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VOL. XXX.—NO. 51.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND!

What a Brooklyn Man has Seen and Heard Among its People.

A LADY OF LARGE ESTATES IN TROUBLE.

The Luxury of Indian Meal and Potatoes Nothing Short of Revolution Will Give Ireland to the Irish.

[Correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle.]

GALWAY, July 1, 1880. When Oliver Goldsmith—a native of this province—wrote his descriptive poem on "The Deserted Village," he never thought that the time would come when it might be used in describing nine-tenths of the villages found south of the Craigs of Innishone and north of Connemara. The days of sentimentalism in the Green Isle are gone. To tell an Irishman that it is much better for him to live upon the products of his own little spot, and when his race is run to have his remains laid beside those of his kindred, and is answer will generally be: "My kindred are not here; the benefactors sent to save me and my unfortunate neighbors from sinking into famine graves tell us in language that none can forget that our nearest and dearest are in America." It is all very well to t lk about resisting the landlord, but when the landlord is backed up by the alien laws of England, and a troop of dragoons or mounted royal Irish constabulary gives force to the edict of eviction, it would be much better for those who tell the penniless tenant to "stick" to send him either the half-year's rent, a few barrels of flour, or a prepaid family ticket from Ireland to New York. Of course, this wholesome advice will not meet the views of the dunderheaded ward politicians, who, for about three weeks previous to the election, spout about the "glories of Brian the Brave" to every Celtic voter in his district. Day after day the Mansion House, Land League, and other relief committees meet in Dublin to dispense to the starving peasantry all over the country. In looking over the columns of the Freeman's Journal I find that donations were made on on June 20 in ninety-six districts where the people were still asking for food. And to further add to the cup of misery that a cursed set of rulers has caused

From what can be learned from the line of the peasantry of this part of the country their spirit is completely broken, and I have no hesitation in saying that just so soon as the present crops are disposed of, the people of America will see one of the most stupendous emigration streams that it is possible to conceive an idea of. If the Irish tenants could get twenty-five per cent. of the value on the improvements that they have put on their rented farms, the island at large, including all the memories of the heroic past, would be left to the Vice Regal Court, the English garrison, the soulless landlords and the largearmy of small shop keepers. I have kept an eye on the civil law reports, as published in the Dublin papers, and I find, on an average, that five-sevenths of all losses reported in Connught and the South of Ulster are cases of eviction, rack rents or meal bills from provision dealers against people who had to give liens on the crops of 1880 for Indian meal that their families consumed during last

to be placed before the Irish nation, the worst

type of famine fever has broken out in many

places, in Mayo, Roscommon and Galway.

Winter. Here is something more for contemplation. The crops in some places will not come up to near what was expected in the early Spring. During the month of May there was little or no rain, so I am informed, but since June 2 I am safe in saying that out of twentyeight days the rain has come down in torrents for twenty-two full days. Only to think of it, while the Brooklynite is fanning himself at Long Beach and Coney Island, the lineal descendents of the Galwaw Slashers-men who were wont to take a few five barred gates every morning before breaktast—are seen driving through the rain to give reasons to judge and jury why they should not be left without a shelter for themselves and little

A SCENE OF SORROW.

Having heard that a Mrs. O'Connor, a lady who owns large estates at Balla in the County Mayo, had evicted forty families in the first still there would be room for many more. week in June and five in the following week, I made it my business to get at the facts, any improvements on it in the way of shipping, When after a few miles drive from Clare-When after a few miles drive from Claremorris toward Castlebar, one of the most heartrending sights that my mind could conjute up was witnessed. About twenty empty, tambiedown thatoh cottages were guarded by a body-of the Royal Irish Constabulary, each man armed with a rifis and sword bayonet. Behind small stacks of peat, or turf, as its called here, a number of women and children, clad in rags and soaking, w.t., were crowded; their sundance with the same of father some sone features defined the word hunger much better. Amound the outskirts of the black marshy bog, a few peasants: were to be met with, all discussing the situation. Every one of them, at short intervals, seeme more desolate, one would, think that, the very effectments, for, the time, being, had donaptired with the unrelenting evictor, for the rain fell as if a water conduit had burst in the some rough quite a number of learning as a funeral pall over the wild borders of Mayo and Roscommon.

Here were men who for years in succession morris toward Castlebar, one of the most Loch Gorib, which by the way, are owned by heartrending sights that my mind could con- a rich landlord. Improvements must not be jure up was witnessed. About twenty empty, thought of in Galway even should they save tumbledown thatch cottages were guarded by a body of the Royal Irish Constabulary, each man armed with a rifle and sword bayonet. Behind small stacks of peat, or turf, as it is called here, a number of women and children, clad in rags and soaking wet, were crowded; their sunken eyes, compressed lips and wo-begone features defined the word hunger much better than ever did the pen of the lexicographer. 'Around the outskirts of the black, marshy bog, a few peasants were to be met with, all discussing the situation. Every one tempting, a description of Ireland's scenic the extreme of shattered hopes, despair and vengeance, and as if to make the scene more ments, for the time being, had conspired with the unrelenting evictor, for the rain fell as if a water conduit had burst in the sombre cloud that hung as a funeral pall over the wild

borders of Mayo and Roscommon.

had been paying from one to three pounds per acre as rent, but when they fell behind three half years' payments, they and their families were cast out like so many paupers, to live on the charity of their more fortunate neighbors, or perish by the side of a ditch. It is astonishing to think that a pound of gunpowder is not burnt between sunset and sunrise for every pennyweight that now is. Here are people who have sunk a life's labor in a few acres of what originally was a bog. Their potatoes and cabbages—in fact all that they planted last fall and spring-are still standing, and if, to save their children from starving to death, any one of them were to pull up a

few hills of potatoes, it would be at the risk of being sent to Athlone or Mullingar jail.

Indeed, it is no uncommor, thing to meet respectable-looking people who will tell you that it is "a happy household that has enough Indian meal and potatoes to meet the demands of the children," when the question is put. "Will not the labor of the farming districts afford means enough for the ordinary districts afford means enough for the ordinary farm laborers to feed and clothe their children?" I asked one of the evicted farmers what hopes he had. I got for an answer, with tears in his eyes, "The English harvest and then—America."

But the spirit of retaliation will sometimes break out. It was but yesterday that a despatch was sent from Ballina, County Mayo, stating that a land agent, called Feenich, was shot dead as he was returning from Ballinrobe, where he had been attending the county sessions in eviction cases. Feenich was a six-foot Englishman, who passed his nights in an iron house that the Hon. George Browne had built for him, and his days in driving the natives from the cabins where they were born. From all that I can hear, a Connaught cuonough will not be wanted over the bier of the herculean sasanagh. But it anything goes to show how the one-sided landlord power is enforced, the following testimony, taken last Friday at the Balina sessions, shows. The case was that of Mr. Joynt, a landlord, and Mary Murphy, daughter of a poor farmer, who, a few days ago, sailed for America :--

Mary Murphy, aged 16, desposed that Mr. Joynt came into her mother's house on the evening of the 15th of June with a loaded gun, and asked if that-— of a mother of hers was within; he presented the loaded gun towards her, then turned to the back door, which was shut, and fired through it; he pointed the gun at witness' sister, and again turning, discharged the second barrel through the back door; he then left and returned with a stick, with which he commenced to smash down the doors; a man prevented him from doing so; witness' mother was in a neighbor's house at the time; there were four other children in the house with witness; they were "awfully frightened," and cried out loudly; witness ran off for her mother; he ideas can save this country to its people. said he would shoot the whole lot of them, and that he would knock down the house over them before morning.

To Mr. Heron-He had the gun to his shoulder when he presented it at me, and then, turning round, fired it through the door; he broke down the door and left it on the floor.

