twenty years, bring him to justice, bring him to the gallows for the death he done! Sydney, promise me this.' 'I promise, papa.'

'Don't forget! Don't let years blot Bertie from your mind. If ever you meet his slayer 'hunt him down!'

'Yes, papa.'

He has exhausted himself. He falls gasping back, the cold dew standing in beads on . his face. In after years that scene came back to Sydney far wore vividly than she saw it then. The dimly-lit, silent room, the December wind blowing outside, her father's burning eyes, and the straining, whispering voice-her own weary, half-conscious answers. It never left her to the day of her death.

She gave him a few drops of a reviving cordial, and then resumed her former place and the sick-room and is speeding back to town. He is to send Mr. Wynch, the chief magis-trate, to the Place. He comes as the short

> What a weary dreadful time it all was; what sins had they done that this had fallen upon them?

Mrs. Owenson came in to relieve Sydney and watch for the night. The girl spiritlessly arose.

'Good night, papa-I do hope you may have a good night.' 'I will, Sydney-I am sure of it. My lit-

tle one, good night.'

She kissed him and went. He turfled to his wife.

"If I die in the night-now don't cry!" he said with some of his old impatience-'don't disturb Sydney. Don't tell her until she has had her breakfast in the morning.'

Presently he opens them and holds out his your fine friends and come home, if I hadn't hand, with the shadow of a smile. We have weathered fair weather and foul

weather, for twenty-odd years side by side,' with chaff.' he says; 'and you have been a good wife. Good-night, Char.'

She clasped his hand, and kisses and cries | from her aunt's chair, with a bitter smile. over it, and he does not check her. Perhaps he is thinking he has been rather a hard sailing-master to poor, foolish Char, in the try- my room?'

Cyrilla Hendrick is waiting at her friend's) came off, ha!ha! Make haste, and come door next morning when Sydney comes out. back and tell me all about it.'.

closed her niece would find a return ticket, Good for Tuesday, December 12th, only.' Cyrilla packed her trunk, and went back,

not altogether sorry. Owenson Place was a house of mourning now; the fountain of Mrs. Owenson's tears as inexhaustible as ever, and Sydney did not seem to care whether she stayed or went. It was inexpressibly dreary. Even Dormer house-so Miss Dormer styled her red brick building at the top of her letters-might prove agreeable as a change, and there at least she would have Mr. McKelpin's wooing for a mild amatory stimulant.

In the middle of a whirling December snow-storm, Miss Hendrick's cab drove up to the wooden gate. The cabman carried in her trunk, bag and shawl, and Cyrilla, looking tall and handsome, and not in the least like the beggarly daughter of Vagabondia she was, went up to the stiff-backed arm-chair, and stooped her high bred onve tace over the

withered countenance of Miss Dormer. 'Dear aunt! how glad I am to see you looking so well. How good it seems to be at home again,' she said, kissing her.

Miss Dormer laughed-the shrill, scornful cackle Cyrilla remembered so well.

'Ha!' the cynical old voice said. 'You do well to begin in time, Niece Cyrilla. 'How glad you are to see me looking so well, indeed! Much you care whether I am well or ill, so that I leave you my money when I Then there is silence. Mrs. Owenson sti-fles her sobs, and he lies with his eyes closed. again !' I wonder when you would have left made you? Don't try it on with me, Miece Cyrilla; I'm too elderly a bird to be caught

> This was Cyrilla's welcome to the only home she had on earth. She moved away

'Thank you for reminding me, Aunt Phil I won't try it again. I suppose I may go to ing-master to poor, toolish Ohan, in the drops into a heavy slumber with his face turned from the ling as you like. You onght to be good-looking with all the fine clothes I had to pay for, the wedding that never

'I am verra glad, ma'am,' said Mr. Mc-Kelpin, addressing himself to the lady of the house in a deep, husky voice and a Scotch accent, 'that your niece is back with you again. Running about does no young woman good,

'But I haven't been running about, Mr McKelpin,' put in Miss Hendrick, opening her eyes. 'I never run. Indeed, I have been severely reproved more than once at school for the slow manner in which I walk.'

Mr. McKelpia gazed at her gravely for a moment in reproving silence. It is said it requires a surgical operation ever to get a joke into a Scotchman's head. If you had split Mr. McKelpin's open like a cocoa-nut sarcasm.

'I did na refer,' said Mr. McKelpin, with a magisterial wave of the hand, 'to actual running in the sense you mean. Home is the spot for every young woman, where she may lairn the science and duties of the household, and the state to which it has pleased Providence to place her.'

'H'mi let us go to tes,' said Miss Dormer. She detected, if her solemn friend did not, the irrepressible twinkle of mischief in Cyrilla's black eyes, and the fresh impertinence ready on her lips. 'Niece Cyrilla, wheel me to the head of the table,'

And then profound silence ensued.

· For what we air to receive, gude Lord make us thankful,' said Mr. McKelpin, running his eyes approvingly over the cold meats and hot cakes.

No more was said for ten minutes, but actions sometimes speak louder than words, and Cyrilla's serieus suitor was beyond mistake enjoying himself. The first pangs of hunger assuaged, Miss Dormer and her guest appropriated the conversation; or had, in the native dialect of the gentleman, 'a twahanded crack,' over the weather, the times, the rise and fall of sundry stocks, in which both were interested; and gradually Cyrilla's thoughts drifted away hundreds of miles, and

she forgot both. What was Fred Carew about? When would she hear from him again? His regiment was not coming to Montreal until February-what a dreary time away February seemed.

(To be Continued.)

### A GOOD ACCOUNT.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total, \$1,200-all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit. "JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N.Y."

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get prove that our altar wine is not sold as pure "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every tin.

wrong and means taken to recijiyit. We have the finest river in the world, running 2.000 miles inland, which should, had we the facilities, be the natural highway to the ocean for the great and growing trade of the Western States. A chance is now given us to do something to re-medy this evil.

THE LEADING MEN OF THE UNITED STATES,

medy this evil. THE LEADING MEN OF THE UNITED STATES, and Mr. Garfield, just nominated for the Presi-dency of that great country, is one of them, are all in favour of a Commercial Union between both countries, wiplug out the imaginary boundary line for the purposes of trade, while both countries retain as now their different forms of Government. With such a Union Montreal would soon rival New Yorg in impor-tance, and there would be no need of emigration in search of bread, or strikes at cotion mills or on the wharvee. There would be work for treble the number now seeking it, and the man worth \$100 would be worth \$200 the day following the carrying out of the scheme. Look at Chicago, at wilderness fity years ago. Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Roobester, Buffalo and other Ameri-can citles on the laker, they are all ahead of us; but if we only go in for Commercial Union, Hamilton, Toronto, Windsor, Klogston, Mon-treal, and Quebec would scon pass them in the race of prosperity and wealth. Under such cir-cumstances, was it not to the Interest of every lover of his country to work for Commercial Union? The peaker then referred to the heavy duty paid by farmers in exporting horses, etc., to the United States, and that our manufac-turers were debarred from sending in their goods into foreign countries, except under the reminded them that THIS QUESTION WAS NOT A NEW ONE.

THIS QUESTION WAS NOT A NEW ONE.

The advertising of our Altar Wine has met with very great success ; we have, now aristocratic onstomers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, St. Catherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many other streets who use it on their tables as luxury wine. For the convenience of poor classes will sell it by three-half pints. Price as usual, \$1.50 per gallon. Beaders of the Post please tell your friends to buy the paper and read it in preference to any other. \$100 reward will be given to the person that will as it is imported. Couru & Co., 245 Notre 17-g-eow, 11-G Dame street, Montreal.

# Anglo-Irish Letter. THE DERBY DAY. The Beligious Body and the Scamps. THEBRADLAUGHAFFAIR scene in the House. PARNELL'S RECEPTION. extend the British Empire, spread the Gospel,

#### [F.om Our Gwn Coorespondent.] London, May 27, 1880.

Yesterday the Derby was run for, and on the breezy Surrey hills, known as Epsom Downs, thousands of pounds were lost and won. The Derby is the greatest gathering of every kind of rascality in the world. The gambler and the welcher, the pickpocket and the blackleg, the roue and his victim, the young man with less brains than money, in a word, a marvelous assemblage of people down from royalty to the starving cripples who crawl between the carriages to pick up the crumbs that fall from the temporary tatles of the numerous luncheon parties. The course is sixteen miles on the south side of Logdon, and from the city is approached by several roads and railways. Yesterday every thoroughtare was crowded and every railroad strained to its utmost to take to Epsom the thousands who were, by the lovely weather, tempted to the Derby. This great race was founded one hundred years sgo by an Earl of Derby, who resided at a magnificent mansion close by the course called the Oaks, thus the two principal races are called the Derby and the Oaks, and yesterday being the centennary gave the event greater prominence. Epsom is a smart country town of about eight thousand inhabitants, and almost connected with the metropolis by a succession of little villages and streets of London on every hand.

#### THE RACECOURSE

occupies a piece of high table land, a mile from the town and covering an area of about two thousand five hundred acres. It is un-cultivated, and in Canada would be called prairie, but here such tracts of untilled land are called commons or downs. On the course there is a railway station and two in the town, and yesterday the crush at those stations was something terrible. On the course there is a grand stand, admission to which is one guinea, a second stand, admission to which is ten shillings, and some hundreds of yards of other stands to which prices were from five shillings upwards. There is also a printing office and police court, so that unfortunates taken on the course may be dealt with there and then without delay or ceremony. The soil is a chalky formation, and in warm weather becomes light and dry, and as vesterday was scorching, the clouds of white dust was simply blinding. The scene on the course was indescribable-no pen could depict it-not even the versatile one of Myles O'Regau, the famous writer from Lachine. Standing on the highest point of the hill the sight was truly amazing, miles of canvas tents, thousands of vehicles of every kind, costermongers' barrrows the pony shay, the open Landau, the country waggon, the family carriage, the aristocratic four-in-hand, in fact, everything on wheels or drawn by women telling fortunes, and Gypsey men playing cocca nut shies, at three shots a A PABBAGE-AT-ABWA

the money in his pocket, and lay under the Shortening the hours of labor has been more terrible denunciation of the Derby, by Sir the object of the great trade union bodies Wilfred Lawson, that it was the greatest organized rescality in the world. This he said the other night when moving an amendment to Bichard Power's (member for Waterford) motion that the House of Commons adjourn | if he is kept any unreasonable time waiting over Derby day. Sir Wilfred contended that this was giving the race a semi-official character, the most religious and illustrious body in the world recognizing the greatest assemblage of scampdom on the face of the earth. Mr. Power carried his motion by a large majority, but it is an extraordinary fact that most of those who voted with him are the men op-posed to Charles Bradlaugh, the Athelst member for Northampton, taking his seat. They were also the prominent advocates of the Afghan and Zulu wars; the Sepoy to be let loose on the Afghan ; the Kaffir on the Zulu; men, women and children massacred to

and for the glory of God. CHARLEY BRADLAUGH,

## the infidel lecturer, is now, in England, the

man of the hour, the opposition he has met with in Parliament raising him to the very highest pinnacle of prominence. At the recent general election he was elected by the borough of Northampton to represent it in Parliament. He would have been elected for the same place seven years ago but for the opposition of the Catholic bishop, but since then he nursed the constituency, and at the last election he carried everything before him. On taking his seat he declined to be sworn on the Christian oath, declaring his willingness to make a personal affirmation, as done by Quakers and Moravians. This a portion of the House objected to, and the matter, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, was referred to a select committee. This com-mittee had for chairman Mr. Walpole, generally known as "Crying Walpole," mem-ber for the University of Cambridge. He was Secretary of State, in a Conservative administration, when the Hyde Park railings were pulled down by the mob some years sgo, and seeing that the people would be successful in carrying the Beform Bill of 1866, it is said he burst out crying, hence the above appellation. As an ex-Cabinet Minister he has a pension of ten thousand dollars a year, to which all our Cabinet Ministers, after four years service, are entitled ; yet there are those who will say we have no official cora succession of little villages and streets of ruption in England. Five thousand pounds new houses which are springing up around a year for ex-Lord Chancellors, and two thousand pounds per year for ex-Cabinet Ministers, after being four years consecutively in office, is a consideration for those men to vote down any innovation. On the Bradlaugh Committee the voting for and against him was even, and the highly-pensioned Chairman voted in opposition to such

#### A TERRIBLE INNOVATION

as a man taking his seat without being sworn. After this decision by the Chairman's casting vote, Mr. Bradlaugh wrote a letter to the papers saying he would take the oath in accordance with the Committee's action, but it would not be as binding on bim as a personal declaration. He objected to the oath because he was, in politics, a Republican; because he could not, in justice to himself, promise to pay blind obedience to the successor of the present Sovereign. It was childish and inconsistent with common sense to do so. He be lieved in human progress, and an obsolete oath on the threshold of the most important Legislative Chamber in the world prevented it. The day following the appearance of this formidable letter Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself at the table of the House to take the oath. When the card was handed to him by the Clerk of Parliament, Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, Conservative member for Portsmouth, objected. This gave rise to an animated discussion, in which there was a good deal of accrimony on both sides. The Irish party were divided, on a motion by Mr. Gladstone, horse or donkey. To attempt enumerating were divided, on a motion by Mr. Gladstone, the sights would be a labor in vain. Gypsey

tades only work fifty-one and a half hours per week. Immediately on a Saturday a man's work is done his money is ready, and he can, in law, sue for the time. In all England it is weekly payments, and, the truck system and contractors keeping shops, being, by act of Parliament, abolished, a man can, early in the day, take his week's wages to where he may get the best value. He can wash and clean up, and, if so disposed, may, for a trifle, go into the country to recruit his health or enjoy the beauties of nature. The Committee is wise in having the demonstration on the Saturday, for men will on that day be able to come long distances. All Irishmen are not united as to the fitness of Parnell for party leadership, but in opinion they are as one man about the services he has rendered to poor, famishing Ireland, and this the London Irish will show an Saturday, the 5th of June.

#### THE WEATHER

is exceedingly dry, and farmers everywhere are calling out for rain, more especially in respect to the hay crop, which, for the waat of moisture, is at present short and yellow, but a few showers would make it all right. CELTO CANADIAN.

# Review of Books.

## THE MIRACULOUS MEDAL.

# This is the tills of a handsomely bound yolume, published by John B. Pist, Baltimore. Volume, built and by some b. Fiel, Baltinore, It is purely a religious work, but is beautifully written, and of the highest interest to Catholica. It is specially devoted to the glory of the Blessed Virgin, and dwells at length upon the miracles performed through the agency of her miracu-lous medal.

THE CATHOLIC REVIEW.

This fine magazine for June is at hand, and is unusually interesting. The contents are :--Ir-relevant Controversy, part the first. Passages from the Life of a Yorkshire Lady. Working of the Irish Intermediate Education Act, by the Rev. Philip O'Reilly. Apparitions and Haluci-nations, by the Rev. A. G. Knight. On the Perception of the Senses, part the sixth-on the Five Senses, by the Rev. Richard Clarke. I he Mass in Medieval England, by Herbert Thurs-tan. The Queen of a Bourbon King.

#### ALFRED THEGREAT,

By Thomas Hughes, the well-known author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," "Tom Brown at Oxford." No. 26 Standard Series edition,

at Oxford." No. 26 Standard Series edition. manila cover, price 20 cents. As the author says, "Of all that early history, the life and times of Alfred are, beyond all question, the most absorbing in interest." This book is as entertaining as a novel, both in con-tents and style. The world has very few writers who have Mr. Hughes' ability in gaining and holding the attention of readers. "Alfred the Great" is well fitted to win over to better books the lovers of mere sensational literature.

#### HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

### By Charles Knight, Vol. VII. card manilla

by charles Knight. Vol. VII. card mathina cover, price 30 cents. This great work is approachirg completion, but one more volume remaining to be issued. English statesmen and critics speak in high terms of it, and eminent students in our own country pronounce it uncertaintent and entry of own it, he agrees more and more with the opinion of Lord Brougham, who said of it that "nothing has ever appeared superior, if anything has been published equal, to the account of the state of commerce, government and society at different periods."

#### CATECHISM OF THE HISTORY OF IRE-LAND.

LAND. This is a nice volume of four hundred pages, by Thomas J. O'Brien, published by Elzear Vincent, No. 224 St. John street, Quebec. It is, perhaps, the best possible book that could be placed in the hands of children whose parents wish them acquainted with the true history of Ireland, given in the shape of question and answer. We strongly recommend it to all who desire a knowledge of Irish history.

#### LACROSSE, AND HOW TO USE IT.

This is an excellent, useful and exhaustive work on Canada's noble national game of la-crosse, written by Mr. W. K. McNaught, Secre-tary of the National Amateur Lacrosse Aesocia-tion of Canada. The beok is well got up, bound, printed and illustrated. We are glad that the author says..." This production makes no protensions whatever to literary excellence," as we take pleasure in saying that the literary part of it is naturally graceful, elegant and racy, which is saying a good deal for a work on la-

PASTORAL LETTER From the Bishop of Quebec ON THE RESPECT DUE TO THE WORD OF GOD AND THE SAGRAMENT OF PENANCE.

1 liew Sectis, October, 1868, declares the major excommunication against those who directly or indirectly oblige the secular judges to cite before their tribunal ecclesistical persons against the rights of the Canoninw." *Currk* have been cited before the civil tribunal to answer to that which they had said as confessors (*m.chaire*), and what is yet more serious. have been called upon to testify on their part. If and why they had refused absolution in the holy tribunal of penance. In the fourth chapter of the acts of the Apostles we see that St. Paul and St. John were cited to appear and to answer to this question. "By what power and in what name have you preached?" if *n* quite virtue, aut in quo nomine fecilitie ther name of Cur Saybour Jesus Christ, and when defending themselves they appealed against their unjust sentence in saying:—"Judge ye if it be just in the sight of God to obey you before God." Si justum est in conspectu Dei, vos potens audire quam Deturn Judicate(v 10). It is the Church which gives the mission to preach, it is the Church which solve all others can judge if the bounds of this mission they expected or not; and the child of the Church which say souls. Still more culpable are they who attack the Sacrament of Penance. Our Lord Jesus Christ, who redeemed us by His blood and obtained for us the remaision of sing frame. When the sale red are they mon attack the sacrament whose sins ye remit shall be remited, and whose sins ye remit shall be its on his yes the source of the Divine Word which say reference of the source of the sing in the source of the presence of the same set they appeared against the consistence recordio to God so of a mater who the same set of the source of the constance of the source of the source of the source of the first instance to the civil powers to demand by the source of the source o

means are good which contribute to secure the triumphs of their party. We have already con-demned this monatrons error; we have speci-ally sought to banish perjury, and to inspire a horror of that erime; and with that object we have made it a reserved case, and have in-structed the pastors of the faithful to explain the maliciousness of that offence twice every year. These presumptions should, it seems, suffice to desirely the credibility of evidence given under such alroumsinces, and to prove that it would be neither just, prudent, nor rea-sonable for a civil tribunal to permit the pro-duction of a winess and to ask him if absolu-tion had not been granted him by his confessor, and if not, for what reasons it had been with-heid.

an server as a server

 OF GUD AD THE SAVEAMENT

 OF GUD AD THE SAVEAMENT

service is celebrated, the first Sunday after the receipt. Given under our signatures, the self of the Archdiocese, and the countersign of the Secre-tary of the Archdiocese, the first day of June, One Houssad Eight Hundred and Eighty. tE. A., Archdishop of Quebec. tL.F. Bishop of Stree Rivers. JEAN, Bishop of St. G., of Rimouki. tEDWARD CHARLES, Bishop of Monireal. tJ. THOMAS, Bishop of Ottawa. tL.Z., Bishop of St. Hyncintle. tDOM., Bishop of St. Hyncintle. tDOM., Bishop of Chicoutan. By their Lordshipe. C. A. Coll.ET, Priset, Secretary.

POND'S FXTRACT, which substitutes ease and comfort for pain and andering, is one of the most post potent curative agents known. 44-1

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

11-G

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Elastic Lacrosse Belts, in Red, Blue or Striped, 22- to 34c, at S. Carsley's.

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Elastic Cricket Belts, in Red, Blue or Striped, from 22c to 60c, at S. Carsley's,

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Men's and Youths' Fancy Striped Cotton Shirts, sul.able for Lacrosse, 44c, 48c, 54c and 60s, at S. Carsley's.

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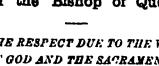
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#### BLACK OSTRICH FRATHERS.

They will be ready for sale to-morrow morn-ing, and being decidedly cheap, we expect a rapid clearance of the various lots. The prices of this cheap lot of Black Ostrich Feathers will run as follows: run as fo

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clusions.

Square.

penny; petting men at their stands shouting the odds on every race; poor forlorn looking men and women selling correct cards of the races, names, weights and colors of the riders ; nigger minstrels giving their entertainments between each race; bulldog-looking young fellows, with bullet-heads, flat noses and short necks, giving sparring exhibitionsbuman animals showing the manly art of self-defence; girls of the period, in loud costnmes, intermingling with the crowd; nondescripts of every kind, from the shoeblack to the gammon who would, by his expertness, leave the dangling chain outside while he would make tracks with the watch. To keep

#### THE TRULY COSM OPOLITON CROWD

in order multitudes of police are on the course, both mounted and foot, besides a host of detectives. A little after one o'clock there is a blending of glasses on the royal stand, for the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family has arrived. Several members of the Cabinet and of both Houses of Parliament are also knocking round, and as some of the most notable put in an appearance they are pointed out by those who know them to those who do not. Just before the Derby the scene is an animated one. The clerk of the course, in red hunting dress, riding down between the ropes cracking his whip, after him squads of police, horse and foot, clearing the course and chasing the irrepressible Derby dog; the grand stand getting crowded with men, most of whom are either very bald or very grey; the the presidency of Mr. Hayes, a public meet-din and clatter of the various itinerants gra- ing of the electors of Northampton was held, dually ceasing; the crowd taking up every coign of advantage from which the great event could be seen. Some of the horses are led along the course to the saddling paddock, where the jocks are weighed and mounted At last they come along for the preliminary canter, the favourites being cheered by their partizans. Again re-entering the paddock, they quietly walk out at the lower end to the starting post, which is in a valley, the racecourse itself being like the letter U, the base of which would form the saddling paddock, and the two ends of the straight lines in the letter the starting and winning posts. Nineteen went to the scratch, and the starter got

them fairly off at the first lowering of the flag. Every neck is stretched and every breath hushed. From the people on foot the horses disappear for a few seconds in the furze bushes on the crest of the hill. They again emerge into the open towards Tottenham Corner, where they seem all in a cluster, but in the straight run for home they widen out. As they approach the grand stand the excitement is intense; the jockeys ply spur and whip most mercilessly, and leaning over the horse's ears, almost lift him at every stride. The contest is a severe one, until, in the final struggle, the Duke of Westminster's Bend or is declared a winner by a head, the time oc-cupied in the mile-and-a-half being two minutes and forty-six seconds in a

THE VALUE OF THE STARES

between the new member for Galway, T. P. O'Connor, and Philip Callan, member for Louth. O'Connor characterized the Brad-laugh agitation as a petty persecution, to

which Callan replied that the hon. member for Galway was tainted with the same brush. To this remark O'Connor retorted by the terrible hard out, that Ireland did not want a champion of faith and morals, more especially in the hon, member for Louth : that Keogh and Sadlier were out and out champions, and afterwards deep-dyed traitors—inferentially meaning that Callan would be one if an opportunity occurred. In debate Callan is no inatch for O'Connor, who is really a smart fellow. Callan was accused by A. M. Sullivan

 Tork of Canada, Policy Bulleria, Lances and Canada, The book a well have to any of the distribution of the statistic of the stati of getting money from the Hon. James Lowther Beaconsfield's Irish Secretary, and the charge has not been rebutted, so that there probably is something in it. O'Connor is a literary man of some merit, his life of Lord Beaconsfield being now, especially with the Liberals, a standard work. He is a young man, and for the last three or four years has practised in the various Democratic clubs and the highest degree. We shall not, of course discussion forums throughout the city. The presume to give an exact description of this Committee is again formed, meantime Brad-Last Sunday evening he lectured in the Hall of Science, Old street, St. Luke's, and al-though a charge was made at the doors, and the building capable of holding nearly two thousand people, there were as many turned away as could be admitted. Yesterday, under and a thorough vote of confidence passed in Charles Bradlaugh, and to-day his colleague, Mr. Labouchere, brought in a short bill to enable him (Mr. Bradlaugh) to take his seat without the oath. People who scarcely knew anything of this very able infidel are now in

shoals purchasing his works, especially his impeachment of the house of Brunswick, and infidelity and atheism has received an impetus such as was never seen before, because men who knew nothing of Bradlaugh are now canvassing his merits and demerits, and all, of course, drawing more or less different conis to receive on Saturday, the 5th of June, instrument are frequently the cause of the from the Irishmen of London, a grand demonstration of welcome. It is likely to be a illness from which this man is suffering." magnificent affair, not less than twenty bands Then again addressing the sick personof music being expected to take part in the "What instrument do you play ?" "The cymproceedings. Already the work of organizabals and the big drum, sir." Tableau!

tion is going on, and every district is getting ready its contingent to march from a given Holtoway's Ointment and Pills are the best, spot to the general rendezvous in Trafalgar the cheapest and the most popular remedies. Square. An illuminated address will be pre-At all seasons and under all circumstances sented to Mr. Parnell in St. James Hall, one they may be used with safety and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores of the largest public buildings in London, after which there will be a meeting, and a second, or overflow meeting in Trafalgar ulcerations, and burns are presently benefitted and ultimately cured by these healing, and soothing medicaments. The Ointment, rabbed on Saturdays is a great boon to the working | upon the abdomen, checks all tendency to people of London. It enables them to do irritation of the bowels, and averts dysentery The value of the states people of London. It encodes them to do inflation of the overle, and avere dysentery many things that they could not of an evening five pounds, but that sum in comparison to the betting is simply a five bite. The Duke of Westminster is supposed to be the guitting at twelve, which will enable thous. Weathiest man in England, but report says and sto take art in the demonstration who he is rather pendrious, and, it so, he will pat | could not on any other evening in the week. " structions" accompanying each packet.

And when the Sacrament of Penance is in question, religion adds a new weight to this rea-soning. What does a penitent do who comes before a civil tribunal and testifies against bis confessor, whom he accuses of having unjustly refused him absolution? He accusses in a cowardly manner a man who cannot defend himself; he exposes to public derision the Sacrament of Divine Mercy; he submits a case escentially ecclesiastical to a judge who may be a stranger to the faith, an infidel, an impious man, an atheist; . . . and who in any case does not possess that theological science necessary to see clearly into questions intimately connected with consciences, and in which the Church her-self cannot interfere otherwise than in accord-ance with the rules prescribed for confessors. In order to judge thoroughly of the merits of the conscience of the accuser hinself, and would he be willing to make these facts all known in a civil court? At the tribural of Penance the penitent is more interested than anybody cles in telling the truth, and nothing but the truth, for his frank-ness is of itself, a mark of his good disposition and contributes to merit for him that pardon which he solicits: But at the trubus of human ustice would be omake a similar avowal to justify his complaint? An diven it is a matter of politics, there are in the wordd; and expectally in our days, too many blind partizans who imagine that all

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHARE HOLDERS of the POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY that the calls due, as per account rendered and notice given, are payable at the office of the Company, 761 Craig street. JOHN P. WHELAN,

Managing Director. May 25th, 1880. CALENDAL JUNE.

JUNE. THURSDAY, 17-St. Ubaldus, Bishop and Can-fessor. (May 16). FRIDAY, 15-St. Bernardine of Sienna, Confes-sor. (May 20.) St. Marous and Companions, Martyrs. Bp. Tyler, Hartford, dicd, 1849. SATURDAY, 19-St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. USA Gervase and Protase, Martyrs. Bp. Con-cannon, N.Y., died, 1810. SUNDAY, 20-Fith atter Pentecost. Epist. 1 Pet. 111 8-15; Gosp. Matt. V. 20-24. Abp. Blanc, New Orleans, died, 1860. MONDAY, 21-St. Aloysins Gonzaga, Confessor.

New Orleans, died. 1860. MONDAY, 21-St. Aloysins Gonzaga, Confessor. Coronation of Pius IX., 1846. TUBSDAY, 22-St. Mary Magdalen of Pnzzi, Vir-gin. (May 27.) St. Paulinus, Eishop and Confessor. W RDNESDAY, 23-Vigil of St. John the Baptist.

Ws should have credited the article over the signature of J. J. Curran, in last week's TEUE WITNESS, to the Harp, from which we elipped it.

THERE are a thousand notices of ejectment out in the West of Ireland. The Land League has voted \$50,000 to contest toe claims of the landlords, subject to the approval of the American branches.

IT seems that General Garfield is what is called a Campbellite preacher. At least the New York Sun says so. It is singular, speaking of sects, that the Methodists form the backtone of the Republican party,

FRANCE is becoming more graciously liberal every day. The next in the programme is a general amnesty to the Communists and the expulsion of the Jesuits. Perhaps it was the Jesuits murdered Monseignor Darboy and destroyed half Paris.

GLADSTONE'S Budget speech shows a discriingtion in favor of the Democracy. He has added to the duty on the high class of wines, "peoples' William."

The coalition against Grant and the thirdterm was not so difficult of accomplishment million dollars, and for Land League purposes as a good many people imagine, for the Shermans and Blaines and Ewings form something like a family compact. Blaine's mother was a Gillespie of Lancaster, Ohio, whose daughter married Judge P. B Ewing, brother of Generals Charles and Tom Ewing. and son of the distinguished statesman, Hon. Thomas Ewing, one of the great galaxy of brilliant men of the time of Clay and Webster. General W. T. and Secretary Sherman are under great obligations to the Hon. Thomas Ewing, whose daughter Helen the General married. So that, what between the Ewings, Shermans and Blaines, poor Grant's im-

perial crown has receded into the invisible

distance.

Anonest the rumors set afloat we find that the Hon. Justice Maguire, of the judicial District of Rimouski, is about to be superanuated, and that Mr. Cyrian Pelletier, of Quebec, is likely to be appointed his successor. Anything more unlikely we cannot well conceive. Judge Maguire, with Judge Doherty of Sherbrooke, are the only Irish Catholics on the Bench of the Superior Court in Lower Canada, and we hardly think it probable the Dominion Government will so far ignore the claims of the Irish Catholics as to appoint Mr. Pelletier, when we can other them men of first-class ability to fill the place of the retiring Justice. Such a proceeding might be seriously contem. plated by the Chaplean Government, who propose to fill the place of the late Recorder Sexton by Mr. Taillon, in defiance of all decency, but we imagine Sir John A. and his colleagues are not likely to perpetrate any such serious blunder as the tumor we have referred to indicates.

Ar a conference of the General Synod of the Beformed Church of North America, held In New York on the 9th inst., a warm discussion arose on the subject of Freemasonry. One speaker quoted from Lord Beaconsfield to slow that Masonry ruled the world, while another said the free and accepted believed that aman can be saved without believing in Christ. All this is very hard upon the Prince of Wales and other princes of Europe, who are he heads of Masonry. We may add that several of the reverend delegates acknowledgel being Masons themselves. The following resolutions were adopted :---

That the 3ynod cannot, on the evidence be-fore it, properly give its official testimony for or against Freemasonry and other oathbound societies, yet it declares that no communicant, member or minister of the Heforur ed Church ought to remain in any society whose principles and practices are anti-Christian.
 That the Synod abould "advise consisto-tion and classes of the churches in be very kind

2 That the State anound " advise consistent rise and classes of the churches to be very kind and forbearing and shictly constitutional in their dealings with individuals on this subject, and that they be and are hereby affectionately cautioned against setting up any new, un-authorized tests of communion in the Christian

THE great matter of local interest in Montreal during the past week has been the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. F. B. McNamee for contempt of court. The large sum of \$15,000 was stolen from Mr. McNamee's book-keeper some time ago, and, naturally enough, that gentleman was anxious to recover it, for even to a Rothschild the loss of \$15,000 is no joke. Naturally enough, also, the lawyers

collected around this sum and the arrested prisoners, expecting grand pickings. Day taken from the low class, and added another after day Mr. McNamee saw the law's laches penny to the income tax. Verily he is the and delays accumulating between him and his rightful property, and he became angry. But his anger was not exhibited until Mr-Mousseau stated distinctly to the Judge in his hearing, that he was in collusion with the prisoners. It was then that he committed an indiscretion, and gave Mr. Mousseau the piece of his mind for which he was committed. What Mr. McNamee should have done was to wait and give the counsel learned in the law a piece of his mind outside, which would have made all the difference. It is hard to blame a man for indiscreet words, uttered while he sees the chicanery of the law taking away his pro perty. One may be excused for not remembering he is in a law court at such a time. At all events, we doubt if Mr. McNamee will lose the esteem of his fellow-citizens because he wanted to get his \$15,000 back.