To Mr. McAndrew-I did not go to the

police till the next day. Bridget Murphy, a younger sister, and other witnesses corroborated the evidence of Mary

As the land laws exist, it is simply preposterous to tell the people that "good harvests will bring things all right again." Even admitting that the landlords are compelled to sell the land to the people at a fair price, there is nothing to prevent a liberal government making a "fair price" mean any sum ranging from £100 to £200 per acre, something like from £1,000 to £2,000. And when it is remembered that a majority of the members of the Liberal government are owners of large tracts of rented farm lands, the man must have sublime faith in human nature who thinks that any bill will be passed for years to come that will result in making the present tillers, or even their children, the real owners of the soil. If the truth must be told then nothing short of a revolution

WILL GIVE IRELAND TO THE IRISH.

All the best government returns on the agricultural resources of the Green Isle put the land at 20.815,111 acres, of which is rented out a little over 12,000,000 acres at two hundred per cont. over the assessed value. In other words the average rent on Irish farm lands is about two pounds per scre. The alien landlords therefore, exact from an enslaved tenantry, as regular as the earth makes its circuit round the Sun, \$120,500,000. But this figure is only part of Ireland's troubles. From the window where I write this letter I am now looking out on one of the grandest harbours in the universe—Galway Bay. Here might assemble the navies of Europe and But this is only an Irish harbour, and to make might injure the salmon and trout fisheries of

desolate, one would think that the very ele- | work at turf cutting in the bogs, I went to

when they lay out bricks, to sun dry. As it was about 2 p. m. when those who are fortu-nate enough to have a dinner to eat eat it, I thought I would wait till that hour and speak to several of the workmen. Quite a number of them had the whole hour to spare. In fact, those who had anything eatable took a few bites and then gave the balance to the

poor famished, shivering children.
"Good day, gentlemen," said your correspondent to a group of ditchmen. "This is rather hard work you seem to be engaged in. May I ask what wages you get for it?

They all seemed to be rather bashful at first At last one of them asked me "What was my reason for asking that question, when the master 'beyant' would tell me all about it?" When they were told that I wanted to get the facts from their own lips, as the same might prove interesting to the people of Brooklyn, in America—Brooklyn that was

The rights of landlords were all nonsense when the people tilling the fields are kept only from dying by the charity of other nations; such rights become national wrongs.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present agitation in this sorrow stricken country one thing is patent, the people have only began to emigrate, and if the citizens of Long Island wish to see golden grain take the place of scrub oak and would rather have the sound of the mowing machine, where now is only heard the crackling of forest fires, they must be liberal with the coming strangers. There are two things essential in getting permanent settlers, cheap land, as cheap if not cheaper than it is sold for in the West, and on easy tarms to pay for the same. With these inducements along with the others above mentioned, there is no good reason why five to fifteen thousand acres should not be added annually to the farming resources of the island. It requires but the owners of the land to say the word and Long Island will soon become what nature destined it to be, a home for multitudes and a garden for the metropolis of America, where it can procure all its green crops.

It was my intention when I began to this letter to say something about the miraculous doings around the chapel of Knock, but as it would take a much longer letter than I have already written to give the slightest outlines of what can be seen at that place in a few days' sojourn there, I will keep it to some future time. Suffice it to say, that if the eyes of your correspondent saw as well at Kneck as they did when he was bade bon voyage by you, sir, on May 22, then the lame was made to wark, the blind was made to see, and the paralytic was given the full use of his members. This, ave-this was done away in a wild morase in the county Mayo, where the peasantry mix a few handsfulls of Indian meal with green nettles, to satisfy the pangs of hunger. Can it be that heaven extends its mercy to a class that the landlords are doing their best to sweep into famine graves?

—Men are being engaged in Peterborough fol-work on the Grand Junction Railway at \$1.121 per day. There are 200 men employed on the

J. J. O'D.

-A terrible fight occurred at Lucan, Ont., on

AFCHANISTAN.

Terrible Disaster to the British Arms at Candahar.

A BRIGADE ALL BUT ANNIHILATED.

General Uprising of the Tribes.

When they were told that I wanted to get the facts from their own lips, as the same might prove interesting to the people of Brooklyn, in America—Brooklyn that was among the first to come to the aid of the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off their caps, and in a tone of voice which showed that their very hearts spoke, said: "May God bless America." "Alana, aud its "Ireland that should never forget them." "Amora, and it's well seen that they never forget the ould land." 'May God and his Blessed Mother protect America." "But it's proud we'd all be if we could all get over," and many outher similar expressions. "Well, now will you answer my question." "In truth, and we will, sir, and as many as you like to ask." "What wages do men get for a day's work?" "From two pence to eighteen pence," said the tall young man, who seemed to act as an under foreman. "The few childer thay see get two pence; the men on the top of the bog get ten pence; the ditchmen get from ten or a shilling to sixteen pence, and three drives and the subject of the said in grove of the weaks."

Here one poor fellow said: "But that is not the worst of it, sir. Look ye, sir, away up in Elphin, a landlord, whose name we all know, got money from Dublin to have his land improved; he got £2,000, and what did he villain do but set a lot of his tenants to work; then he kept four shillings from them in part payment for the last gale's rem. But, it's not all by with him yet."

This was said in such a manner as would likely leave the impression that sooner of later something would happen to the said and for he when the country to its people. The rights of landlords were all nonsense when the people tilling the fielde are kept when the people tilli soldiers he made them promises of plunder at Candahar in case of success. It is believed that in some way Gen. Burroughs was enticed beyond the walls of Candahar fortifications and entrapped into a fatal ambuscade. Great excitement prevails here, and if Ayoob's victory is as sweeping as reported, it is conceded on all sides that the war in Southern Afghanistan is reopened in all its horror, the evacuation of the country by the British indefinitely postponed, and it is quite possible that the new Ameer's seat will be made more than doubful through a probable early revolt in his own capital. It is seat will be made more than doubtful through a probable early revolt in his own capital. It is said that for some time a feeling of doubt has existed here respecting the state of affairs in Southern Afghanistan, hence the reason why the British representatives at the late durbar at Cabul declined to go further than to recognize Abdur Rahman as Ameer of Cabul and not of Afghanistan, which had been the title of his predecessor.

Afghanistan, which had been the title of his predecessor.

A later despatch states Aycob Khan crossed the Helmund river on the 23rd inst. and surprised General Burroughs' force, encamped on the left bank of the stream, opposite Girishk. Since the battle ten. Primrose has retired with a portion of Gen. Burroughs' force, which succeeded in escaping to the Citadel of Candahar, and will endeavor to hold the place until the arrival of reinforcements. Meantime, Aycob Khan, whe has marched in front of Candahar, threatens in assault, and fears are entertained that he may take the Citadel before assistance can arrive. A relief force under Gen. Phayre is now concentrating for a march on Candahar. Owing to the recent dry weather the Helmund is everywhere fordable, and it is thought that this fact facilitated the surprise, against which it would appear that Gen. Burroughs had taken insufficient precau tions.

Later despatches to the India Office, by way o

Gen. Burroughs had taken insufficient precautions.

Later despatches to the India Office, by way of Bombay, say Gen. Burroughs, when attacked by Ayoob Khan, was leading his brigade to the assistance of Wali Shere Ali, whose troops had muinied. Shere Ali, who was holding an outpost on a branch of the Helmund, in the direction of Girishk, was threatened with an attack by Ayoob Khan, who, with a greatly superior force, was approaching from Farah. Shere Ali's troops were on the left bank of the Helmund, and Ayoob is supposed to have crossed the almost dry bed of the river from the west in the night, and struck Gen. Burroughs' force some few hours before he would have made a junction with Shere Ali. The lattle soon became almost a rout on the part of the British, the slaughter being terrible, and those who could saved themselves by flight in darkness toward Candahar. Earl Granville visited the House to-day to confer with the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, upon this disastrous intelligence.

(Gen. Surroughs' force marched from Candahar to bepose Ayoob Khan, and arrived at Girishk, seventy-five miles from Candahar, in the direction of Herat, and on the west side of Helmund river on the 17th of July. It is probable, therefore, that the disastrous struggle took place near that town. Ayoob Khan, with a regularyorce of ten regiments of infaniry, and three of cavalry, and about 1,500 to 8,500 irregular covalry, was then only two marches distant from that place. Wall Shere Ali, the Governor of Candahar, with his native troops, who had preceded the British troops to Girishk, ordered his infantry to re-crors the Helmund river, upon which they mutinied, but were attacked by the Burroughs' force at Girishk which has been annihilated, are not definitely known, but they included a regiment of cavalry, one of horse artillery, one of irregular artillery and the 68th infantry regiment. General Lutterell also accompanied General Burroughs to Girishk.)