The whole amount for relief is over a quarter \$50,000. The money has been impartially which is everywhere known as Catholic.

and judiciously distributed, and in such a manner as that 90 per cent of it reached the starving people. There is no officielism connected with the Land League.

> THE notorious (and Bev.) Mr. Widdows is still in Scotland, edifying the people of that country with what a pions Scotch paper is pleased to term his impressiveness. He is immensely admired by the Scotch ladies, who do not believe one word of the naughty despatch sent by the Globe to the Dundee Argus anent the incarceration of the ex-monk in the penitentiary for a nameless crime. He promised a congregation at Glasgow to come to Canada (rears of applause), where he hoped to be received with enthusiasm (great

Canada, he would attend his meeting, and it that gentleman repeated his calumnies on him he (Mr. Widdows) would know how to defend himself. This reference to Mr. Long was on account of a promise of that gentleman to go to Canada and find out the truth about the ex-monk and expose him. Now, it seems to us that for a hard-headed people like the Scotch they are, after all, easily taken in. The Globe, one of the most respectable papers on the Continent, telegraphs a certain fact to a paper in Scotland equally respectable, and yet some of the good people of Glasgow will persist in looking upon the scoundrel as a saint, simply because he abuses the Catholic religion. Nevertheless, we doubt the ex-Reverend Mr. Widdows will have the effrontery to visit Canada, hough there is no saying what men of his stamp will do, nay, he may visit the penitentiary, where he sojourned for so many years, and sing a psalm of love to the prisoners. We shall see.

### ARE ANGLICANS CATHOLICS.

When a leading paper like the Montreal Gazette endorses the views of the Synod of Ontario in its censure of the powers that were for giving the title of Catholics to Catholics in the census of 1870, and withholding it from Protestants, we cannot but reckon it as one of the signs of the times, and hail the sign as an advance towards religious tolerance. There has been a time, when even Episcopalian Protestants were not so anxious for the name of Catholic, and though they reretained it in their Credo, through, perhaps, an excusable oversight, it was strictly tabuoed amongst them in all other places. True it is that there is a majesty and a prestige about the name Catholic which attracts, and it is no wonder that our separated brethren are anxious to regain it. But, in fact, the Protestants of the Church of England have no better title to the name Catholic than irregular szirmishers like Moody and Sankey, who are not at all ambitious of the name, Protestants against the Catholic Church. They are honest in that respect, at least, which is more than can be said of their high law established, shall be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, (not Catholic Church). The lawmakers knew what they were about, and called a certain agricultural implement a spade and nothing else. The Sovereign of England must be a Protestant. If he or she embraced the Catholic religion, his or her subjects would be released from their allegi. ance. In confirmation of our statement, we might add, that when King James the Second was denounced in Parliament on account of his conversion to Catholicity, the following complaint was urged against him : "He did endeavour to subvert and extirpate "He did endeavour to subyert and extirpute "the *Protestant* religion." And in the same "Parliament the lords spiritual and temporal "were distinctly styled Protestants. Simi-"larly, when in 1823 the whole of the disabilities affecting Dissenters were removed, they were "reguired to make the following declaration: "1, N. N. do solemnly and sincerely, in the pre-"sence of God profess, testity, and declare that " I will never correction any nover to inlure I will never exercise any power . . . to injure or weaken the Protestant Church as it is by law established in England." &c. But, after all, those following the doctrines taught by the Synod of Onthrio are but comparatively small in numbers, while the great bulk of their co-religionists, absolutely and angrily reject the name, and look upon Procreed and assuming a title which is really the to which they professedly belong. Catholics absolutely refuse the right of the name to Anglicans. Protestants of almost every hue ignore it as applied to themselves, and hence we fail to see any force in the endorsement borrow their prejudices as well as their pothe Gazette gives to the Ontario Synod. According to the figures of the great statistician. | Canada, it was, unfortunately, selected as an Balbi, there are in the world about two hundred and ninety millions of Ohristians, of brought with them across the Atlantic whom one hundred and thirty-nine millions are Catholics, sixty-two Greek church, and and were, unfortunately, only too successful fifty-nine millions Protestants and Protestant | in disseminating their opinions amongst their dissenters of beliefs almost innumerable. How Protestant neighbors. It is for this reason cans? Probably about one-sixth, but it they | rise to positions of eminence in Canada, and | own.

which can claim that proud title by right, and that is the Church in common with Rome,

### THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The series of meetings held in Montreal in favor of Commercial Union with the United States is provoking an animated discussion among the newspapers. The independent feeling of the country is decidedly in favor of it, while the regular political backs are decidedly against it; but as independent views are growing each day, among the youth and intelligence of the country especially, we fear the political hacks will have to knock under. We are advocates of protection as against free trade under present political conditions, but if it can be shown to us that a Commercial Zollverein, such as that proposed by Mr. Perrault, would be more conducive cheers), and as Mr. Long was also going to to the happiness of Canada than either, we are of the opinion that it should obtain, and that it will obtain, or the temper of the people is no guide to their probable line of action where material interests are concerned. The Globe is strongly opposed to a Commercial Union, while the London Advertiser goes in for it with enthusiasm, under pretence that it would be carrying out its cherished ideas of free trade. The chiefest objection of the Toronto organ against it is, that it means neither more nor less than anaexation, and whether it comforts the Globe or not, its Conservative contemporary heartily agrees with it in this instance quite cordially. It cannot be that the Globe objects because the step would lead to further protection, or the Mail because it would result in free trade, for it must be presumed the writers in those papers realize the meaning of Commercial Union to its fullest extent. It is, therefore annexation they are irightened of. They are also fluttering with anxiety lest the interests of England should suffer, by the proposed change. If England evinced a tenth part of the interest in Canada's welfare that Canada does in England's welfare, one might sympathise with the papers named in their excitement; but when we remember that some of the leading statesmen and jcurnals of England have spoken only quite recently of Canada and her destiny, and her going or staying, in the happiest strain

of indifference, one becomes more reconciled to a change and surprised at the state of flunkeyism which seems to surround the Mail and the Globe. The London Advertiser. which appears to be the organ of the Blake or Canadian National parly, and undoubtedly takes an enlightened and patriotic stand on Canadian affairs, scores a point against the Mail when it says : "Let us remind the Mail of its position in 1878 :---If the National policy is incompatible with British connection, so much the worse for British connection.'" That, in fact, was a bold and manly utterance, and has had, perhaps, its effect in making people think that and prefer being called what they are, that is, there are better things in the world than British connection. The United States has, it seems to us, got along remarkably well church brethren. If our contemporary, the positions Canada can take up if it so pleases Gazette, takes a retrospective glance over his- her-preserve the statu quo, become independ-

melting away under the general sun of freedom which shines over the American continent. But, in fact, things were, and are not much better in the States. Notwithstanding its immense Irish population, we

see but few Irish Catholics holding firstclass positions, and we doubt if it is possible to elect the son of one of them to the Presidenoy of the United States. It is only since the war, where they achieved such renown, that the Irish Catholic element can be said to have lifted itself above the power of Know-Nothingism. But we are glad to see that there is one British dependency where Irishmen find their level, and stand upon an equal footing with their fellow-citizens. We allude to Australia. In the present Queensland Ministry, it appears, there are two Catholic Irishmen-namely, the Hon. J. M. Macrossan, a Donegal man, Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. Patrick Perkins, Minister of Lands. Besides these two gentlemen there are several other Irishmen in both Houses of the Queensiand Legislature, including the Hon. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, of whom it is not necessary to say anything in these columns. In the New South Wales Parliament the leader of the Opposition is the Hon. M. Fitspatrick, an Irishman ; and amongst the other members of that body are the Hon. D. O'Connor, the Hon. P. A. Jennings, and other gentlemen bearing names equally Irish. Finally, in Victoria there are a whole crowd of Irishmen who either now are or have been members of the Government-such as the Hon. J. J. Lalor, the Hon. J. J. Casey, Sir John O'Shannassy, and Sir Bryan O'Loghlen. We do not include in this list Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who, as our readers are aware, is now in London, but who has left behind him at least one distinguished representative of his name and family, his son, the Hon. John Gavan Duffy, Minister of Lands in the new Cabinet. This is encourag- hear little of the correspondent of the Coboing. There is at least one portion of the British Empire which has risen above the narrow question of nationality, and where brains are recognized disconnected from creed or caste. It will take some time before this generous idea spreads, but spread it will, and the day will come when, if the connection between Ireland and Great Britain lasts, the advent of an Irish Catholic to the to-morrow, three-fourths of American wit Presidency of the British Republic may be witnessed by the men of a future generation.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

According as science advances wit and humor recede in proportion, and when science has developed itself to such a degree that it will almost burst with perfection, it is probable the world will be as dull as it is enlightened, the two adjectives being by no art of staining glass windows, it is a lost humor, or sparks, or flashes, or some other name equally pretentious, but when one reads them over he finds the items old friends without British connection. There are three in flimsy disguises, every one of which he has in all directions around me, stocks may rise seen before somewhere or other, that is to say, if it is worth anything. If we have not as torical ground it will find that it is very much ent, or throw in her fortunes with the United much of the genuine article served up to us way) smiles serenely and is secure in his

standson and Passengers-"No.1" Instriate-"Xeheplosh'a ?" Bysanders and Passengers-"No!" Instriate-"Car of railish ?" Bysiand-ers and Passengers-"No.1" Instriate (with grave composure)-"Theo if I'd know!'s I woo-woo-wooldi't ha' gorr out."

This is what Fun thinks the acme of humor :---

FAST GOING.-Indy-"I suppose you always come to the Derby?" Gent-"Yes, I've come to it hundreds of times, and I would not miss it once in a contury."

Judy, another of the London comios, caused its readers to go into convulsions over such a brilliant hit as this :---

SETTLING FOR THE RACE.-Major Hawk, to Augustus Pigeon, Eaq., (they are about to make up a drag to go down)-"I say, Pide, you can manage this sort of thing better than I can; you settle up for everything, and we will pay you afterwards; it'll save a lot of trouble, and be less expensive." (It certainly was, too, as far as the gallant Major was concerned).

The foregoing items must be considered extravagantly witty in the three Kingdoms. for we observe the Dublin Freeman's Journal the Glasgow Revaid and the Newcestla Chronicle, representative national papers copy them as the cream of the comic jour. nals, and it must be presumed their readers me something in them, and must laugh heartily at the brilliant points.

The wit and humor columns of the Eng. lish, Irish and Scotch papers is decidedly American, as can easily be seen from the numerous mule stories and the Western lawyers method ot deciding civil suits with the revolver. Indeed, America supplies wit to a great part of the world at present, as it formerly supplied it with wooden nut-mere and it can certainly boast of reaPhumorists in Artomus Ward, Mark Twain, Burlington Hawkeys man (who, by the way, is a Canadian). Max Adeler, Bailey of the Danbury News, Petroleum V. Naseby, and others. Canada can also count Sam Slick and Jimuel Briggs (Mr. Thompson), of Toronto, the latter of whom is now, we believe, on the Toronto Mail. though, at the same time, it must be said in justice, he was born in England. We conk Irradiator now, by the way, which is a pity, as his letters to the Mail were really good. Notwithstanding the names we have mentioned, however, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that steam and railroads are pushing genuine wit and humor out of the world, and we fear, if, by a visitation of Frovidence, all the mules of this continent died would follow after.

# Letter from Lachine.

ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN MR. EDITOR,-There is nothing like contentment with one's lot in life, and I am perpaps at this moment the most contented man in the world. Nothing disturbs me, and [ means paradoxical. It is not that we are not painfully striving after wit, but that, like the editor in his sanctum. It is true, her majesty may have more money than I and the editor more brains, but, after all money and brains one. You can scarcely pick up a newspaper do not confer happiness. I heartily forgive that has not a column dedicated to wit and every one who has injured me, even Sir John Macdonald, who has not given me a situation according to promise, and Mr. Gladstone who " burst " my friend Beaconsfield. Poverty is a blessing in disguise. Banks may smash or fall, parties may come in or go out, but Myles O'Regan, leaning gracefully on his shovel (when the boss is looking the other astray in its claims for a title, which was States; and the time has arrived when they as our ancestors, it is not for want of writers; philosophy, which laughs at fate and defies discovered by the so-called reformers in the loan be discovered in a calm sansible manner the woods are full of them, they are as thick | alike the buffets or the wooings of fortune, that fickle jade. But, Mr. editor, although your correspondent is indifferent to the vanities of the world, it does not follow he is a cynic or a misanthrope. Far from it, for since I gave up my foolish ambitions views. 1 have entered more extensively into the rational amusements going on around Lachine Last week I joined a debating dramatic club started by Mr. Parvenu the wealthy contractor, who you will remember gave the swell dinner I mentioned in a former letter. Mr. Parvenu himself has had large experience in histrionics in early life, having been for six months assistant to a scene shifter at one of the Edinburgh Theatres, and has been called upon on several occasions to polish the actor's boots before they jumped on the stage. We have had no debate yet, but on Friday the subject for discussion will be whether the mouse or the elephant, is the larger quadruped. Of course, Mr. editor, we all know the elephant is considerably bigger, but this subject has been selected in order to give the debaters an opportunity of showing their extraordinary eloquence and proving impossible things by sheer force of logic. Our first dramatic entertainment took place on Saturday, and was a magnificent success, although a few little contretemps occurred of which more anon. The great difficulty was in selecting the dramatis personse from the large number of aspirants, and, when they were selected, of giving each his, or her, proper role, for, naturally enough, every one clamored for the leading character. Among the dramatis persona mate and the Celtic race to which they belong | your correspondent was one, and Miss Bridge, the asthetic young lady I described in my first letter. We had among us also two other female characters, whose elocutionary powers, though not of the highest order, were very ed Frenchman will throw out his jeu d'esprit, strong. Each of them wanted to take the part of Desdemona (Othella was the play,) but this by common consent baving fallen to Miss Bridge, the other ladies left in high dudgeon. Iago was acted by Harry Hill, a gentleman from Birmingham, or as he styled himself 'Arry 'Ill, and before he was done rehearsing his speech, he was up to his knees in h's which tike a true born Briton he had dropped. At first I thought it funny to hear him say "I'll take the role of Hihago," but I becam accustomed to it. 1 took the role of Othello, though it was objected to; that a man with an Irish accent could not do justice to the part. When I proved to them, however, that Othello was really an Irishman from Clonmel, whose proper name, when not corrupted, was spelled O'Daly, they seemed satisfied, and the rehearsal proceeded. We were all more than satisfied at the manner of our acting, and after congratulating; one another we went home, fully resolved to shew an astonished world how brilliantly amateurs could act when left to themselves. The evening, Saturday night, at last came when the play began, when Roderigo (one of our gang), entered, followed by Iago, and the audience applauded. Everything having been at length settled the war, is a type of what it considers so to everyone's satisfaction, the drama comthe gallery, and Roderigo entered, followed by Cassio. It is highly possible that those were all such, does it give them a claim to find it so difficult to-day, though in a less de-the title universal? There is but one Church gree, for we observe the ancient bigotry is tram car)-"Wha-sh marr'r? Colliszh'n?" By- with credit, but it cannot be certain, as the

The American Stalwarts are now consoling themselves with the hope that Grant will be nominated without opposition in 1884. That year has, however, not yet arrived, and serious accidents have happened even greater generals than Grant in the inside of four vears.

THE editor of the Cardwall Sentinel complains that he cannot procure larger bills than "fives" in his district. This needs investigation, surely. There must be something wrong, when the editor of a country paper is in possession of more than a fiver and still requires a larger sum. Let Mr. White look to it.

WE have just sent away the sum of \$881 to Ireland for relief purposes. Of this one hundred dollars has been forwarded to the Revd. Father Newell, parish priest of Ennistymon, County Clare, and the balance to the relief branch of the Land League, thus making in all the sum of \$3,381 sent to the old country since the Post and TRUE WITNESS Irish Relief Fund was started. We have transmitted the hundred dollers to the parish priest of Ennistymon as we understand that district is suffering most accutely.

LORD BRACONSFIELD delivered a speech to the Conservative members and ex-members of Parliament letely, which he wished to be considered private, which was rather singular considering there were four or five hundred lords and gentlemen present. The speech, however, got into all the papers through Mr. Lovell, Manager of the Associated Press." A few days after Beaconsfield wrote a letter to the 2 imes stating that, not only was the speech in the papers not delivered by him, but it was actually the reverse of what he had said. On the other hand, Mr. Lovell says he received the speech from a Conservative M. P. who took notes, and his assertion is corroborated by the fact that it agreed with the speech sent by other gentlemen present to local papers. It is a pretty quarrel as it stands, and reminds one of the enlogy of Disraeli on the Duke of Wellington, a speech stolen soul and body from Thiers on St. Cyr, An epigramatist of the time wrote the following on the monstrous plagiarism, which amused London for a week :---

In sounding great Wellington's praise Dizzy's grief and his truth both appear. For a great flood of tears (Thiers) he lets fall. Which are certainly meant for tincere (St. Cyr).

WE have received from the Irish National Land League, in Dublin, a full report of all money received from Dec. 22, 1879, to April 30, 1889, with a complete detailed report of the distribution of the same. The report reflects the highest credit on the Executive Committee. As every parish relieved is named, with the amount given, the report would fill several columns of the TRUE WIT-NESS. We can only give the balance sheet this week :---

| Dr.                                                                    | Cr.                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
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| Amount paid for sacks.                                                 |                                                 |
|                                                                        | £8,902 4 (                                      |

The report is most complete and satisfactory. It is audited and signed by a firm of bankers. Every dollar contributed in America in the months named is accounted for. The report is signed by the Executive Committee of the Land League, to whom gratitude and honor are due for their great labor and intelligent management. Their names are :--- Charles S. Parnell, Joseph G. Biggar, W. H. O'Sullivan, Patrick Egan, A. J. Kettle, Michael Davitt, Thomas Brennan. disowned by the so-called reformers in the | can be discussed in a calm, sensible manuer | the name of Protestant, and even to-day, if treason about the ears of the adin a court of justice as to his religious belief, said that there is another, meaning conhe will unhesitatingly announce himself a federation of the Empire, but that is so mani-Protestant. The reformers, with Henry the featly ridiculous, that we may take it for Eighth at their head, robbed the Catholic granted it has been long ago abandoned by the name. Protestantism assumed eventually | nection is good, let us retain it; if independ- | too busy making up their accounts. as its distinctive name the Protestant reformed ence, let us seek it, and if annexation, let religion as by law established; its ministers it come. Whatever is best for Canada should are called Protestant ministers, its churches be the policy adopted by Canadians, heedless Protestant Churches. By the Fifth article of of the shrieks and threats of the mere politithey have a share in the spoil.

ELEMENT.

teentb century the Irish race has not found immense progress since the year of grace 1829, when in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland an Irishman, were he a Catholic, could not aspire to the humblest position. It is fifty years since then; times have changed and nations have become more liberal, but even now Irish Catholics bear the marks of slavery, transmitted to them by generations of their fathers who carried the

chain around upon them for centuries.

has very little show, to use an Americanism, and though the colonies are more liberal, British injustice, prejudice and bigotry have their effect. It is true that until lately Irish State as those of other nations, but even if do their best to exclude them from power and . emolument, for it is a well known fact that British dependencies, Canada more especially, litics from England. Again, as regards. emigration field by the Orangemen, who ocean intense hatred against everything Irish.

the woods are full of them, they are as thick sixteenth century. Those people gloried in without bringing the absurd cry of as the leaves in Vallambross, and each respectable daily is supposed to possess a the editor of the Gazette is asked to swear vocates of any one of them. It may be humorist all its own. Nevertheless, it would take an industrious man a whole day to glean one good thing worth telling at a dinner party in a pile of newspapers, except what bas been stolen. People have not now the Church of its wealth, but could not take away its father, Hon. Mr. Blake. If British con- same time to make up a bon mot, they are

The Irish at one time enjoyed a reputation for wit, but it has long since fied their country, the successive famines chased it across the Atlantic. Nine., nine hundreths the act of Union, it was; ruled that the cians who care not what happens so as their of the Irish wit one sees in the newspapers Churches of England and Ireland, as now by | party enjoy the emoluments of office and | attributed to Irishmen, is invented for them by stolid Anglo-Saxons. It is true the Irish did turn out some of the most brilliant wits in THE STATUS OE THE IRISH CALHOLIC the world, such as Dean Swift, Sheridan, Curran and O'Connell, men who gave her the re-There is no use disguising the fact, even if putation which made her famous, but that we could, that in this last quarter of the nine- | thing is all past and gone, and if we are to credit Mr. Redpath, the Irish are now its proper level, though it certainly has made | the most serious people in the world. It would be indeed a wonder if they were not; as a general rule, despair and starvation are not strong incentives to wit. The French have been always famous for their esprit, an attribute for which their language, their clieminently qualify them. In defeat or victory, under the jaws of the gullotine or basking in the smiles of fortune, the lightheart-In the United Kingdom an Irish Catholic and fortunate is he if he can get off something worth while. But, perhaps, the most comically absurd people on the globe, for a certain dreary attempt at humor, are the English. It is true they can emmigrants, through causes over which they boast of Sydney Smith and Jerrold, though had no control, were not as enlightened, and the latter was no great shakes, but on the testant-Catholics as impostors, apeing another | hence not as capable of filling high offices in the | whole the Englishman is not a wit. Alas! alas! he is far from it, and when he essays to antithesis of that of the established Church, they were the colonies would follow the indulge in it he merely makes himself ridiexample set them by the mother country, and | culous. And yet this singular people has comic journals called Punch and Fun and Judy. Poor, venerable Punch, it does not know it, but it is one of the most melancholy instances of a witty paper on record. Its staple consists in conversation between servant girls and their mistresses, and old gentlemen with umbrellas and small boys. Its cuts are, however, excellent. The following "orignal" morceau, which appears in the last Punch to hand, and has been going the rounds of the American and Canadian papers since many of those fifty-nine millions are Angli- that Irish Catholics found it so difficult to witty, that it steals, and passes it off for its menced amid thunders of applause from

rompter's port ful voice drewned every piese but that of the calls to " speak up man ;" If the second noise but that of and only by "plan up that ;" " don't act like a stack pig ;" take your finger out of your mouth. Harry Hill," and such un-

superb. Her voice is singularly metodious and her gestures majestic. Iago, (Mr. Harry Hill,) was sublime in his rendition of the double-distilled traitor, and the Duke, (Mr. Sniggins,) was magnificent. Othello, (Mr. Myles O Began,) brought down the house and elicited roar after roar of applause by the new beauties he introduced into whe piece, etc., etc. The Club and the members of the press enjoyed them. selves at a recherche supper after the performance. (The suppor explains everything.)

The Empress Eugenie's health is restored.
Dr. O'Connor is the Vicar General of the story of Baturn. The orderail of the story of Baturn. The private spirit begot children and they and sin, with noble patience and sublime persitence.
In the delightful Light Ages we see in the roveral of the story of Baturn. The private spirit begot children and they are devouring their parent. We see persite the Catholic Church.
The Duke of Beaufort is fishing in the st. Lawrence.
The Pope refuses to accept Cardinal Nina's resignation.
It's reported that Bradlaugh will not be illowed to take the oath.
Mgr. Freppel has been returned to the 'rench Assemoly for Brest.
Jupiter is now a brilliant morning star.
Mr. Ryan, M. P. or Marquette, is to be pool has stelites has reappeared.
A dead ses serpent has been found about he weight of a whsle and the shape of a streng the store for Manitoba.
O'Donovan Rossa has called a conventor of the Boston grund.
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O'Donovan Rosse has called a conventor of the Boston grund.
O'Donovan Rosse has called a co doomed. Thus have I attempted in a general way to present to your intelligence both sides of the plo-ture. I know that if an angel from Heaven came down to this platform, and spoke as I have spoken, he would be met with scorn by those whose safest course would be to believe. But God is over all and truth must conquer in the and whose safest course would be to believe. But God is over all and truth must conquer in the end. The ages of Faith, falsely called the Dark Ages, need not fear comparison with modern time. We must not forget that though petroleum is a great convenience, the world got along very well with candles. Whenever the Almighty gives the world some good thing for the service of His creatures, they thank themselves and rarely think of the giver. Ninety-nine in every hun-dred of those who boast of "our" enlighten-ment, "our" superiority, "our" progress, are utterly unable to explain what a steam engine is,-what the electric telegraph is, and how it works,-the power press.-type-setting,-litho-graphy,-electrolyting,-the reaping or thresh-ing machine,- or any one of the useful servants which man has made obedient to his will. And if some historians are to be believed, the Egyp-tians and Chinese were well acquainted with those arts thousands of years ago. But do the true interests of nations depend upon material aids and appliances? Can peoples not be happy and work out their temporal and eter-nal destinies without all these things? A re the millions of books, periodicals, reviews and newspapers absolutely necessary to the welfare of the fummar race? Then again, look at the petty names in philosophy and art that the ibree last centuries have produced compared with the giants who stand grand and unap-proachable in the ages of Faith. The world has lost the secret of great achieveent. The ma-terial is all ; the supernatural nothing. The spirit of the Ages of Faith was Catholic, therefore do the enemises of God call them Dark. The spirit of the Ages of Faith was Catholic, The spirit of the Ages of Faith was Catholic, therefore do the enemies of God call them Dark. It is their own bilndness that makes things dark. The sun is of no use to the blind man, for the optic nerve is dead. But a thousand times more to be deplored is the death of the optic nerve of the mind, when Truth itself is distorted to suit the unhappy education and senseless prejudice of the victim of false tradi-tions. Such a one sees as his passions desire to see. He would scorn to pray for light, for, like the bat and owl, he loves darkness. So he stumbles on to the precipice, and calls it "pro-gress."

THE DARK VS. THE LIGHT AGES.

### [Continued from first page.]

length he had two faces, three, four, five, a hundred, and my brain began to reel, I was becoming mad, reason had tottered on her throne. I made one last designate effort to speak, but failed. The audience reared with langhter, but I could hear nothing but the demoniac voice of the Major, which now multiplied itself all over the hall. "This better as it is," yelled the prompter. "Is it" said I, then here goes, and with a terrific yell I bounded from the stage amid cries of "there goes Othelic, stop him." "Hat is there the goes Othelic, stop him." "Hat is dual and done, I bounded like a deer, cleared every impediment, overleaped every obstacle, timbled every person that came within arms length, bled Brabantio's nose, frightened the Duke, but I got clear and never cried stop till I covered myself up in my bunk, and swore no one should ever see me on any stage ingin. The following item appeared in next day's Lachines Slasher: Othelic was played last ingit by the Lachine Drawatic and Debating Society, and it is acknowledged by profession-als present, that it was a success which would do honor even to professionals. Our space will not allow us to particularize turther than superb. Her voice is singulary meadoun and her gestures majeatic. I ago, (Mr. Harry

o isay that Destemona (Miss Bridge,) was superb. Her voice is singularly menodious and her gestures majestic. Iago, (Mr. Harry Hill,) was sublime in his rendition of the bioble-distilled traitor, and the Duke, (Mr. Singgins,) was magnificent. Othello, (Mr. Singgins,) was seel in introduced into the press enjoyed them states. We see her rebuking the new beauties he introduced into the press enjoyed them. Mitters of the press enjoyed them. Mitters of the press of the press of the press of the single interest of the people. We see introduced of Hell. We see the ideal of genius was born of mortification, prayer wot the stand faise philo.opphy source of the stand faise philo.opphy second the widow protected, the orphan cherish-distendom or driven forth from the unstained sanctuary. We see a good spirit every where contending against human fraity, ignorance and sin, with noble patience and sublime persitence. In the delightful Light Ages we see the state of the pression defined the state of the prestion of the pression defined the pression defined the press

mother of civilization and true enlightenment. The clouds that partially hide the beautiful form of the Cathodie Church shall be drawn aside, and men shall begin to feel that Christ was walking with them and they knew it not. "Stay with us!" they will cry, 'for the sven-ing approaches!" An yest the evening before that morn when God shall justif. His ways with man, and the Cross of the Middle Ages shall blass in the heavens, emblem of the last triumph of that Immortal Mother who, no-moved by the shock of falling empires or the petty calamny of men, marches through the Ages, blading up the wounds of poor humanlity fallem among robbers, drying the tear on the check of suffering, easting about the poor, the wretched, the sinner, the manile of a divine obarity, and ever pointing to that sploudid des-ting which obedience to Her commands shall infallibly merit.

Typogrephical errors in the first part of Rev. Father Graham's lecture, published in the Tat's WITNE's of June 2nd :-In the first paragraph :-- lst, "numeri, de."

"hold up to Mackeny," read "to mockery." Thi, "fernicious" for "for clous." In the seventh paragraph :--" quast auctorita-tino habras," should read "quast auctoritatem habens." In the eighth paragraph :--" The Jesus they had always despised, yet here were Jesus, &c.," should read for the Bless d Name "Jews." In the seventeenth paragraph :--For "horn." read "hour," "sapho" should have two "f's." and "Sciplos," not "Sciplus," is the true ten-dering. In the twenty fifth paragraph :--" Ascending" should read "according."

CITY NEWS.

AT the last meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society there were three applicants for the post of physician. Dr. Ambrose was

JAMES O'BRIEN, ESQ., advocate, died on Saturday at the residence of his brother, at Beauport. He was for many years connected with the press, and during the lifetime of the late Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee was his private secretary.

WE are informed by the Secretary, Mr. Denis Murney, that the Irish Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul are making great preparations for an inmense monster pionic and excursion on Dominion Lay to Gros Bois Island, in aid of the poor. The Longueuil Navi-gation Company has kindly placed all their available boats at their disposal, to run every hour at 10 cents to and from. We commend this benevolant enterprise.

MR. JOHN C. MARTIN, late city editor of the EVENING POST, left the city on Monday evening en route for Chicago. A number of his confreres encroute for Unicago. A number of his confreres of the press and friends gathered to bid him farewell, and with him success in his new sphere of labor. He was Honorary Fresident of the Emerald Snowshoe Club, and while in that position used every effort to promote amicable relations with the club and the mem-bers of the press, in which aim he was very suc-cessful.

PRESENTATION TO MR. BEAUVAIS.

On last Saturday, Mr. I. A. Beauvais, of the famous Clothing House of that name, was prearticles in connection with a smokers' menage,

articles in connection with a smokers' menage, by the employees of the establishment. It was the occasion of his thirty-fourth birthday, and at the same time the 3th anniversary of the house, and the presentation was made by the employees of the establishment much to the surprise as well as the pleasure of the recipient. The address set forth the kindness and thoughtfulness and the urbanity of ar. Beau-wais, and mentioned the fact that the house had bravely weathered the fact that the house had bravely weathered the fact that the house had bravely weathered the storm of samic and dis-aster which had overtaken so many others. In Mr. Beauvais reply, he congratulated the em-ployees and himself that such was the case, but suggested that the chief credit belonged not to him but to those who were at present so kind and consider-ate as to show their appreciation of him and the establishment. He sincerely thanked them both for the address and their handsome pre-sent, and hoped the cordial relationship between sent, and hoped the cordial relationship between him and them would still continue to the ad vantage of both

And so say we all who know Mr. Beauvais.