London, July 29.—An official despatch states that Gen's Barr

London, July 29.—An official despatch states that Gen. Barroughs, several officers and men, and four guns were saved. Reinforcements have been ordered out. The losses are unknown. Inave been ordered out. The losses are unknown.

The correspondent of the Telegraph says the disnater at Candahar is likely to leave the political situation in Afghanistan as grave as it was before the recent adjustment at Cabul, previous to the advance of Gen Burroughs to the relief of Ehere Ail. Gen. Primrose occupied the cantonment in the neighborhood of Candahar, the populace of which was friendly to the Eng. Itah. On receipt of news of the overthrow of boarding-house, she suddenly included in the sate of the citadel, leaving friendly Afghans to take their chances in case of an attack by Ayooh

Khan. The Telegraph correspondent thinks this will have a bad effect, and may create allies for Ayoob Khan instead of Abdul Rahman.

London, July 30.—The news of the disaster caused great excitement in the House of Commons. The Marquis of Hartington is expected to make a further statement to-day.

The Standard says one distinct fixed point is that our supremacy must be signally and effectively vindicated, and the crushing disaster avenged in the sight of Afghanistan. It is not known whether Gen. Burroughs himself is saved. The Queen was immediately telegraphed to on receipt of the news, and all the Ministers had an informal conference. The date of the attack is not given, but the military authorities believe it took place on Saturday or Sunday. The troops now under orders for Bombay are the 38th Regiment first battalion of the 23rd Regiment, and the King's Dragoon Guards from the Cape of Good Hope. The Indian troopship Euphrates was to leave for Bombay in August. The Malabar and Jumna were to leave in September, and the Serapis and Crocodlie in October. Two of these vessels can be ready in a week.

An official despatch received this morning at the War office states that General Phayre, who

tember, and the Serapis and Crocodite in October. Two of these vessels can be ready in a week.

An official despatch received this morning at the War office states that General Phayre, who was in command at Quettah, conversed yesterday by telegraph with General Primose at Candahar, but that the wires were cut soon after, and communication is now impossible. The two places are about 200 miles apart by the Bolan Pass. Quettah lies to the south-west of Candahar, a direction opposite to the location of the battle in which General Burroughs' brigade was destroyed. Gen. Primrose, having yeacated the cantonments, is within the walls of Candahar with a small command, and awaits the arrival of Gen Phayre from Quettah with the largest force that can be made available for the emergency. Gen. Primrose, until relieved, is in imminent danger of attack from Ayoob Khan, who is within comparatively easy march of Candahar with an army well equipped, but itushed with the late overwhelming victory. It is foared at the War Office that the British loss is quite as severe as at dirst announced, althouga details of the calamity come in very slowly and disconnectedly. On receipt of the news of the disaster at Candahar. Colonel Brooks got what forces could be spared, and was despatched to assist the stragglers of the defeated brigade to find their way to the fortress. It is conceded that Ayoob Khan had not less than 35 guns of various kinds, and they were well handled by his artillerymen. A later despatch says Gen. Burroughs is unhurt, but the statement cannot be accepted as positively true until he is found or appears at the citadel. Shere Ali has arrived at Candahar, but the despatch stating of the disaster to Gen. Burroughs. The latest despatch via Cabul states that communication with Candahar, to mention where he left his force, way he left, or whether he returned with his whole command, on learning of the disaster.

The British loss is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,00 men. The whole country around Candahar is rising against the An official despatch received this morning at

of Candahar, in which the whole remaining force has found refuge with the garrison. It must be a few days before the relieving forces can advance from Quettab through the Khojak pass. If, as stated, the citadel is dominated by several neighboring buildings, its defenders may have a hard time. All reports concur in the statement that Ayoob Khan's guns were well worked.

LONDON, July 30.—A despatch from Bombay says that General Phayre expects to start with a fully provided column from Quettah for Candahar within a fortnight. It is believed that danar within a lorthight. It is believed that Geogral Frimrose has already been joined at Candahar by two regiments who were en route. A despatch from Bombay says Candahar is fully provisioned, and can hold out until the end of October. Gen. Burroughs' defeat occurred

end of October. Gen. Burroughs' defeat occurred near Kuskkinok.

The foreign pr. as are inclined to attribute the disaster to the vaciliating policy of the Government. English reinforcements for Afghanistan are actively moving forward.

DUBLIN, July 29.—The news of the disaster in Afghanistan has caused the deepest sorrow and consternation here. So profound an impression has not been produced on the public mind since the first battle of the Crimea.

Bombay. July 31.—Now that the first shock of the Candahar disaster is over, the situation is regarded as more favourable. It is now admitted the garrison at Candahar ought to be able to hold its ground with ease. A private letter from Candahar of the 18th inst. describes the effect of the news of Ayoob Khan's advance across the Helmund as already very considerable. Merchants and well-to-do people were burying their property and preparing to leave the city.

London, July 31.—A despatch from Bombay

burying their property and preparing to leave the city.

London, July 31.—A despatch from Bombay says the Indian newspapers are anxious that Sir Garnet Wolseley be appointed chief commander in India, as General Haines inspires no confidence, and it is believed that a strong will is indispensable.

London, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to ure that France should be cautious.

London, July 30.—In the House of Commons to day Lord Hartington siated that he had received a despatch from the Vicercy of India, dated to day, informing him that Sir R. Sandorman had sent a reliable man as a spy from Khejok toward Candahar. He is expected to return in about ten days. The British posts on the road between Khojak and Candahar are ritiring, fighting as they retreat. The Chaman tribes are collecting on the line of communication. There are disturbances all along the line. General Phayre is not in position to advance through Khojak. Lord Hartington doubted if it would be expedient to give the exact numbers of the force preparing to relieve Candahar.

THE LACHINE REGATTA.

To the Editor of the True Witness. To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the approaching regatta of the Lachino Boating Club, on the 7th August, may I ask what is being done to secure tavorable terms from the Railways for the competing carsmen? Mortreal offers a handsome challenge cup and other valuevile prizes, and invites crews from the sister provinces to compete. For the Toronto regatta, on the 4th August, the committee have obtained free passes for competing carsmen and their basis.

competing caremen and their boats.

Can Montreal not clusin similar privileges, for her regatta, or are most of the crews to be obliged to stay away on account of the expense of a trip from Toronte to Montreal and back?

Yours, AN ONTARIO OABSMAN. Ir is reported that on Wednesday last a

wonderful miracle occurred at La Bonne Ste. Anne. A young girl who was infirm and unable to walk has suddenly recovered the use of her crippled limbs. It appears that the poor girl had visited the shrine regularly for years, in the hope of being miraculously cured, having to be carried in and out of the church. This year, as usual, she was conveyed in the same way, and on Wednesday last, on rising from dinner at her boarding-house, she suddenly found that she no longer required any assistance, but could

THE JESUITS!

Their Expulsion from France.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Opinions of the French Press.

We clip the following interesting accounts

from our European exchanges :-

PARIS, July 7. The Jesuit establishments throughout France, with the exception of their colleges for lay pupils, which have another month's grace, were closed to-day. Shortly after 4 a. m. M. Clement, a judicial functionary, and M. Dulne, and construction of the establishment in the Rue de Sevres, on islade which a large number of Catholics, do., on islade which a large number of Catholics, do., on islade which a large number of Catholics, do., of the law, thorizen and the Rue de Sevres, of the law, thorizen and the Rue de Sevres, of the law, thorizen and the Rue de Sevres, of the law, thorizen and the Superior, father Pitot, answered the summons, MM. In Chesnelong and de Ravignan, Senators, being behind him. M. Clement read the decree of the Prefect of Police, closing the establishment. M. de Ravignan, as director of the lay society, and wo will not to be excalled at that early hour. Father Pitot claimed the right of domicile and the rest of the law of the l

monstrations on either side. The second desuit establishment—viz., that of the German Jesuis, in the Rue Lafayette—has not at present been interfered with.