Extraordinary Scene—The Home **Bulers** and **Conservatives** on the "Abstract."

sented with an address accompanied by several

LONDON, June 14

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT

lish hand. The following is a condensed re-

He found from the Speech from the Throne that its programme was very limited and meagre, and bearing to mind the mighty issues raised at the recent elections, he was disappointed at the character of the measures which the Government had thought fit to submit to the consideration of Parliam nt. He did not regard the Burials Bill, or the Iriss Franchise Bill, or the Bill for the purpose of fixing the liability of employers, as approaching in importance the question of the relations be ween fundioria and tenania in Ireland. He objected to the prec-dence which was given to the measures he had enumerated, and the extraordinary meaner in which a question of viral importance to the Itish people was completely is need in the pre-gramme of the covernment's intentions. It was because of this online on on any reference to ed at the character of the measures which the which a question of this implements to use Itis people as completely ignored in the pro-gramme of the coverament's intentions. It was because of this omission of any reference to the grast question of the tenure of land in Ire-land that he should move his amendment. The land question had always been treated in a hand-to mouth manner, just to relieve the in-convenience of the hour. It was said by some that Irish poverty was due to over population, and he was ready to admit that certain parts of invited birds, they might take refuge for a time. That was the prosent momeni over-popula:ed, but then that was due to a system of laws which enabled the avaricious landlord to chase the people to the mountains, where, like the wild birds, they might take refuge for a time. That was the system to which he dosired to see an end put, and if it were done away with it would be seen that what ireland had been suffaring from was not over-population, but an unjust and unequal distribution of the humbler classes of her people. The hon, gentieman who moved the address spoke of the advantages which would accrue from the influx of English capital into Ireland, and that was the bait which would accrue from the influx of advantages which would accrue from the influx of advantages which would accrue from the influx of and here as of her people. The bone gentieman who moved the address spoke of the advantages which would accrue from the influx of advantages which would accrue from the influx of and here as a bit of its own destruction. Ireland, he said, would, atter the Union, become a land overflowing with milk and honey, and the emeraid gem of the sea would become the brightest jewel in the British Empire. Now, that, he need hardly remind the House, was all blarney (a laugh), and after the experience of eighty years Irash members could scarced be supposed to be so green as to be allured by the same bait. For his own part, he would at once say that Ireland did not want English capital, for she had sufficient of her own to maintain same bait. For his own part, he would at once say that Ireland did not want English capital, for she had sufficient of her own to maintain even a larger population than that by which she was now inhabited. What she required was not English capital but English justice, so that her tenant farmers might be made secure in the possession of the fruits of their own industry. He was aware that the absence of any mention of the land question from the Queen's speech might be attributed to the acitation on the sub-iect which had provailed in Ireland during the last new months, and there were, perhaps, ad-tators in that country who had advanced u-tenable propositions. But he would remind the House that if that agitation had not been pro-secured the civilized world would never have known the extent of the distress under which i the Irish people suffered, and would not have relieved it as America and Australia, and Kng-land, too, had done out of the abundance of the fir generosity and sympathy. To the English Government the people of Ireland owei abso-iutely nothing. Her position now was not very diasimilar from that which she had occupied previous to the famine of INH and ISH7, for though, thanks to the right hon, gentleman at the head of the Government, the alien Church had been abolished, she had still a starving po-portunity for the Government to show in her case what Liberalism really meant. Ho regard-himself as being as good a Liberal as any gentleman in that House or out of it, but in saying so he was referring to the genuine ar-ticle and not a spurious imitation of it, con-verted into coin during the elections and then speedily recalled by those who issued it, in order to save themselves from the consequences of too transparent a fraud. He heartily rejoiced at the blaed of the Government hod obtained over Lord Besconsfield, because he had shown some appreciation of the manifold wrong of Ireland, and he trusted the right hon gentleman at the head of the Government hid obtained over Lord Besconsfield, becaus right non, genteman at the nead of the Govern-ment was willing to do justice to Ireland, he would leave behind him a name of happyro-membrance among a people whom, admittedly, his country had greatly wronged, and his name would go down to posterity in the unclouded effuigence of a brilliant and honorable frame. The hon, member concluded by moving an amendment to the address in the f-llowing terms:--"And we humbly beg to assure Her Majesty that the important and pressing que-tion of the position of the occupiers and cutif vators of the land in Ireland deserves the most serious and immediato attention of the Govern-ment, with a view to the introduction of such legislation as will secure to that class the legiti-mate fruits of their industry." After speeches by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Count

that the responsibility of doise without excep-tional legislati n would rest on the Government, be would only say that they had come to the conclusion that they might do without it, and that under a full sense of their responsibility. Feeling that responsibility specially rested on hin self, be had carefully looked into it, and had come to the conclusion, so far as it was his business to do so, with the advice of his col-leagues, that they could trust to maintain seace, order, and the preservation of life and property without exceptional legislation. He did be-lieve the attempt would be successful. If so, it would the first time for many years that the Government of ireland had been carried on without recourse to such acts. He hoped he might appeal to Irish members and the Irish people to assist the Government in this matter, to show that they were fit for the fall enjoy ment of liberty equality with Englishmen and recolamen (hear, h ar. He repeated, he be-lieved they would be to preserve law and order, and to protect life and property. After spreaces by Mesars. O'dhaughnesay, Liten and Data

After speeches by Mears. (Vshaughneavy, Littou, and Dawson. Mr. shaw, who spoke from the Ministerial side of the House, and was received with choors on rising, said the objection that the Government had not menti used the Land Question in the Speech from the Throme had leven fairly an-systered in a certain sense. He would not full to an the Government in browning that had that but neurit increases in the sense of the speech Bill dealing within a stillerin resson, why he system to ingite the stillerin resson, why he should not increase in browning by to do it. It is an avery hurge question, and it required to be howed at all round. The 'hief's every any ought to know something practically of the country he was going to ingibile for, and he ought not to be foreed to enter upon it prematurely. Gen-themen who applied the measures and the top it not to be foreed to enter upon it prematurely is such questions on taking office were apit to run to the pigeon holes of the office and to take the measures of their predecessors; and it would be a territe calamity if the right hom, gentleman in desperation were to take up a bill of that dis-tinguished statesman who formerly held the office of Chief Secretary (Rughter). It would be are built of the right hom, gentleman, life ac-complete confidence in the good lineations and ability of the right hom, gentleman, life ac-eptance of the office was an plan an indealloun as could be given that they had a great work to do in frienda. It was not correct to anythat all legitation for fractment how has not the are should be more lilly carried our. He would not any that there were not some planes of the and question that required more know-lege of the social condition of Ireland, and it was now necessary that the principles of the are should be more lilly carried our. He would not any that there were not some planes of the into any the would a say this was a general rule in forland; on the contrary. In an exception-ally bad year, there were not some planes of the and question th must not be thought that we could govern fre-iand as we did this country, where industry was developed to the highest extent. We had first to dissuade the great mars of people from stary-ing on the land. If the amendment were pressed to a division he should vote for it, not as ex-pressing any doubt as to the intentions of the Government to carry measures of reform, but to put our-cord the opinion that the sconer it was done the better [hear, hear]. to put ou record the opinion that the sooner it was done the better (hear, hear). Mr. Parnell concurred equally with the Chief Secretary and the hon. member for Cork that premature legislation on the land question would be regretable. It had taken many years to produce the present entanglement, and it could not be easily unravelled. It could not be expected that the right hon, genteman the Chief Secretary should know all about the Irish land question by this time, but when Ministers professed already to have an intim ate acquaint-ance with the affairs of Afghanistan and Zalu land it was surgely a little disappointing to hear the right hon, gentleman the Chief Secretary atmit his ignorance of the conditions of one of the greatest questions he had to deal with (hear, hear). Delay in this matter was all the more to ho deprecated that it would expose many thousands — perhaps 100,000 — of the tenant farmers of Ireland to the risk of being driven from their homes. He trembled to think of what would happen in the course of the company year unless some temporary measure to suppend the Prime Minister in his Midiothian campaign, and the Chief Secretary in his speech that even-ing had admitted to be right. It is sonly right that this matter should be brought for-ward in the manner it had been by the hon, member for Mayo, and if the amendment were put to the vote he should certainly support it. Mr. It. Power moved the adjournment of the debate.

## ROUND THE WORLD.

-There are new gold discoveries a Hallfax.

-The depression in British trade is nereasing.

-General Garfield visited Quebec a W YOUTE ACO. -The Liberal party have carried the

Beigian election.

-Leadville is considered the most unhealthy spot in America.

-There is a decided boom in the New York stock market.

-American Professors run the 200 College in East Roumelia.

-It is thought Tilden will not be a candidate for nomination.

-Some of the American preachers are ienouncing Freemasonary.

-The Lord Mayor of Dublin has presented Earl Cowper with an address.

-The army worm is devouring all before it in Long Island and New Jersey.

-Russia is fortifying her frontier with feverish haste and at enormous cost.

-It is rumored that Zion Church, Montreal, is to be converted into a music HaJ.

-Bradlaugh was in New York + fow cars since and was entertained by the Loton

-Mr. D. R. Rateliffe, (Liberal). M.F. for Evesham, England, has been unscatted for bribery.

-Lord Falmouth's turf winnings the past four years have been three-quarter million dollars.

-The New York Herald is irightened over Montreal's successful rivalry with Gotham. ;

-The Czar will shortly marry the Princess Dologrouky, by whom he has three hildren

-The British medical journal say-2 Garlie is a cure for hydrophobla if eaten in large quantities

-Belknap, Grant's war Secretary, says that Garfield is the most corrupt man in America.

-Bradlaugh is the first ex-private of the British army since Cobbet's time elected in Parliament

-- The New York Herald's effort to nationalize the snobbish game of polo is a brilliant failure.

-Tammany Hall has given \$4.000 to the Land (cagne, half for the relief fund and half for positical purpose.

-A man who believes in the advert of a second flood in November next is building an ark at Helena, Texas.

-Somebody prophesied, when General Gardeld was a boy, that he would yet be president. Nothing else.

-It is stated the Republican convention would have lasted longer if the delegates" noney had not run out.

-The French, Italian and British fleetaaro going to hestka Bay, which is insight-cant in the present aspect of affairs.

-William Reed died in a religions meeting at Fast Douglas, Mass, while earnestly praying for a restoration of health.

-It is thought the Mayor of Monared has it in contemplation to build a monument to himself on the expiration of his term.

-The citizens of Newark, N. J., have petitioned their mayor for protection against the salvation army, which they term a nuisance.

-George Agustus Sala's Amorican tour was not a success He used the pronoun "" tints.

-The Boston Post, says a Leadville jury cannot be starved into a vordict but that the moment their liquor is taken away from them they agree,

-The day of the partition of Turkey is close at hand. The question is, will the pre-sent wretched Sultan die sword in hand like the last Greek emperor ?

-The Duke of Edinburgh thinks Irish distress has not yet reached bottom, while the Irish Secretary, Mr. Foster, says the means taken to relieve it are sufficient.

-A lunatic in New York "predicts"

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. Mr. O'Connor Power's Amendment. On the debate upon the address, Mr. OConnor Power moved an amendment, deprecating the omission from the address of any promise to deal with the question on

port of Mr. Power's speech :-

allowed to take the oath.

French Assembly for Brest.

seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

One of his satelites has reappeared,

appointed P. O. Inspector for Manitoba.

the weight of a whale and the shape of a serpent.

tion to clear up matters anent the Skirmishing Fund.

-John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston Pilot, is now recognized as one of America's greatest writers.

-Rev. Father Deziel, Cure of Point Levis. has been appointed Chamberlain to His Holiness the Pope.

-The Queen gets fatigued at receptions, is whimsical and inclined to give trouble to those in attendance.

-The poteto bug is coming to the fore once more, and is competing with the army worm in the work of destruction.

-The Duke of Connaught has been promoted to the rank of Major-General. Promotion is rapid in the British Army for royal dukes.

-Prince Montenuoro, son of Marie Louise. second wife of Napoleon, by her morganatic marriage with Count Neipery, is in a private lunatic asylum.

-A formal motion will take place in the British House of Commons shortly against a monument in Westminister Abbey to the late Prince Imperial.

-Mr; O'Shaughnessy, M.P. for Limerick, has given notice that he will bring in a bill enabling a Catholic to hold the position of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

-On the base of the monument to be erected by Patrick Donnelly, to his murdered relatives will be the inscription, "Murdered by the Biddulph Vigilance Committee."

-Mr. Parnell is: said by those who witnessed his entrance into the House of Commons to have aged considerably since he last appeared there. A fierce light burned in his eyes, and he looked the attenuated embodiment of an idea.

-Oardinal Pie, Bishop of Polotiers, in France, second only to Dunanloup, the dead Bishop of Orleans, in endowments of tongue and pen, was found dead in his room. He was elevated to the Sacred College, by Pope Leo XIII, in 1879, and was 65 years old.

The day will come when the world, beaten a back to the right road by a thousand misfor-tunes, will comprehend the divine beneficence of that Church which guided the critical mo-e ment of transition from the old to the new, and laid the foundation of scolety upon a christian basis. Then all that is just and good in the world will acknowledge the mighty love for man which ever inspired the heart of the great

LONDON, June 14. Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) asked Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Scoretary, a question re-lative to the aniecedents of the Challemal Lacour, recently appointed French Ambassador to London, and whether his nomination as Am-bassador to Germany was withdrawn in defer-ence to the wish of the German Government. The question caused a lively scene. Premier Gladstone moved that O'Donnell should not be heard. Messrs. Parnell and Sullivan (Home Rulers) protested against the attempts to silence mem-bers. Sir Charles Dilke denied the allegations on

Bir Charles Dilke denied the allegations on O'Donnell's operior

Sir Charles Dike denied the allegations of O'Donnell's question. Mr. O'Donnell, unsatisfied with the answer, moved an adjournment, and, speaking to that motion, persisted amidat uproar, The Speaker said his conduct was a grave

abuse. Mr. Cowan (Liberal) condemned the attempt to propagate libel in the guise of a question. Mr. O'Donnell's question having accused Challewal Lacour of participation in massaeres and robbery, the conversation then waxed

Sir Stafford Northcote (Conservative) opposed Mr. Gladstone's motion as irregular. The Speaker admitted a similar motion had not been made for 200 years. Sir Vernon Harcourt said Mr. O'Donnell had

Northcote in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's

motion. Mr. Price (Conservative) moved that Sir Ver-non Hartcourt be not heard. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) The Speaker ruled that Sir Vernon Harcourt

The speaker ruled that Sir Verhon Harcourt was in possession of the floor. (Cheers) Sir Vernon Harcourt pointed out that Mr. O'Douneil's attack on Mr. Challemal Lacour ought not to receive the countenance of any part of the House. Mr. Foster said Mr. O'Donnell's speech was

contrary to the decency of society. Mr. O'Donnell summoned Mr. Foster to with-

draw his words. The Speaker ruled the remark was unparlia-

menterv y, and Mr. Forster withdrew it, Hartington justified Mr. Gladstone's

motion. Lord Mannersurged the House not to revive a precedent which was 200 years old. Mr. Parnell moved the adjournment of the

debate. After an animated discussion, the motion was defeated by 219 to 135. Mr. Nolan moved the adjournment of the Tourse

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Pianos manufactured by Weber & Co., of Kingston, Ont., are acknowledged to rival the best Imported Instruments in durability and elegance of finish, while in delicate evenness of touch and purity of tone they are un-surpassed by any other. They are also much lower in price than any Imported Instruments. Montreal Ware-rooms: 419 Notre Dame street.

DOES THE BABY SFART IN HIS Sleep and grind his little teeth? Nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the best remedy for these is BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are tasty and the children will love them. Drive out the worms and the child will sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents.

After speeches by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Count Moore, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in support of the

micro. on Justice of the introduction of such that sugars of the the second that the second the introduction of such that the four to that class the logiting that the four to that class the logiting that the four to that class the logiting that the four the second the second that the four the should be sorry should in any way reglected the Irish land question. The second the should be sorry should the station the gracional the should be sorry should in any way reglected the Irish land question. The or that the four the should be sorry should in any way reglected the Irish land question in the gracional the second the intermet.
Sir VerSir V

put to the vote he should certainly support it. Mr. R. Power moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. O'Connor Power felt bound to persevere with his amendment, inasmuch as the popu-larly elected members for Ireland, almost with-out exception, had been sent to St. Stephen's for the purpose of procuring a settlement of the for the purpose of procuring a settlement of the land question.

The motion for the adjournment was then withdrawn, and the House divided upon the amendment to the address, and the numbers were-

|           | amendmont   |            | • • • • | 47  |
|-----------|-------------|------------|---------|-----|
| Against   |             |            | ••••    | 300 |
| 7         |             | 253        |         |     |
| The Addre | ss was then | agreed to. |         |     |

#### THE DIVISION LIST.

THE DIVISION LIST. Ayes--Messrs. R. P. Blennerhassett, Brooks, Colhurst, Corbett, Cowen, Daly, Dawson, Errington, Fay, Foley, Gill, Henry, Labouchere, Lelor, Leahy, Lenmy, Lever, Lyons, Mar donaid, Marlin, Marum, Meldon, Molloy, Moore, O'Beirne, A. O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, D. O'Conor, The O'Gorman Mahon, O'Kelly, O'Shaughnessy, O'Shea, Parnell, O'Connor Power, Redmond, Russell, Sexton, Shaw, Smith-wick, Stuart, T. D. Sullivan, Synan, Thompson, Tellers-Major Nolan and Mr. R. Power. The Irish members who voted against the amend-ment were-Messra. Archale, Beresford, Corry, Diokson, Ewart, Gibson, Johnson, Kinnear, Litton, Macartney, Planket, Thomson, Totlen-ham, Wallace, and Whitworth.

A good family medicine chest with a prudent use has saved many a life; and yet, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or little mysterious compariments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND PURGA-RIVE PILLS as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so out of his hat, and his coat was all torn. I ame well, may be set down as the best. 44-3

that the Irish Land League will organize as in-vasion of Canaon in 1881. We hope the prophet will take a place in the advance guard. - Roston Pilot.

-Charles Ledwell has obtained a divorce from his wife at Jefferson, Ohio, but at the end of a week went to her with a proposal of remarringe. She struck him on the head with a cub and fractured his skull.

-The democratic newspapers have already found out all about Garfield's trans-greasions and those of his relations. The uom. serious charge against him is his connection with the Credit Mobililer frauds.

-Lady Rolle contributed £40.000 to the crection of the new cathedral at Trara, in Cornwall. The Church of England will have to reconquer Cornwall, for they are nearly all followers of Wesley and Whitfield down there.

-An indignant mob took John Lawson out of his house at Parnac, Arkansa, to hang bim for horse stealing, but ist him off on his tapping a barrel of beer. The moral of this is that every man should keep a harrel of beer in his house.

-The books of John Stuart Mill are among the motik of worm in Russia, and sit of them were translated into Russian many years ago. His reputation in a now reached Germany, and a new edition of his works was recently issued in Leipzig in twelve volumes.

-The estate of the late Mark Honsins of California is inventoried at \$30,0000. Of course there is a lawsuit over it. He lost three-fourths to his wife, appointing her ad-ministratrix, and his two brothers claim that she is trying to keep their quarter too.

\_A Sheffield manufacturer is reported 

-Bismarck said at his last Soires says the Germania :--By the way, the Jesuits are intelligent poople, there will be no trouble in coming to terms with them; but don't talk to me about Freemasons; these fellows think of nothing bat how to dupe high officials." It may be added that the liberals who oppose him so bitterly are nearly all Freemasons. think of totals." It

-The Lord Mayor of Dublin has - The Lord Mityor of Dublin has telegraphed the following to the Mayor of Mon-treal:--"I regret to say that funds are still needed for the relief of the distress in Ireland. In many districts the pinch is now equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by small farmers, who dread workhouse relief, but can get nothing else until the crops come in. If his Lordship was acquainted with his worship he would have saved himself the trouble.

1

The cooks employed by the clubs of New York receive larger salaries than a large majority of the New York editors. But the cooks don't get free passes to the circuses and minstrel shows, and the "inside matter" they prepare don't mould public opinion. se it were.

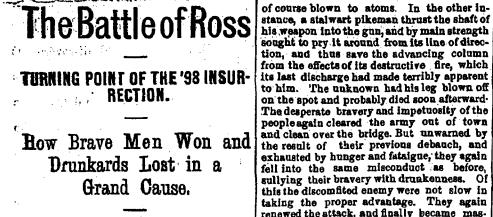
"Papa," said a little urchin to his father the other day, "I saw a printer go down the street just now." "Did you, sonny? How did you know the person was a printer?' "Be-cause I do, papa." "Bat he might have been a tailor, carpenter, blacksmith, or a shoe-maker." "Oh, no, ps, he was a printer-likely an editor-for he was gnawing a bone, and

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Mr. Notan invokation in bis motion. Mr. Gladstone persisted in bis motion. Mr. Forster applied to Mr. O'Donnell to let the matter drop. Mr. O'Donnell refused. Mr. Notan's motion was rejected by 224 to 58. Lord Elebo moved the acjournment of the

debate. After further animated discussion and the re-jection, Lord Elcho said he was willing to with-draw his motion. Mr. O'Donneil stated the terms in which he proposed to ask his questions on Thursday. The House then adjourned.



On the evening of the 4th of June the patriot army had assembled in force on Cor-bett Hill, preparatory to making an attack on the town of Ross. The garrison of the town had lately been strongly reinforced by the arrival of the Donegal, Clare and Meath regi-ments of militia, a detachment of English and Irish artillery, and Fifth Dragoons, the Mid-Lothian Fencibles and the County of Dublin regiment of militia. The whole force amounted to 1,200 men, exclusive of the yeomen, all under the command of Mag.-Gen. Johnson, who expected an attack during the might, and consequently the troops remained under arms without being allowed to take алу герове.

The patriots, led by their Commander-in-Chief, Beauchamf, Bagnal Harvey, a little after their arrival on Corbett Hill, were mainted with a few cannon shot and shells from the town, "which produced no other effect than that of increasing their vigilance."

At daybreak on the 5th, Mr. Harvey being roused from his slumbers, despatched a Mr. Furlong with a flag of truce and the following summons to the commanding officer in

Boss.
SIR: As a friend to humanity, I request you will surrender the town of Ross to the Wexford Sorces now assembled against that town. Your resistance will but provoke rapine and plunder, to the ruin of the most innocent. Flushed with victory, the Wexford forces, now innumerable and irresistible, will not be controlled if they meet with any resistance. To provent, therefore, the total ruin of all property in the town. I may you to a speedy surrender, which you will be locked, as you are surrounded on all sides. Your answer is required in four hours. Mr. Furlong rarries this leiter, and will bring the answer. I am, sir, etc., etc... B. B. HARVEY. Camp at Corbett Hill, Half-past 3 O'clock morning, June 5, 1788.
Mr. Furlong did not bring the answer, for

Mr. Furlong did not bring the answer, for he was incontinently shot the moment himself and his flag of truce approached the outposts. The plan of attack, which had been agreed upon the evening previous, was also rendered nugatory by this afterthought of the commanding officer. By this plan the patriot columns of attack were to operate against three distinct portions of the town at the same time. Whether this arrangement was made known to the troops or not we have no means of ascertaining, but at all events it was not cardid. ried into execution, for the treacherous shooting of the bearer of the flag of truce so exasperated the division that lay nearest the Three Bullet Gate, that they rushed on to the assault without waiting till the other two had arrived at their several posts of action; the latter not only did not proceed, but were seized with a panic, and went off in all directions to their several homes, learning as they went along the tidings of a total defeat. This strange conduct was chiefly owing to the example of one of the division commanders, "who without the least effort to answer the intent of his appointment, turned away from the action and rode hastily homeward." Comment is unnecessary. Not one-fourth of the men who encamped on Corbett Hill the evening before remained to participate in the action, so that even the division that commenced and afterward continued the assault was by no means complete, numbers of those who constituted it having also abandoned their stations, which were far from being adequately supplied by such of the panicstruck divisions as had the courage and resolution to join in the battle then going on fiercely forward. From this it will be seen that whatever the patriots accomplished in the onset was entirely owing to individual courage and intrepidity. They first dislodged the enemy from behind the walls and ditches, where they were very advantageously posted in the outskirts of the town, and repulsed in the outskirts of the town, and repulsed considerable loss, Cornet Dowell and twenty-seven men of the Fifth Dragoons having fallen in the first onset by the hands of these brave pikemen. The military were driven kack to the town through the Three Bullet Gate, hotly pursued by the victors, who that whatever the patriots accomplished in the arms and cartridge boxes of the slaughtered soldiery. From street to street the enemy were driven until they reached the market house, where the main guard were stationed with two pieces of artillery. After a short but desperate struggle the soldiers were driven clear out of the town and over the wooden bridge on the Barrow, into the County of Kilkenny. The main guard, however, still held possession of the market house, and a strong detachment of the Olare militia. under Major Vandeleur, also continued to maintain their post at Irishtown, the principal entrance to Ross. Lord Mountjoy, Colonel of the County Dublin militia, fell in the first pesault. When the Wexford men had thus, by their indomitable bravery, obtained possession of the town, in an evil hour, being without the control of competent officers, they gave themselves up to drink and plunder, on which they bccame so intent that they neglected to follow up their hard won advantage by pursuing the enemy over the bridge. The latter were in full retreat, intent only on reaching Waterford, when, perceiving they were not pursued, and probably guessing the reason why, they halted on the Kilkenny side of the bridge, and, powerfully instigated by the spirited exhortations of two brave yeomen

scauce, a stalwart pikeman thrust the shaft of his weapon into the gun, and by main strength sought to pry it around from its line of direc-tion, and thus save the advancing to the stations. from the effects of its destructive fire, which its last discharge had made terribly apparent to him. The unknown had his leg blown off on the spot and probably died soon afterward-The desperate bravery and impetuosity of the people again cleared the army out of town fell into the same misconduct as before, sullying their bravery with drunkenness. Of this the discomfited enemy were not slow in taking the proper advantage. They again renewed the attack, and finally became mas-

ters of the town, a great part of which was now in flames. In one of the houses on the summit of the main street near the church, seventy-five of the inhabitants, non-combatants, who had taken refuge there, were burned to ashes by the soldiery : only one man succeeded in escaping their savage fury.

The people being upbraided by their chief for sullying their bravery by drunkenness, made a third attempt to regain the town, and in this their valor was as conspicuous as it had been in the early part of the day; but by this time the army had acquired a greater de gree of confidence in their own strength, while half the town blazed in tremendous conflagraation, and to crown their misfortunes the people sustained an irreparable loss when their intrepid and dashing leader, John Kelly of Killan, received a wound in the leg, which put an end to his career of victory. Paralyzed by the loss of such a man, at such a critical moment, and no longerable to withstand the havoc of the artillery, the patriots sounded a regular retreat, bringing away with them a piece of cannon taken in the course of the action. They encamped for the night at

Carrickbyrne. The loss of the British on this memorable day was officially stated to amount to 230 :

that of the people has been variously estimated by different eye-witnessess, some making it 500, while others make it as 2,000.

Indeed, it is impossible to ascertain their loss in the battle itself, as those who were killed, unarmed and unresisting after it was all over, amounted to more than double the number slain in the open fight. Than those latter no braver men of Irish race ever gave up their lives on the battle field; not even the men who, in their shirts, swept the troops of Eugene from the ramparts of Cremona; or

those before whose charge Cumberland's column melted away on the slopes of Fontenoy. Nor have any exhibited more sublime heroism than did those undisciplined peasants in the streets of Ross, on that memorable 5th of June, 1798.

Oh | that these "boys of Wexford" had in their midst the gallant Lord Edward, who, during that eventful week, was gasping away his young life in solitude and agony, in a dreary cell at Newgate. Had he such men to lead, the Wexford campaign of 1798 would have terminated very differently to what it

IRISH NEWS.

The new bridge over the Liffey, which has The new bridge over the Liffey, which has been in course of erection for the past two years, is at length completed, and when fully exposed to view will reflect great credit on all cencerned in its construction, including Mr. W. J. Doherty, C. E., the contractor. As has been generally anticipated, it is to be known by the name of O'Connell Bridge, a resolution on the subject having been passed by the corporation on Wed-needay, at the instance of Mr. Ignatius Ken-nedy. It is repretable that the resolution in question was not passed unanimously, but the oircumstance is not to be wondered at when there are in the council such representatives of the citizens as Sir George Owens and Mr. John M'Evoy.-Nation

The Sheriff and a number of bailiffs of county Kerry proceeded on 24th May to evict a farmer named Kelly, at Azhaby, on the property which Mr. Hussey lately purchased. A number of the peasantry gathered and attacked the Sheriff, bailiffs, and police Their numbers were at first small, and were unable to prevent the eviction. Afterwards, when their numbers increased, how-ever, the attack was renewed. The bailiffs were severely injured, and the Sheriff got a blow on the chest. The sub-inspector of police was also

THEIRISH VOTE ON BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

THE IRISH VOTE ON BRADLAUGH'S CASE. In support of the proposal to refer Mr. Brad-laugh's case to a select committee here voted with the Government 239, and for Sir H. Drum-mond Wolff's amendment, that the infide mem-ber for Northampton should be relegated to pri-vacy.214, Among the majority, those approving the further consideration of Bradlaugh's pre-tensions by a committee were—R O'Shaugoessy. Finegan, T. P. O'Connor, M. Henry, Major No-lan, Les, C. Meldon, Colomel Colthurst, Joinsoo (Solicitor-General), Sir Rowland Blennerhassett W. Shaw, C. Russell, Gavan. O'Connor Power, Findlater, Leahy, O'Concor. The O'Gorman [Ma-hon, Dickson, Whitworth, Litticon, Garrett Byrne Villiers Stuart. Those who resolutely opposed showing countenance in any shape or form whatever to Bradiaugh because of his Atheist-ical views were—Masars. Marum, Arthur O'Con-nor, J. Orrell Lever, Justin M'Chrity, M'Coan, T. B. Sullivan, Sexton, P. Martin, Major O'Boirne, R-dmond, Colonel Taylor, Macartney, Errington, Foley, Daly, Lalor, Lyons, Gibson, R. Power, F. H. O'Donnell, Callao, Sir J. M'Kenna, M'Farlanc, Denis O'Connor, C. Daw-son, Leamy, Plunket, Sir H. Brace, I. T. Ham-liton, Archdale, H. Thompson, Arthur Moore. Mr. Brooks did not vote.

# SCOTCH NEWS.

On Saturday, 22nd May, Mr Charles M'Intosh, ship-rigger, Dundee, was presented in the Town Hall with the Royal Society's medal in ac-knowledgement of his services in saving life at Mr. M'Intosh has saved the life of Dundee eighteen persons.

It is a sign of the times there is no mistaking. that in the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, a resolution was carried by an enor-mous majority substantially in favor of the principle of Disestabilishment, which heretofore the Free Church had made it a fundamental matter to controvert.

The Glasgow Herald of the 29th May says:-At a meeting on Tuesday in the religious insti-tution rooms, and composed of elergymen and Taymen of opposite political opinions, it was re-solved to hold a public mid-day meeting on an early date to consider the Roman Catholic ap-pointments recently made by Mr. Gladstone.

pointments recently made by Mr. Chastone. On 24th May an order was issued prohibit-ing smoking on any part of the Harbour Trus-tees grounds, Glasgow. Hitherio a by-law, which gives the authorities power to make such an order, was only put in force in so far as pro-hibiting smoking inside the harbour sheds. On Tuesday the labourers at the harbour, while en-joying their after-dinner puff, were ordered to put away their pipes. Some of them, however, quietly stepped on board the vessel they were working at, and finished their desert. Ship gap-tains and sallors, if standing on the quay pipe in mouth, had also to step on board their ships and take their smoke. and take their smoke.

and take their smoke. A melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday, 2ith May, st Kilmarnock. whereby a child named Mary Black, aged 18 nonths, daughter of James Black, a patternmaker at the Glen-field Foundry, was unfort unately killed. In the court behind the block of buildings where Black resides, No. 2 Dundonald Road, there is a small iron bar extending across a corner piece of ground. The child while playing about had put lis head in the loop of a bit of string which hap-pened to have been tied to this b4r, and swing-ing round, was suffocated before its position was discovered. When found by its mother the poor thing was quite dead. As this was the only child of the parents, the case is peculiarly dis-tressing. A new 38in. main is in course of completion

A new 38in. main is in course of completion at Glasgow by the formation of short junction pipes in Great Clyde Street, near the foot of Jamaica Street, and at the Partick end of the Crow Road. Beginning near Canniesburn Toll, the large pipes pass, by way of Dumbarton Road and Hyde Park Street, down to the Broomlelaw, along which they are carried to Glasgow Green, which they enter at a point near the north end of the Albert Bridge. By a diagonal course which takes it past the north side of the Humane Society's house, the main is carried on to the foot of John Street, Bridgeton, where it is connected with the already existing pipes which give a supply of water to the lower elevations of the eastern districts of the city. The whole stretch of the main is considerably upwards of five miles, and although shopkeep-ers and others who have places of business in the streets were no doubt somewhat inconven-lenced during the periods that the streets were being opened and the large pipes lay along them, yet the work was so rapidly pushed forward that at no single point was obstruction caused for over a couple of days or so at a time.