Telegrams have been received from Lyons, Marielles, Lille, Bordeaux, Rouen, Laveil, Avignon, Amiens, Besancon, Limoges, Durai, Clermont-Ferrand, Le Puy, Troyes, Navies, Bourges, and Versailles, describing the expulsion of the Jesuits from their establishments. Only at Bordeaux and Lille has there been any kind of disturbance, and these preceded and did not accompany the execution of the decrees. At Bordeaux a crowd, which had collected yesterday before the Jesuit institution, was suddenly, according to the Union, charged by the police with drawn sabres, the result being a scuille, in which a few accidents occurred. At Lille last night a number of young men sing a serensdeoutside the Franciscan establishment, and thereby brought together a crowd, from amid which stones were thrown, and a number of windows of the establishment were broken. The form of submission uniformly adapted seems to have been, first to open the outstratoor, and then to refuse to open the inner doors. When, by the algo of the bocksmith) the Jesuits are reached, they declare they will o'ally surrender to force, which the police, forthwith exercise by laying hands on their execution, at Laval several English Jesuits called the crowd to witness that their rights as English citizens were cheered by the crowd assembled. At Laval several English Jesuits called the Jesuits were cheered by the crowd assembled. At Laval several be english ambaisador. At Toulouse, Anacy, and several other places the Jesuits were cheered by the crowd assembled. At Laval several may remarked and, in many cases, aged men; and even the Ultra-Radicals, will searcely boast of them. No doubt some allowance must be made for the obligation resting on the Gevernment to enforce the decrees it had issued, while its opponents have caught at the chance of turning all Catholic and moderate minds against it. The Government, indiv

[Continued on fifth page.]

THE FLIES.

ON A SUMMER AFTERNOON AT GREEN PARK AYLMER.

One summer afternoon bout four—
It might be less, it might be more—
I sat me at the old hall door
With one of Dickens' books!

An hour I though to while away,
By dreaming of some bygone day,
Quite comfortable, you would say,
I was—at least in looks.

Quite comfortable—yes, indeed!
But still a line I could not read,
Nor to its meaning could I heed,
My anger out would rise;
But, then, in vain the 'eagemess,'
Tis true, at times, I had to pause,
Tis true for anger there was cause—
But still—'twas but the flies

I lett the doorway—in T came,
But in or out, 'twas all the same,
A single fly I could not maim,
I could not read. To rise
And put the book upon the shelf,
To swear a little to myself,
To feel like smashing all the delf,
Or murder all the files!

The supper called, I went to eat,
And here the files again I meet,
I scarce have time to take my seat,
They dart into my eyes;
They stick themselves upon the bread,
In tea they're swimming round half dead,
Some on the butter soft are fed. The nation's pest—the files!

They're buzzing here, they're buzzing there, they're buzzing in your mouth and hair; And even to your face, they dare

To mix them in the ples!
In vain at files, in vain you shout,
And just as vain at files to pout,
In vain you try to drive them out,
The humming, buzzing files!

Alas! 'tis true each man has got.
Upon this earth, a fearful lot,
And woman, too, exempt is not
Until the day she dies;
But, of their trials, one I know,
Would do them 'till 'the day they go.
(Tho' not the greatest earthly woe)
I mean the summer flies!

But for the flies I know a trick,
Give me a horse-tail on a stick,
And let me beat 'ill! I am sick,
Or 'till my angers rise;
Then I will take the stick again,
And hammer them from wall and pane,
My strokes shall fall like summes rain—
"Till I destroy the flies!
JOSEPH FORAN.

One Night's Mystery

By May Agnes Fleming.

PART II.

CHAPTER IV.

A BASKET OF FLOWERS AND A DINNER. 'KATHERINE,' says Mrs. Macgregor, "do lay

down that book, get off that sofa, dress, and go down town, match this fringe, go to Fratoni's for ices, and to Greenstalk's for the cut flowers. Do you hear?'

'I hear. Anything else?'
'And make haste. Where your own personal gratification is not concerned, I say you are unbearably lazy. Here, the whole forenoon

'Did you really expect me to get up, and go to matine at St. Albans after dissipating at Mrs. Grahams' until two this morning?'

'I expect very little of you, my daughter, that will put you to the least inconvenience. I know of old how useless it would be to expect These commissions I mentioned must done this afternoon. My dressmaker is a dead-lock for the fringe. Perhaps, you expect me—worn out as I am, to go after it myself?'

Blessed are they who expect nothingof which number am I,' retorts Miss Katherine.

She has been laying on a sofa in the family sitting-room during this discussion, a provoking drawl in her voice-her eye never once leaving her book, In an arm-chair by the window, also reading, and in a dress whose faultness neatness is a striking contrast to her cousin, sits Miss Owenson. Mrs. Macgredarkness, coldly blue eye, an austere Roman nose, a thin severe mouth, and a worried and anxious air generally, looks up from her sewing to regard her undutiful daughter with an angry glance.

Katherine, will you or will you not get up and go down town?

Best of mothers, I would much rather not. The day is cold and disagreeable; I feel dreadful sleepy yet, and this novel-Mr. Van Cyler's, mamma-is thrillingly interesting. Send Susan.

'Aunt Helen,' cries Sydney, starting up, 'let me go. I will match your fringe, and deliver your other messages with pleasure. 'Thank you, my love. I cannot think of troubling you-

'It will be no trouble; I was just meditating a walk on my own account-my daily constitutional, you know. It will give me pleasure to be of some service to you.

Very well, my dear; but if my daughter

thinks she can set me at defiance that fashion, she is mistaken. Katherine, and the cold blue eyes light and flash, 'put down that book this instant, and do as I command von! When my mammy takes that tone,' says Katherine, with imperturbable good temper, and addressing her remark placidly to Sydney, I know better than to disobey. Let us -match the lringe-order the ices-see to the flowers. But the confectioner's and the fringe stores are at opposite ends of the town -can't do both in one short, dark November afternoon. One of them must go, dearest

mother.' 'You and Sydney can go to Greenstalk's from here, then she can walk over to Sixth Avenue and match the fringe, while you take a car and visit Fretoni's,' rapidly and concise-

ly, says Mrs. Macgregor.
What a business-like head this mater of ours has, Sydney! Pause, wonder, and admire. Very well, Mrs. Magregor-you shall be obeyed to the letter; but what a pang it costs me to have to give up Van Cyler's novel! There are times when even filial duty is a painful thing.

Mrs. Macgregor's brow cleared. Sydney laughed. Katherine's habitual manner of cheerful impertinence to her mother at times startled, at times amused her. Real impertinence the girl did not mean, but this vapid surface manner had become second nature. The young girls started forth together. Sydney with her seal jacket buttoned across her chest, and a tall black hat and plume. The

day was cold, gray, and overcast-windy, dusty, and supremely unpleasant. 'I feel like the little boy who thought it was such a delightful thing to be an orphan, and do as he liked,' says Katherine, bending before a windy gust. 'Poor mamma, she

works and worries, toils and troubles, year in and year out, for Dick, and me, too." "When you are Mrs. Vanderdonck, the wife of the millionaire, you will be able to do as

you please, with a whole regiment of lackeys to fly at their lady's bidding.'
'I am not sure of that. A millionaire old Vanderdonck is, that is historical; and that he intends to ask me to marry him, I am also her voice. And for a moment there is silence quite certain; but about the lack eys and liberty again.

I have my doubts. He is stingy as a miser,

der that mamma's frisette does not turn gray troubled waters. Vanderdonck, miser as he is, shall pay my price to the last farthing be-He shall give his written bond to pay mamma's on me, or he shall never call me wife. If I must be sold I shall fetch as good a price as I

bydney shuddered. It is horrible. It seems to me I would go out as a shop girl, as a servant, sweep a crossing, starve, sooner than that.'