### SCOTTISH GLEE CLUB. LONDON.

The members of this club, who since its formaabout six months ago have been sharing the ac-commodation provided by the Junior Oxford and Cambridge Club, will soon take posession

## CATHOLIC NEWS. A new Separate School building, to cost

\$8,000, is to be built in London, Ont. The total amount thus far expended on the Catholic University of Sydney, Australia, is \$150,000.

The Empress of Austria has presented to Maynooth College, Ireland, a representation in solid silver of St. George and the Dragon. The weight of the group is four hundred and sixty ounces.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ireland, Roman Catholic Bishop of Minnesota, who has established a fiourishing Irish colony in his diocese, has intimated to the Rev. Father Nugent, of Liverpool, his intention of providing homes for fifty families from Connemara. They will be brought out in one of the Allan Line steamers, which will call at Galway for that purpose.

The London Tablet, reviewing the evidence laid before the Ecclesiastical Commission appointed by Archbishop McHale of Tuam, to examine into the apparitions alleged to have taken place at Knock, in Ireland, and the miraculous cures averred to have followed, says : "We must, of course, reserve our jugdment until ecclesiastical authority has pronounced upon the character of the phenomena but it is difficult to resist the force of the depositions ;---and while the apparitions appear to be well attested, there cannot be a doubt that remarkable cures have been obtained."

A curious contest as to the legal status of Roman Catholic archbishops in this country is likely to grow out of the case of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. He holds that the churches, seminaries, and charity edifices in his diocese, the titles of which were in his name, were in a legal sense his private pro-perty, to do with was he thought best. Acting upon this theory, he has transferred a large share of the property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors. This action is opposed by the pastors and other officers of the churches, who assert that the Archbishop has no right to dispossess them-that he simply holds the property in trust. They do not accuse him of profiting personally in the

matter. The number of Catholic press-men in Lon-don is now very large-not that their influ-ence can make itself pronouncedly felt under Protestants editorial supervision. Anti-papal Punch has its F. C. Burnand, who was at one time on the point of entering a religious community: and even the Standard which was established with the special intention of attacking the Catholic religion, includes Catholics on its staff. On the Times, the Morning Post, the Daily News, and the Daily Chronicle Catholic pens are at work; also on the Saturday Review, the Spectator, and lighter weeklies such as the World. The monthly magazines have many contributors of the same creedin evidence of which we may mention that a glance over the contents of the forthcoming June number of Tinsley shows no fewer than four articles written by Catholics. Of course these contributions are for the most part colourless in religion; but in the very fact that they are neutral, and not biassed against Truth, there is much cause for congratulation, especially when we remember the sort of writing which passed muster thirty or forty years ago .- Liverpool Times.

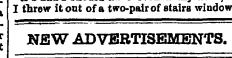
While the Marquis of Ripon has been scudding over the sea at the rate of thirteen and a half knots per hour, the tide of " Evangelical" intolerance has risen rapidly at home, and we have no doubt whatever that the Government reverse in a Scotch constituency was mainly due to the appointment of a Papist to so high a position. It is perfectly true that the In-dian Viceroy has very little official connexion with religious affairs, and also that Lord Ripon's absolute impartiality in such matters may, as Mr. Gladstone says, be confidently re-lied on, nevertheless this in itself is a triumph for the Catholic cause in that great empire which St. Francis Xavier so ardently longed and laboured to convert; its priests and people will now have at least that fair play which Lord Oranmore would (in the name o religious tolerance) deny them; and will take new heart under the new and sympathetic civil rule. The new Viceroy will find flourishing colonies of his co-religionists scattered over the great Empire which he governs There are twenty-one Bishops, and more than a thousand priests on that gigantic mission, and these minister to the spiritual needs of over a million Catholics. Converts from Heathenism are numbered at about three thousand a year and the Marquis will rule over some hundreds of persons who, like himself, have exchanged Protestantism for the more venerable creed. Then there are fifty thousand pupils in the Catholic schools, whose welfare will be par-The Web A4S SEEN SURNS IN LIFE. A correspondent x1 (Limeroche sudd through the construction with the built of contained the construction of the c ticularly near the Governor-General's heart. The residence which will be built for Cardinal McCloskey, near the Cathedral on Madi-

Dablin does the office nowadays confer any social distinction, but in the former, espe cially, a Lord Mayor is in many ways a very **FARMS FOR SALE** important person, more especially where the initiation of meetings for public objects is concerned. Half the battle may be considered gained if he will consent to hold the meeting at the Mansion House. **AT STE. THERESE** 

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

When the celebrated Beau Nash was ill, Dr. Cheyne wrote a prescription for him The next day the doctor, coming to see his patient, inquired if he had followed his prescription. "No, truly, doctor," said Nash; "if I had I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of a two-pair of stairs window



GOOD ADVICE

Persons suffering from SICK HEADACHE, DISORDERED STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, etc., etc., should keep a box of MOGALE'S BUT-TERNUT PILLS in the house, and use them according to the directions. Price twenty-five per box. For sale everywhere. 132

## **JUST OPENED** JAMES FOLEY'S New Dry Goods Store, NO. 233 ST. JOSEPH STEET. OPPOSITE COLBORNE, With a Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Black Lustres -AND-**PRINTS** in Endless Variety. Splendid Value in

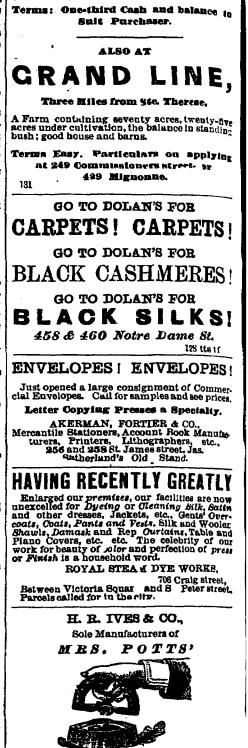
SHIRTINGS ! Together with a Full Assoriment of Millinery Goods!

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1647. Dame Adelina Belair, of the city and district of Mont-real, wife of Joseph Polrier, of the same place, accountant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorney Montreal, 21st May, 1880. 140 D

**PROVINCE** OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Coart. No. 1848. Dame Denise Palile, of the city and district of Mont-real, wife of Francis Robland, of the same place, hotelkeeper, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 21st May, 1880.



NEW ADVERTSEMENTS.

A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the

Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x33 feet, three stories, barns, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Elver St. Bose.

COLD HANDLE SAD IRON. QUEEN STREET ..... MONFLEAL, Send for Circulars.

## JAMES MAGUIRE, Montreal Horse Market

College Street, adjoining Hay Market. Auction Sales every Friday Buyers and sell-ers will find this market the best place to pur-chase or dispose of their horses, as it is the only place in the city authorized by the Corporation.

the chest. The sub-inspector of police was also injured. A large force of police arrived from Tralee when the row was over. Another eviction intended in the neighbourhood was

land-row to Cork-hill were lined by military.

#### MR. P. J. SMYTH'S RESIGNATION.

The following letter appeared in Monday's

MR. P. J. SMYTH'S RESIGNATION. The following letter appeared in Monday's papers:--SIE-It is natural that the premier county should be perplexed and that friends in every part of it should write to me urgently asking for an explanation of an event seemingly in-explicable-for, assuredly, never before, nor during, nor since the election, did I experience anything but kindness, generosity, trust, and affection from Tipperary. The best explanation I can give, and the best atonement I can make is the frank admission that I have erred. It is true that I did receive a communication from the county which pained me at the moment, and which I thought was calculated to embar-ress me in the future; and I have to express my regret that I did not in the first instance seek an explanation through the medium of private course which courtesy aud kindliness prescrib-ed. Had I followed it I would have learned, as I learn now, that the communication was no more than an expression of opinion with regard to a particular vote of mine at the members' meeting, and had in no way the authoritative character which unluckily in a basty moment I attributed to it. No one believes me oanbale of offering a slight to Tipperary, or of wounding the feelings of the finest people in the world. And Tipperary knows that, come weal, come woe, I am her devoted friend and servant for ever.--Yours truly. P. J. SMYTH. ever .-- Yours truly.

### P. J. SMYFH.

#### IRISH REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

why, they halted on the Kilkenny side of the bridge, and, powerfully instigated by the spirited exhortations of two brave yeomen named McCormick and Deveraux, they re-turned to the attack, and soon compelled the disorganized revellers to fly out of the town, of which they had then held possession for some hours. Having been partially sober-ized by their hasty retreat, they again returned to the attack, this time led by a young hero of 13 years of age and but little for his age. The undanned courage and heroic devotion of this child shamed some and fired others with enthusiasan, so that with a thrilling chear they again charged into the town and the contest that now ensued was maintained by both sides with factoious obstinacy. Again were the enemy driven to their chief strong-hold, the market house, and here the fighting became tortific. Notwithstanding the dread-ful havoc made in their closed ranks by the atillery, the patriots rushed up to the very muzzles of the cannon, regardless of this-recklest the soft factors of this reckless bravery have been specially recorded. In the noor fallow thinking the deprivation of the special of substaces of that a person whose hame is placed on the site a the artilleryman was applying the marking the deprivation of the soft the the fuel cannot, the gun just as the artillery have been specially recorded. In the noor fallow thinking the deprivation of the poor fallow thinking the deprivation of air would prevent the pieze gride the fuel with the list for the list of rasel and the soft and the fact and the soft an air would prevent the pieze going off. He was shall be remunerated for their services. An- burg Papers,

commodation provided by the Junior Oxford and Cambridge Club, will soon take possession of their own club-house. The committee have secured on a lease the spacious town residence of the Marquis Townshend, in Dover Street. Piccadilly, and which was originally the resi-dence of the late Earl of Shrewsbury and Tal-bot. The mansion, which has been entirely re-decorated and refurnished, contains several fine apartments. The club is non-political, and those who are eligible for membership are na-tives of Scotland or gentlemen otherwise con-nected with the country by property or marriage. At present 700 members have been elected without entrance fee out of a club in Scotland five guineas, if members of a ciub in Scotland five guineas, if members of a ciub in Scotland five guineas, if members of a club in Scotland five guineas. Lieut.-Col. W. Gordon Alexander (ate 93d Highlanders) is the proprietor of the club. The Earl of Southesk has been elected chairmanof thehonorary com-mittee, and Mr. John Hamsay L'Amy of Dun-kenny chairman of the working committee. CAL

ONE WHO HAS SEEN BURNS IN LIFE.



### ARLINGTON HOUSE A FEW DOORS

WEST OF VICTORIA SQUARE Table Board, \$3.00 per week. Soven Dinner Tickets, SI.00, Translents, \$1.00 per day. Slug!e



JOHN SOOTT.

Newark undertaker. "Business good?" he re-iterated. "You bet-two in walnut, two in rosewood, and three on ice at this blessed moment."

perance cause. Did anyone ever hear of a man being struck by lightning while thirty feet under beer ?- Choronicle-Herald.

be deceived. But if I am deceived, I pray that I may not know of it. But if I know it, I pray that I may be able to laugh at the whole

"Do you believe in second love, Mr. M'Quade?" "Do I believe in second love! Hamph! If a man buys a pound of sugar isn't it sweet? and when it is gone, don't he want mother pound? and isn't that pound sweet too? Troth, Murphy, I believe in second love."

"Sarah, this going out incessantly I cannot have; next Sunday you must stay at home all day." "But, ma'am, I have promised my aunt to spend the afternoon with her." Sonny, interceeding : "Do let her go, mamma ; her aunt has been made a sergeant, and has got a new coat with stripes on it, and a great, long word."

Calls for clergymen are frequently heard from the frontier, but not often for the kind described in the following passage from the Aurora (Nev.) *Herald*: "We are sorely in need of a preacher, but we don't want any cheap trash. We want a good, muscular Christian, who can catch sinners by the scruff of the neck and drag them howling up the plane of righteousness, and who will not drink more than he can hold. Such a man will get a right smart layout here."

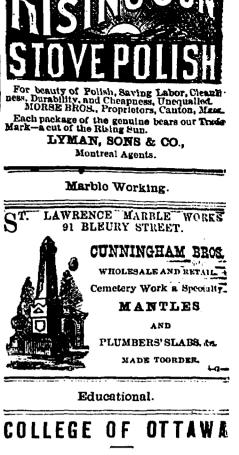
A distinguished Irish lawyer and member of Parliament was going home late one evening, when he was accosted by a desperate-ruffian in one of the suburbs of Dublin, and asked what he was going to stand. "Well," he replied, meekly, "I am very sorry that I can't give you much, my friend, but what I have we will share." "Here," he continued,











## BY TELEGRAPH.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

BUTALIN, June 9.—The Lord Mayor has tele-graphed to the Mayor of every town in the United States and Canada as follows:—"I re-gret to say that funds are needed for the re-lief of the distress in Ireland. In many districts the planch is equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by small farmers, who dread workhouse relief, but can get nothing else until the crops come in."

until the crops come in." LONDON, June 9.—A despatch from Dublin matas that Lord Oranmore's estate in Mayo was set on fire, presumably by an incendiary, on Sanday last, and several acres of his planta-bion destroyed. There is much feeling among the local peasantry against Lord Oranmore for his persistent opposition in Parliament to the chains of the Irish tenantry, and suspicion has failes upon some of his tenants, but no arrests have yet been made. have yet been made.

DURLIN, June 12.--Numerons collisions have measured between the police and the people in the County Mayo, and the state of affairs is becoming really serious. The exactions of the inadlords for rent of farms which have yielded nothing for the last year, and the tenants of which are in deep distress, have aroused much peopular indignation.

DUBLIN, June 9.—The Irish Land League relief committee propose to set aside £10,000 from the relief fund towards rendering special assistance to evicted familier, provided the principal American committees will consent. The League strongly denounces all emigration achemes.

At the Mariborough Street Police Court a sum-At the Mariborough Street Folice Court asum-mons for libelling has been granted to Mr. A. M. Smillvan against Philip Callan (Home Ruier), member for Louth. Callan is charged with having sent an anonymous telegram to the Lish Times, Dublin, alleging that Sullivan's recent election to Parliament for Louth was carried by means of money obtained from the Carlton Club.

Carlion Club. SIRLA, June 10—Orders have been sent to General Stewart at Cabui to withdraw his lorces with the least delay. Cabul is to be evacuated by the end of October, surplus members of Siewart's staff and surplus war material to be returned to India forthwith. It is believed that Gandamuk and Shutar-garden Pass will be the extreme points of British occupation.

ROME, June 8.-Cardinal Nina, the Cardinal RAME, June 5.—Cardinal Nina, the Cardinal Becretary of State, has asked the Pope to accept his resignation on the plea that the labors of codice are too great for his strength, which has iong been impaired. His holiness has declined to accept his resignation, and has proposed to the Cardinal that his labors be lightened by a division of the tasks which he has thus far dis-charged appoint cartain subordinates tharged among certain subordinates.

PARIS, June 9 - The Minister of the Interior PARIS, June 9 — The Minister of the Interior ins told the Prefects to make a c.ear distinction between the Jesuit and other unauthorized orders. The Jesuis are not to be invited like orders to have themselves authorized, but are ordered to dissolve, and on the 30th June the Domgany of Jesus must disappear and evacuate the establishment it now occupies. For teach-ing establishments, however, the respite is pro-keed orders will receive before the 30th instant an official summons to declare whether they in-tend submitting to the decrees. Rest June 9 — It is now compilered in probable

PARIS, June 9 — It is now considered probable that the Government will declare a plenary amnesty for all the exiled Communists, to take adopt July 14th, the anniversary of the destruc-tion of the Bastille, a day usually celebrated in this city and elsewhere in France by public dinners. The day also happens to be the anni-versary of an important moderate speech de-livered by Gambetta at Forte Bous Jouarre, 1372.