Yes, I daresay, Miss Macgregor retorts, coolly; trich people always say that. They would work their fingers to the bone, starve, die, sooner than degrade themselves. Unhappily, I have no talent for work. I can't go on the stage and become a Ristori in one night, or write a novel and become famous as they do in books. Starvation would not agree with me. I am something of an epicure, as you may have noticed, and dyingah! dying is something I never want to think of. In my place, belle cousine, you would be as heartless, as mercenary, as calculating as I am. In my place you would marry old Vanderdonck.

'Never!' 'Love is all very well,' pursues Katie, a hard, cold look, curiously like her mother's. crossing her tace and ageing it; 'it is one of the luxuries of life-life's very sweetest luxnry perhaps; but for me it is not to be thought of. You can afford it, can fall in love with a beggar if you choose, and turn him into a prince. Oh! Sydney! cousin mine, what a lucky young woman you are. This is Mr. Greenstalk's.'

Baskets and bouquets littered the counters and perfumed the warm air, wreaths fes-tooned the walls, shrubs stood around in pots. A damsel in attendance behind the counter, waiting on the one customer the shop contained, a gentleman bending over some curious foreign plant, his back towards

'What a lovely basket?' says Kacherine 'Look, Sydney .'

It was a small flat basket, such as florists use of purist white flowers, camellias, white roses, Japonicas, stephanotis. On top lay a card, having this legend in pencil, and in a man's writing: 'WITE LOVE. L.' And whether the hand struck her ss familiar, or something in the back view of the man, Miss Macgregor turned, and looked curiously at him.

'You will send the basket the first thing, says a voice she recognizes. 'Here is the address; and you will fasten the card I have laid on it among the flowers. Don't fail.'

'All right, sir; it shall go the first thing to-morrow,' cheerfully responds the lady in waiting.

'Look, Sydney!' says Katherine; and Sydney looks, and sees the tall form and dark face of Lewis Nolan. He pushes a five-dollar bill to the shop woman, buttons up his overcoat, and with absorbed look on his face hurries out without casting a last look at his purchase, or first look at the two ladies beside it. 'Lewis Nolan, poor as a church mouse, spending five dollars for flowers!' exclaims Katherine, aghast. 'Now what does this mean?'

'You need not look at me. I am sure 1 don't know,' answers Sydney, laughing. 'Mr. Nolan shows very good taste in his selection that is the only opinion I have on the sub-

'With love,' pursues Katherine, 'and the first thing to-morrow morning. Whom can they be for? Sydney, I shall ask.'

'Katie!' cries Sydney, indignantly. 'No, I shall not. But whom can they be for! Is he really in love with that horrid

Mrs. Harland? 'Are you concerned in knowing, dear? Mr. Nolan would feel fiattered if he were aware how deep is your interest in him.

'Mr. Nolan would not feel in the slightest degree flattered. Vanity, the predominant weakness of his sex, is not his weakness. But he cannot be as poor as I imagined if he can afford to spend five dollars in flowers.'

"Under the influence of the tender passion man may be extravagant to the extent of five dollars, and still be pardoned,' says Miss Owenson.

The flower woman approaches, Miss Macgregor gives her various orders for the day after to-morrow, which are duly transcribed in black and white, and the two girls depart. "I wonder who the flowers are for?" is Miss Macgregor's thoughtful remark as they reach the street. 'Sydney, your fastidious notions are decidedly in the way. I've a good mind to go back and ask.'

Sydney laughs outright, then stops, and blushes, for a gentleman, approaching rapidly, lifts his hat, with a smile. It is Mr. Nolan "Quand on parle du diable---' begins Miss Macgregor, in execrable French, and, with unruffled coolness. We were just speaking of you. We saw you in Greenstalk's, ordering flowers, but you never deigned to notice

'What an unpardonable blindness!' answers the gentleman. 'I am on my way back to Greenstalk's; I forgot one of my gloves.' 'Your floral taste is excellent, Mr. Nolan,'

says Katherine, mischievously. Your big bouquet is beautiful.' 'Do you think so? Yes, it is pretty. She

prefers white flowers. Cold, is it not, says Mr. Nolan, 'for November.' 'You dine with us, do you not, on Friday evening?' inquires Katherine. 'Mamma

verbal invitation.' 'Thanks, very much; but I am afraid I cannot have the pleasure. I am very busy,

Miss Katie.' 'You are never too busy to go to Mrs. Graham's, it seems,' says Miss Macgregor, with | must ask Katie. her most effective and best-practised pout. 'I insist upon your coming. That stupid ney?' inquires Uncle Grif, in his timid way, trial will surely take no harm for being laid coming forward.

aside one evening.' You are most kind, and I am most grateful; all the same-'He paused, and involuntarily, unconscious-

ly, glances at Miss Owenson. She meets that glance with a bewitching smile. 'I think I must add my entrecties to Katherine's,' she says. 'I would very much like to hear Korner's Sword Song once more.'

'You will come?' asks Katherine. 'You do me too much honor,' replied Mr. Nolan, flushing slightly. 'Yes I will come. Then he was gone, and the cousins go on their way, in silence for a moment, silence broken first by Sydney.

What a great deal of coaxing your Mr. No-

lan takes. Evidently the honor of his presence is not to be lightly bestowed. But he yields at your request, dear, not mine,' says Katie, with a sudden sharp ring in

Broadway and Grand Street, Katherine to go with all the struggling she has to keep up across town, Sydney to seek Sixth Avenue, appearances. Lowe it to her to tide over these and match the fringe. This was a tedious process, and the street lamps were twinkling in the gray November dusk before it was confore he puts the ring on my finger. It shall cluded. Fearless in most things, Sydney yet be a clear matter of money from first to last. had a nervous dread of being out alone in the streets of a city after nightfall, and hailed a debts, and settle five or six thousand a year passing car, which she knew would convey her within a couple of blocks of home.

The car was filled, not a vacant seat, but a very youthful gentleman sprang up as if galvanized at sight of a beautiful young lady, and with a smile and a little bow Sydney thankfully took his place. At the next corner the car again stopped, and an elderly woman, with a large and heavy basket on her arm, got in. She looked tired, and proceeded to hang herself up by the strap. The double row of men glanced over the tops of their papers, saw only an old woman, rather shabby of aspect, and dived back again. Evidently she was to be allowed to stand, and Sydney realizing it, arose and proffered her place.

'Oh, no, thank you—no, "the woman said.

I could not think of it, my dear young lady. Keep your seat.' 'You are tired and I am not; I don't mind

standing. Oblige me by sitting down. 'Thank you, I am tired,' the woman said with a sigh of relief, sinking down; 'but it is too bad to make you stand.'

'I have not got far to go; that is, I think not. How far is it to ——th street?'

'Fully fifteen blocks; too long for you to stand, I ought not to have taken your seat.' 'I won't have to stand; just wait and see,' whispered Sydney, with an arch smile; and as she said it the man beside the old lady got up, with a bashful. Here, miss, and suspended himself in mid-air.

'Did I not tell you?' says Sydney with a subdued laugh. 'Virtue is its own reward.' Ah it is a fine thing to be young and handsome, answers her new acquaintance.

Miss Owenson glanced at her and made up her mind that she must have been handsome in her day, also. It was a kindly and matronly face, with dark, gentle eyes, and snowwhite hair.

'Tell me, please, when we get to ——th street,' Sydney said. 'I am almost a stranger in New York. and don't want to get belated. What ncomfortable conveyances these street cars are.'

She chatted with her chance acquaintance until her street was reached, and then with a smiling 'good bye,' got out and walked into Madison Avenue, and her aunt's house. On Friday night Mrs. Macgregor gave a

guests in all, and Mr. Nolan made one of the number. 'Although, really, what you want to ask

see what you want him for, Katherine.
'Can't you, mamma? 'There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy.' Perhaps I want to flirt with this poor young man and make Mr. Vanderdonck jealous. Is that not to be in it. a laudable object?'

Mr. Vanderdonck knows you well enough not to be jealous of a pauper, my daughter. And I do hope, Katherine, you will manage to make him speak soon, for these entertainments I can not afford.'

'Poor, dear mamma! Well, never mind; when the five thousand a year are settled on me you shall have half for life.' Miss Macgregor certainly did flirt with Mr.

Mr. Vanderdonck to scowl with malignant blackness, as they reversed the general rule, the gentleman singing and the lady bending old friend, Miss Sydney.' devotedly by his side and turning his music. But at last Miss Macgregor deserted him

face, and lingered in its vicinity until the hour of departure. They seemed to find endless subjects in common, those two—literature | have it mended.' art, music, travels; their conversation never seemed to flag.
Decidedly, Mr. Nolan improves on ac-

quaintance, thought Miss Owenson, en route to bed; 'it is a positive pleasure to hear him.' 'To know her is a liberal education,' quotes Mr. Nolan, wending his homeward way. What a very excellent thinking machine there is behind that Madonna face. How poor Von Ette would rave at its beauty, how he would delight to paint it,

"And if any painter drew her He would paint her unaware, With a halo round her hair."

'What a contrast she is to that dark daughter of the earth, Katherine Macgregor.'

CHAPTER V.

A LONG TALK AND A LITTLE WALK. The dinner was a pleasant affair, and my chat with Mr. Nolan most agreeable, but, after all, I doubt whether the game was worth

the candle.' Miss Owenson makes the remark, and makes it to herself alone. She holds up to view, at the same time, a mass of rich Chantilly lace, weefully torn and rent. On Friday night last it was the costly appendage of a silken robe, upon which a masculine boot heel had accidently trodden, with the aforesaid re-

It is the afternoon of Monday, and with the exception of Uncle Grif, Miss Owenson is quite alone in the coziest apartment of the Macgregor house, the family sitting-room. sent you a card, I know, but I want to add a Her aunt and cousin are out making calls, in which social martyrdom she has declined

participating. 'I must have it mended,' thinks Miss Owenson; 'but who is to do it?' Experts in lace work are rare, I fancy, in New York. I

'Is anything the matter, my dear Miss Syd-'Do I look so wee-begone over my torn flounce, then? says Sydney, laughing.

'This is the matter,' she holds the large rent, 'not a matter of life or death, you see.'
'Ah! toru,' says Uncle Grif, in profound sympathy. 'What-what is it !'

'It was a flounce, and will be again if I can get it mended.' 'Are you going to do it yourself, Miss Sydney?' asks Uncle Grif, and his dull eyes light

suddenly. ·Not I! replies Miss Owenson. 'I never did anything half so useful in my life. This lace belonged to my poor mamma—she wore it when a girl, and it is a souvenir, so of more value than its intrinsic worth.' The sparkle in Uncle Grif's dull eyes grows

brighter, and more eager.
Miss Sydney, he says, I know a person a lady who will mend that for you. She makes lace—and embroidery, and all that. She was educated in a convent, and does the loveliest

lies forth under the protecting wings of Un-cle Grif. That amiable old gentleman's sace. She looks-from the room to its occupant

peams with delight. don't mind taking a car, do you, Miss Syd-evidently, so slight, so fragile, so bloodless, ney?

ney? Decidedly not, Uucle Grif. Why on earth transparent. But it is the sweetest face, Sydnord I should I?' -

with such a motley assembly of the Great Un-

not take her literally. There is nothing I the same thoughtful brow, the same cast of enjoy more than riding in those city street feature. Only the somewhat stern mouth of cars, and watching the different phases of the the young man is soft and tender in the human race divine. It is quite a new experience to me. Who is the-the lady who does the lace work?

Oh, a most respectable person, Miss Sydney: health, strong and manly vigor—she, with Oh, a most respectable person, cries Uncle death, it seems to Sydney, already imprinted

Grif, eagerly.

Of course, Sydney answers; that goes without saying, since you are taking me to her. But who is she, maid or matron, wife or

... 'A widow lady and her daughter; there are two. Once she was well off, and she is a person of culture and refinement. They are poor now, and she ekes out her income by doing fine needlework for ladies, and for fancy stores.'

They are riding up town now, and as Miss Owenson does not fancy conversation at the nitch it must be carried on in a street car. she relapses into silence, and watches with of 'The Little Sister.' never-flagging interest and amusement

the people who perpetually get in and out. three or four blocks westward, and stop at last before a two-story wooden house, sadly in want of paint. A tiny plot of grass is in front; there are flowers in all the windows, Miss Owenson notices, and augurs well therefrom. Uncle Grif knocks with his knuckles, and this primitive summons is answered immediately. An elderly sady opens the door, smiles upon Uncle Grif, and glances at his companion. Then there is a simultaneous exclamation.

'My dear young lady!'
'My dear old lady!' Sydney was on the point of saying, but substituted 'madam;' and Uncle Grif gazes agape from one to the other. 'Why, you're not acquainted already, are you?' he asks.

"We met; 'twas in a crowd,' laughs Srdnev: we met by chance the usual way, last week, Uncle Grif, in a car. Really it is quite a coincidence.'

'Come in,' says the mistress of the house, dinner party for the special delectation of Mr. | and ushers them into the tiniest, the trimmest Vanderdonck. There were but seven or eight little parlor Miss Owenson has ever seen out of a doll's house. A flower stand filled with pots is in each window; muslin curtains, delicately embroidered, draped them; a little upthat young man for, I cannot understand. It right piano, its keys yellowed by time, covered is all nonsense having him here. These sort | with music, stands in a corner; one or two of people should keep their place. I can't oil chromos and steel engravings, in homemade rustic frames, hung on the papered walls; books in profusion litter the centre table. The chairs are cane, the carpet old and faded, but the little room is so sunny, so sweet, so dainty, that it is a positive pleasure

· People who have seen better days decidedly,' Miss Owenson infers, taking all this ir. with one comprehensive feminine glance, What a very nice face the old lady has.

Will you not introduce this young lady, Mr. Glen? says the mistress of the house, as she places chairs. 'We have me' before, and the young lady did me a favor, but I have not had the pleasure of knowing her name. 'I beg your pardon, I-I forgot to introduce

Nolan, and as certainly succeeded in causing you,' Uncle Grif responds in his flurried nervous way. 'This is Miss Owenson, Mrs. No-lan—Miss Sydney Owenson. And this is my 'Nolan,' thinks Sydney, a little startled.

· x ou -vou know Lewis, you know?' confor her Auld Robin Grey, and Mr. Nolan tinues Uucle Grif, apelogetically to Sydney. sought out the owner of the 'noble and lovely' 'This is his mother. She—she is acquainted 'This is his mother. She—she is acquainted Lucy.

'Well, so that it be not too uncompliment. lace is torn, and I made her bring it here to Uncle Grif pulls out his handkerchief and

wipes his forehead, very much upset at finding himself master of the ceremonies, even on this small scale. Mrs. Nolan looked at her fair visitor with a pleased smile. 'You have met my son, Miss Owenson?

'More than once, madam. But I had not the slightest idea, I assure you,' says Miss Owenson, blushing suddenly, 'that in coming 'Didn't I tell you it was Lewis' mother?'

says Uncle Grif, looking surprised. 'No, by-the-by, I think I didn't. She tore her —what was it, Miss Sydney? Oh, her flounce and I asked her to bring it here, and let you mend it- You can mend it, you know, Mrs. Nolan ?'

'I will be able to tell better when I see it,' Mrs. Nolan answers; and Sydney unwraps her parcel and hands it to her, feeling oddly nervous herself.

'Lewis Nolan's mother-Lewis Nolan'shome she looked at both with new and strong interest. That was his piano, those his books -how refined everything was in its poverty. What was the sister like, the girl wondered. Mrs. Nolan took the torn lace to the window and examined it with the admiring and appreciative eye of a connoiseur in laces.

What exquisite Chantilly-what a beautiful pattern-what a pity itshould be torn. I never saw a lovelier piece of lace—it must be very valuable.' 'It is,' Sydney answers : 'but its chief value i

mother. Can you mend it, Mrs. Nolan? Un. am happy, I assure you. Oh, just as happy cle Grif assures me you work miracles with jas the days are long. your needle.' "My eyes are very bad for fine work, particularly black; but Lucy can, I am positive.