#### CARADIAN NEWS.

kev. Dr. O'Connor, pastor of St. Patrick's Umrch. Ottawa, has been appointed Vicar-General vice Rev. Father Jouvent, resigned. The rev. gentleman hasalso carried on the St. Patrick's Orphan asylum for many years.

The Ottawa Free Press says:-Mr. W. D. O'Brien, Corresponding Secretary of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, writes denying that any amalgamation of his association with the St. Patrick's Society has taken place. as reported in yesterday's paper. He also states that the pic-nic mentioned is to be under the anspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Associa-tion alone Mon alone.

#### TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-The United States Congress adjourns on Jupe 164n. -Greece has declared her readiness to mo-bilize her army.

-Dan Cameron ascribes the defeat of General Grant at Chicago to cowardice.

-The American House of Representatives has passed the eight hours labor law.

non has proclaimed Mazaris Harit

F worked, but is of so poor a character that the whole country is covered with a stunted vegeta-tion, and is known as the "Barrens." Much at-tion has been drawn to this region by the profuse advertising of the Vineland tract, and by the efforts which are being made to draw population from other settlements between Vineland and Sandy Hork. In the autuun of 1867, I visited the farm of the New Jersey Agricultural College at New Brunswick, and Professor Cook, the State geologist, and Professor Cook, the State college, showed mea tract of heavy clay land upon which he had experimented with the use of mark. Three pleces of land, in all respects the same, and each measuring one quarter of an ance, were set apart for the experiment. The bast flour of bone; the second received nothing; and the third an application of green sand marl, costing, delivered on the ground, the same amount as the 100 pounds of bone dust. There were no means for accurately weighing the crop, but by a carrful estimate, the result was as follows: The tract of St cocks of hay to the acre; that which received no maure produced at the rate of 36 cocks; and that which was manured with green sand marl produced at the state of 85 cocks. The following table of analy.

manured with green sand marl produced at the rate of 85 cocks. The following table of analy-sis will show the composition of green sand marl:-

| Protoxide of iron         | 15.5              |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Alumina.                  | 69                |
| Lime                      | 5.3               |
| Magnesia                  | 1-6               |
| Potash                    | 4.8               |
| Soluble silica            | 32.4              |
| Insoluble silica and sand | 19.8              |
| Sulphurle acid            | 0.8<br>1.3        |
| Phosphoric acid<br>Water  | <u><u>8</u>.0</u> |
| Carbonic acid, etc        | 3 <b>•8</b>       |
| $\overline{1}$            | 00.00             |

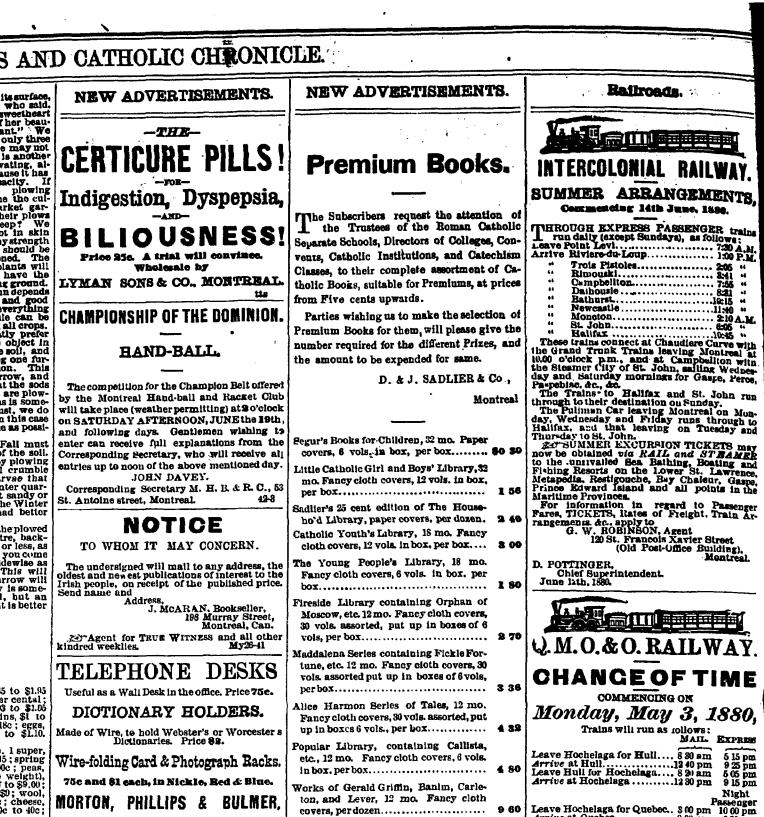
This is an average of three analyses copied from Professor George H. Cook's report of the geology of New Jersey. According to this estimarl

| mate. one ton (2,000 lbs.) of green contains: | san | d m |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Lime                                          |     |     |
| Magnesia                                      | 32  | 14  |
| Potash                                        | 96  |     |
| Soluble silicic acid                          |     |     |
| Sulphuric acid                                | 12  | 44  |
| Phosphoric acid                               | 26  | **  |

 Approximate
 Approximate

 The sources from which potash may be non-transponder of potash may be non-status. And such as have not be non-status. And such as have non-manders: and the chief supply of farmery multine such non-status is have non-transport. And the such as have non-manders are status non-transport. And the such as have non-manders are status non-manders. That solely the such as have non-manders are status non-manders as the such as have non-manders as the such as have non-manders. That solely the such as have non-manders as the such as have non-transport of hosphorin's the such as have non-

CANADIAN MARKETS. LONDON, June 11.—Fall wheat, \$1.85 to \$1.93 peras, Bot to \$1.00 per cental; oats, \$1.03 to \$1.05 rer cental; bides, &c to 10c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$2.50; wool, Suc to 813c; butter, 17c to 18c; eggs, barley Nuc to 8110 per cental. ST CATHERINES, June 11.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6 00 to \$5 25; full wheat, \$11 2 to \$15; spring wheat, \$1 12 to \$1 15; barley, 50c to 00c; pens, \$4c to 00c; sta, S&c to 40c; cattle (live weight), \$4.50 to \$5; beef, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$9,00; dressed hogs, \$1 50 to \$10 do; cheese, 12c to 14c; hay, \$9 to \$11; pointod, \$12; you, \$6 to \$7; dressed hogs, \$7 50; hides, \$6; aheep-skins, 90c; wool, \$2c to 30c; butter, 12c to 15c; eggs, 10c to 11c; cheese, 12c; hay, \$8 to \$9; polatoes, 50c per bag; corm, \$0c. GUELPHI, June 11.—Flour, No 1 super, \$2.75 to \$10, you; 11 wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; epring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; barley, 45c to 55c; peas, 60c to 65; nat, 35c to 37.50; aheepakins, \$1 to \$2.20; wool; hides, \$5.50 to \$7.50; aheepakins, \$1 to \$2.20; wool; hides, \$5.50 to \$7.50; aheepakins, \$1 to \$2.20; wool; bit beef, \$6.00 to \$2.00 yin mutton, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hides, \$5.00 to \$2.5; mute 1......Flour, No. 1 super, \$3.00 to \$3.25; inli wheat, \$1 10 to \$1 12; epring do. \$10 to \$10; barly 56c to 55c; peas, 60c to 55c; oats, 35c to 36c; cattle (live weight) \$2! to 30; bit \$1, \$1, \$2, \$1, har, \$1, \$10 to \$1 12; epring do. \$10 to \$10 is barly 56c to 56c; peas, 60c to 552; ooil, \$2; barley, 55c to 56; peas, 60c to 552; ooil, \$2; barley, 55c to 56; pea



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\$1.20, \$1.50, \$2.00 per dozen.

tures.

For Information Fares, TICKETS, Rates of Fight-rangements &c. apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Agent 120 St. Francois Xavier Street 120 St. Francois Xavier Street (Old Post-Office Building), Montreal. Q.M.O.&O. RAILWAŸ **CHANGE OF TIME** Monday, May 3, 1880, MAIL. EXPRES Night Later. Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Trains to and from Ottawa connect with L. A. SENECAL,



**Boston and Montreal Air Line** 

SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VEBMONT B.B. LINE.

BLY IU I SALE AND AND

the temporary capital of Afghanistan.

-The total score at the Edinburgh rifle match were :- England, 1,733; Scotland, 1,700; Ireland, 1,501.

-It is proposed to establish a military cordon or the protection of the Greek Boundary Commissioners.

-Conkling has predicted a Bepublican ma-sority in New York of 50,000 over the united Democrats.

-The Italian Covernment has ordered another ironclad to Peru for the protection of fulian interests.

-The Jesuits of Poictiers, France, have pur-chased a building on the Island of Jersey for a boys' seminary.

-Premier Cairoli has decided to modify the Italian Cabinet, admitting some members of the Dissident Left.

-The Etoile Belge announces that the sup-pression of the Belgian legation at the Vatican is an accomplished fact.

-The owners of the schooner fired upon by the Spanish war vessel off the Cuban coast have ap-pealed to Secretary Evarts.

-Prince Reuss has delivered to Austria an in-vitation to send a representative to the Berlin Conference on the 16th July.

-Spain invites subscriptions for a new loan of \$17,000,000, redeemable in ten years, and guaranteed by the Cuban Customs.

-The French Premier asks for a vote of credit to send a flotilla of gunboats to suppress phracy in the Gulf of Tonquin, in the China Sea.

-Ine Greek Government is making active memorations to occupy the new territory preparations to occupy the new territory claimed by her wnen the right moment ar-

-The new order conferred on Rev. Dr. O'Conor will not interfere with his duties as pastor of St. Fatrick's Church, Ottawa, or head of the Orphan Asylum.

-The French Government has foregone its intention of plenary annesty to the com-munists, and will merely pardon as many com-munists as possible.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says is understood that the World has changed hands and is now owned and controlled by Cyrus W. Field and Jay Gould.

-John Hanlan, brother to Edward Hanlan the scaller, who runs the Island Hotel while the latter is absent, has been fined \$20 and costs for belling liquor without a license.

-Bismarck, on the Parliamentary situation. said henceforth he would leave Parliamentary fighting to others, and devote himself entirely to the foreign affairs of the Empire.

-Telegrams from Leadville to Mining Com-panies in New York assert that the strikers are still defiant and aggressive, and that some mines propose to discharge their guards and call on the Government of the United States for protection.

-Messrs. Jno. Macdonald, Hugh MoMahon, Q.C., of London, and Colonel Gzowski, have been re-elected by the Ontario Government members of the University, and Mr. Justice Cameron has been appointed for the unex-pired portion of the term of the late Hon. Geo. Brown;

-The Philadelphia Times New York special mays a quiet effort is being made to start a Grant boom for Cincinnati. General Barlow and several others are reported in communication with General Grant to ascertain whether he would accept the Democratic nomination and

-The Prussian Parliamentary Committee has adopted the clause in the Government measure which relieves episcopal substitutes temporarily discharging diocean duties from the obligation of texing the prescribed oath in obedience to the sw. The Committee also adopted the clause qualifying aliens to such posts. The prospects of the Bill are still uncertain.

Among the Zulus, a nation of the Kaffirs, according to etiquette. the mother-in-law cannot face the son-in-law, but must hide, or pretend to hide, when she sees him. In this country the custom is reversed. It is the son-. m-law who does the didging.

(Equal to phosphate of Lime, 561 lbs.)

It will be seen by this analysis that the amount of phosphoric acid contained is suffi-cient to add very much to the affect of the marl, cient to add very much to the affect of the marl, but its content of potash is so great as to ac-count for its chief value, and all regions which are within reach of the marl-beds, even by the aid of a cheap water carriage, may be greatly benefited by the use of the material, which is found in comparatively inexhaustible supply. It is to be recommended, however, that its first introduction be only in an experimental way, as it is not equally efficient on all soils. As a source of potash anywhere along the Atlantic coast, it will probably be found an economical ifrilizer. In the fall of 1867, I purchased a cargo of about 140 ions of marl, which cost de-livered on the wharf at Newport, \$3.60 a ton; and used it in various ways in my market garden.

and used it in various ways in my indrket garden. In the garden its effects was, in every case, very decided, especially on one tract of three-quarters of an acre of Jersey Wakefield cabbage. The land was manured very heavily, of course, with stabe manure, but no more se than is cus-tomary in garden cultivation—no more heavily than my cabbage fields had previously been manured. After the plants had been set out a single handful of a compost of equal parts of green sand marl and clear horse manure was put on the surface about the plants, and I at-tribute chiefly to the influence of the marl thus applied the fact that the crop thus produced was the finest that had ever been seen in the neigh-borhood, and better than any I have ever seen anywhere else. anywhere else.

(To be Continued.)

#### MILK FEVER IN COWS.

MILK FEVERIN COWS. Milk fever may be easily prevented by taking precautions to feed lightly before the cow calves to have the cow in moderately good condition only, to feed no corn-meal for two months pre-viously, and, if any feed other than hay or grass is given, to choose bran in preference to any other. The cow should be kept in a cool, quiet, da:kened stable by herself, where she can en-joy rest and repose; the calf should be removed as soon as possible, and the cow milked fre-quently. If anything seems to be wrong, or the cow is nervous, givea drink of bran gruel, with one ounce of sweet spirits of nitre and two drams of bromide of potassium. Heavily fed cows are the most liable to have this disease.

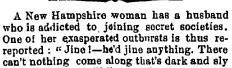
#### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN CATTLE.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN CATTLE. The first symptons of pleuro-pneumonia are a general duliness, hanging of the head, running at the mouth, nose, and eyes, redness of the eyes and a slight cough. Next the milk shrinks suddenly, the cough becomes deeper and hollow, the animal breaths rapidly and with short jerky expirations, the breath is hot, the coat becomes rough, the back arched, and the appetite fails. The disease never appears spontaneously, but always by infection, and the stage of incubation is usually less than 30 days, but may extend to 90 days. There is no cure, and the only preven-tion is the immediate slaughtering of the sick cattle. This is the cheap pest, as a recovered ani-mal—and recovery is very rare—costs more to restore it than it is worth, leaving out of consid-ation the danger of infection.

#### PLOWS AND PLOWING.

PLOWS AND PLOWING. The plow is a fruitful subject: It is the most important agricultur, implement, one of the oldest, and one on which more inventive gonlus has been spent and more paterns devised than we have time to tell. It is as old as Moses, and improvements have been made every century from Moses's time till now. Still, the imple-ment is not perfected, and one plow will not an-swer for "all purposes," Probably at no period in the history of the world has so much attention been paid to plows and such great improve-ments made as in this inteteenth century. Our memory runs back to the time when the wooden mold-board was used by some conservative far-mers, and we distinctly remember using one of these mold boards, strengthened by a horse-shoe nailed on its surface. Such a farmer would now be indicted by Mr Bergh for crueity to animals, for the friction of these old mold-boards, cov-ered with all kinds of old iron, as they were, must have made the draught wearisome to ox-flest--horses were seldom used in those days for p owing, as it was considered too hard work for them. 

their tows to run only three or four inches 31 C



and hidden but he'll jine it. If anyone should get up a society to burn his house down, he'd jine it just as soon as he could get in, and if he had to pay to get in he'd go all the suddener."

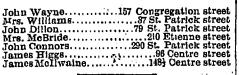
"TRUE WITNESS."

#### LIST OF CITY AGENTS.

The TRUE WITNESS is for sale at the follow ing News Depots:-

James Murphy. Corner George and Dorchester

POINT ST. CHARLES.



DIED. 🛶 🗤 SWEENEY.—At Present, Ontario, May 25th, Peter M. Sweeney, in the 27th year of his age. 42-4.

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# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXPERIENCED and Plain Cooks. House and Table Malds, Nurses and Seamstresses, with references, want situations. Miss Neville, Re-gistry office, 67 Juror street. COMFORTABLE LODGING, 500 per week, 67 Juror street.

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC,