Lucy is my daughter, Miss Owenson, and very proficient in lace work. She is an invalid, and cannot come down-stairs, but I will bring it up, and show it to her, if you like.' 'Cannot Miss Owenson go up too?' cries

Uncle Grif, in his eager way. I-I should be glad to have her know Lucy.' says Mrs. Nolan gently, 'if you will come up, my dear Miss Owenson-

'Sydney rises at once; that strong feeling of profound interest still upon her, and fol-lows Mrs. Nolan up a little flight of steep stairs to an upper landing off which three small rooms open The door of each stands open; tthey are all bed-chambers, all spotless and tasteful, one the mother's, one the son's, the young lady decides, and this front one the invalid daughter's. Sydney pauses a moment on the threshold und takes in the picture. The it—(Ecce Homo, and Mater Dolorosa,—a

(1) คราคการ (1) คราคทายคราคสุด (1) คราคการ (1) คราคทายคราคสุด (1) คราคหายคราคสุด (1) คราคสุด (1) คราคสุด

peams with delight. with ever growing interest. In a great in ... We will take a Seventh Avenue car. You Falld chair she sits no girl—a woman of thirty with ever growing interest. In a great inney thinks, her eyes have ever looked on, Katie does; that is all. One has to ride, with an expression of so gentle, so patient, so womanly, that her heart is taken captive at a glance. There is a subtle likeness to the washed—that is what she says.

glance. There is a subtle likeness to the of pain to day and quite lapty. It is only when washed—that is what she means; you must brother in the sister, the same dark, deep eyes. Lucy lays down her work that Sydney sees.

Katie says more than she means; you must brother in the sister, the same dark, deep eyes. Lucy lays down her work that Sydney sees the shadows of coming night filling the room. woman, and the likeness makes the contrast between them more marked and pathetic-he, the very type and embodiment of perfect

> 'Lucy,' says Mrs. Nolan, 'this is Miss Owenson. She has brought some lace to be repaired, and Mr. Glen, with his customary kindness. recommended us.'

Mrs. Macgregor?

'Mrs. Macgregor is my relative—yes.' How much the sister resembles her brother Sydney thinks, when she smiles, and wherewhere has she seen Lucy Nolan before. Idealized, and as this sick woman may have looked ten years ago, her face is the pict tred face

Evidently Monsieur Von Ette derives his inspirations from this family,' thinks Sydney, Presently their turn comes, and they walk amused. That is a very good likeness of Mr. Lewis, over the mantel. That strong, dark face, and those piercing eyes of his pho-

examines it in her turn through a pair of

glasses with a practical eye. 'I have to wear glasses at my work,' she in-forms Sydney. 'What lovely lace! Yes, I can do this easily, and so that the mending will never be known from the original pat- further than you can see him. If he were a tern; but not this week. Are you in a hurry, genius he could not be more absent minded. Miss Owenson?'

Not at all-next week, next month, will

do if you like. 'Ah! but we don't like,' responds Lucy Nolan; 'we do not want to keep a flounce longer than we can help. I shall do it early next week.'

'I must go and see after Uncle Grif,' says Mrs. Nolan, leaving the room. 'He is !an-guishing in solitude down stairs.'

'Yes, plants flourish with me. Is not that calla beautiful? My brother takes the trouble of banishing them every night. He has

oxygen my poor lungs need.' Your brother is right. Yes, your calla lily is a gem. And what a superb ivy. This,' Sydney points to the basket, 'is an old ac-

quaintance.' Yes, Lewis sent me that on my birthday. was one and thirty last Thursday; and he told me he met you and Miss Macgregor at

'I have heard of you until my curiosity has been strongly aroused.

eyes opening. I never go out; it is months since I left this room, and Lewis tries to amuse me by telling me every evening what goes on in the outer world, the people he meets, and the

deal about you.' 'Indeed,' says Miss Owenson, coloring. I wonder if you would be offended,' laughs

ary I think I might stand it. It is well some-

times to see ourselves as others see us. 'Then! you're not to be offended, mind! He told von Ette he had seen many beautiful | hanging suspended in mid-air. Besides I am faces in his time, but never one of such ideal an excellent walker; I have had no end of purity and nobility, half womanly, half an-

blush is scarlet now. 'If Mr. Nolan had the bad taste to say that, you should not have repeated it.' 'I apologized beforehand, remember. He

'Sintram.' What do you think of the like-'It is a very good one, if one could imagine your brother in so tragic a frame of mind. So you never go out; how sad that must be. You look very ill-too ill to work. Have

you been an invalid long? 'For ten years,' said Lucy Nolan.

(Oh! 'I have consumption, as you may see,' pursued Miss Nolan, with perfect cheerfulness, and complaint of the spine, that chains me to this chair. But I am quite able to work. Oh, I assure you, yes: and my work and my books are the two chief pleasures of my life. You don't know how thankful I am to be able to work and help mother and Lewis, who work so hard. My needle passes the days, and then there are the evenings. My sun rises, Miss Owenson, when other people's set, for the evenings bring Lewis and Carl von Ette, and we have music and the magazines, in my eyes, is that it belonged to my dear and the news of the world outside. And I

There are tears in Sydney's eyes as she listens to the bright voice, and looks in the

shows that.' 'Yes,' Lucy says, and says it with cheerfulness, 'a little sometimes. My back—a spasm twitches the pale lips—'I suffer at times with my back. The worst of it is, I e glad to have her know Lucy.' have a nasty, hacking cough that worries 'And Lucy will be very glad to know her,' mother and Lewis, and keeps them awake

> 'Yes, but it doesn't matter so much about me. They have to work so hard all day, that it is too bad their rest should be broken by my wretched cough.'

> Lucy Nolan says this with such genuine sympathy for them, such genuine indignation at herself, that Sydney smiles, although tears still stand in her eyes.

'Are you ever confined to bed, Miss Nolan? 'Miss Nolan !-how comical that sounds,' green carpet on the floor, the small white bed says the invalid laughing. 'Call me Lucy, in the corner, the two pictures that hang near please—I don't know myself by any other trailing Irish ivy filling one window, roses is very bad, and then poor mother is nearly and geraniums the other. The same muslin worn to death waiting on me, and Lewis will draperies as down-stairs, a large photograph have a doctor and expensive medicines, say of Lewis Nolan's strong face and thoughtful what I will. I am a dreadful drag on them forehead over the mentel; a table with a both-all Lewis earns he is bliged to spend

thinks Sydney 14. A good son and a good bro ther. Mr. Lewis is a gentleman and a Chris

tian, and I like him.

So they, sit and talk, and the minutes sy Sydney is so vidvidly interested that the after noon wanes and she does not see it. The charm of manner that makes the brother agreeable a companion is possessed by the invalid sister. Her needle files as she talk, her eyes laugh behind her glasses, she is free of pain to day and quite happy. It is only when Oh!' she exclaims, starting up in conster nation, 'how I have lingered. It is nearly dark. What will Uncle Grif say?'

Uncle Grif went away half an hour ago says Mrs. Nolan, entering. 'I left him to do something in the kitchen, and when I looked in again he was gone.

Highly characteristic of Uncle Griff Says Lucy, laughing. 'Don't be mortified, Miss Owenson, but he forgot all about you five minutes after you were out of his sight.' 'What shall I do?' cried Sydney in des. pair.

air. Here is Lewis—you must let him take you home, says Mrs. Nolan. 'It is altogether too late for you to venture alone.' The house door opened and closed, a man's

step came two or three at a time up the stairs and Lewis Nolan, booted and spurred, that is, in great coat and hat, stood in the door way amazedly contemplating the group. Miss Owenson! The color flashed vidvidly into Sydney's

cheeks, but she held out her hand with a ner vous laugh.
You see before you a damsel in distress,
Mr. Nolan. Uncle Grif—perfidious, like all
of his kind—inveighed me here and then vous laugh.

basely deserted me. In a few words Mrs. Nolan explained the situation, while Sydney hastily drew on he 'You must permit me to take Uncle Grif's

place, of course, said Lewis Nolan. His loss is my gain. Uncle Grif is to be trusted no Stay for tea, said Mrs. Nolan, hospitably. 'The evening is cold, and a cup of tea will warm you.'

'Tea is my mother's panacea for all the ilis of life,' said Mr. Nolan. But Sydney would not listen to this-she was nervously anxious to reach home before

Aunt Helen and Katherine, and avoid questioning. So taking the arm of Mr. Nolan, Miss Owenson went forth into the gaslit high. ways of New York. . 'Come again soon-do,' pleaded Lucy, at parting; 'you don't know what a pleasure if will be to me.

And Sydney had kissed the patient, gentle face, and promised. Your sister is charming, Mr. Nolan, she said; 'she bewitched the hours, I believe. How patient she is, how sweet, how good.' 'Poor Lucy!-yes. I hope, among your

multiplicity of engagaments you will some-

times steal an hour for her. Her pleasures are few, her sufferings so great.' She does suffer then? She would not say so to me.' 'Miss Owenson, her life for the past ten years has been one long martyrdom, and she has borne it all with patience angelic. She does not seem to think of her own suffering, only of the pain and trouble she gives us.

Her happiness is in days like this, when she can sit up and work, or talk to a friend. So it will be a work of charity if sometimes-"I shall come often-very often," says Miss Owenson. 'The visits will be a greater pleasure to me than they can possibly be to her. I owe Uncle Grif a debt of gratitude for hav-

ing brought me.' 'In spite of his heartless desertion?' asks I wish I might tell vou what he has said. Lewis Nolan. 'Miss Owenson, shall we wa or ride? The cars are sure to be crowded at this hour, and it is doubtful it you will be able to get a seat. Besides their progress is so slow, with continual stoppage-

'I will walk, then,' Miss Owenson answers. I have no fancy for bad atmosphere and practice among the Swiss mountains and over the Cornish moors.'

'You have been in Cornwall, then ?, For nine months—and thought a six-mile walk between breakfast and luncheen a mere bagatelle. She pauses suddenly with a keen sense o

pain; There is Miss Leonard's letter to be answered, and it flashes upon her she can never say 'come' to Sir Harry Leonard. She has never been sure before, but she is tonight. The walk is nearly an hour long, and the frosty stars all a twinkle in the November sky

when they reach the palatial brown stone

front, and lights flash from dining-room and hall. 'Will you come in?' Miss Owenson says. 'If you will excuse me, no. I shall be busy writing until mid-night. Good-night, Miss Owenson.

He rings the bell, and waits to see her admitted: then, with another good-night, Lewis strides away. What a long walk I have given him, and

no doubt he is tired enough already,' Sydney thinks.
'Susan, have Mrs. Macgregor and Miss Katherine returned?

No, Miss Sydney, not yet.'

to her own room. Strangely enough, when they do come, and all meet at dinner, she says not a word of where she has spent the aiternoon. At ten o'clock she goes up to her chamber, but before she goes to bed she writes her letter. It is rather a difficult letter to write;

'Dieu merci!' thinks Sydney, running up

but since it must be written, why the sconer the better. Near the close she says this: 'I hardly know whether to be glad or sorry Sir Parry has not sailed with the expedition. I am glad for your sake, certainly. But dear friend, I can never say to him the word he wants-I can never say 'come.' If I ever doubted, I doubt no longer. I do not love him, worthy of all love (as he is; and I shall love my husband, or go to my grave unwedded. Tell him this as gently as you can, and for-

To be continued.

WORKINGMEN.

give me the pain I cause you both.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague; Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save much time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family. Don't wit.

jealous as a Turk, relentless as a Nero, his inward many as hideous as his outward. What
a happy destiny will be mine as Mis. Vanderdonck!

Don'f marry him, Katherine.

And go to the dogs with mamma and Dick?

We are over head and ears in debt, and short
of this marriage can save us. I actually wonder that mamma's friestet does not turn grav.

In the new cordiality? thinks Mr. Nolan, rather me I'll take you to her, and you can ascertain graver nature, judaing by their binding, and watch with me and toll all day long a thirll goes through Sydney as the sees it to watch with me, and toll all day long a thirll goes through Sydney as the sees it to watch with me, and toll all day long a thirll goes through Sydney as the sees it to watch with me, and toll all day long a thirll goes through Sydney as the sees it to watch with me, and toll all day long a thirll goes through Sydney and letting him take he amuse the company is at the bottom of it.

What a noble and loving face that is! But you.'

She makes a parcel of the torn Chantilly, rises in one second to a place in Miss Owenthe did not mean Miss Macgregor.

The two cousins parted at the junction of the street, and salson's regards, which it might else have taken the ungraciously. An junction, and a proving face that is! But you a thinks Sydney. May good son and a good by their binding, and may be a thirll goes through Sydney at the long ing to be a thirll goes through Sydney at the office after. He would insist upon a theritage a thirll goes through Sydney and the last human as thirll goes through Sydney at the office after. He would insist upon a beaket of pure white, filowers that a few the office after. We would insist upon a beaket of pure white, filowers that a few the office after. We would insist upon a beaket of pure white, filowers that a few the office after. He would insist upon a beaket of pure white, filowers that a few the office after. He would insist upon a beaket of pure white, filowers that a few the office after. He would insist upon a

on her tace.

'Miss Owenson?' Lucy Nolan's face lights ip. 'The Miss Owenson who resides with

tograph well. 'You can do this, can't you, Lucy?' says her mother, exhibiting the rent; and Lucy

worth a thousand dollars in our possession any

'What very lovely flowers,' remarks Miss Owenson. 'Your windows are perfect floral bowers, Miss Nolan.'

hygenic notions about their absorbing all the

the florist's. I am glad I have met you, Miss Owenson,' Lucy says with a smile.

. Heard of me?' Sydney repeats, her blue sights he sees. And he has told me a great

'Oh!' Sydney cries, 'hush!' The rose-pink

would be as indignant as yourself if he knew I had told. Von Ette says you have bought

wan face, all drawn and pallid with pain. But you must suffer, surely-your face

nights.' 'It keeps you awake too, does it not?'

name. Yes, I am sometimes, when my back

find of files of any a statute on the field

What does Katherine Macgregor mean by needlework you ever saw. If you come with family Bible and one or two other books of a on me. Ah I you don't know how good he is See other column. There of the later to the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. h publica bristach res nother sere

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) 12 (12) London, July 15

A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Biggar, the patriotic member for Cayan, has just been formed to agitate for a full and unconditional amnesty for our political extles. We have an example set to us by the French Republic which has just amnestied the Communists, including the Marquis de Rochforte. the editor of the Communist paper Le Lanterne. On his return to Paris, he was met at the On his return to Paris, he was met at the the public cost for that mighty soldier railway station by a crowd of at least ten the Duke of Cambridge to shoot over. He is also ranger of Hyde Park at a large thousand persons who cheered themselves hoarse, clearly showing that a large portion of the French people believe in the man and his principles. Remarkable it is, but nevertheless a fact, that it is only as we advance towards Republicanism that Governments are good. Take Turkey, China, Burmab, and we may say Russia as types of the despotism of the one man power, and look at their condition. Then let us glance at the United States paying off her national debt, and receiving into her capacious bosom the emigrants from Europe, and welding into a mass of good citizens, men who if they had remained in the countries of their birth would be paupers or criminals. Canada is another example, her free institutions which from the very force of circumstances are in their tendency more or less Republican making her progressive and happy; what would she be under the family compact—under the rule of third rate aristocrats sent out from Englandlet poor wretched Ireland reply. England is only great and good in preparation to the freedom her people enjoy, and every step they take towards that freedom is one away from despotism, and nearer to the Republic, which is every day gradually creeping on. It may not take a sudden jump into life, as it did on three occasions in France, but the idea is quietly settling in the minds of our most intelligent thinkers, especially the younger section, that it is the only form of Government passible in the future. Intelligence is marching on, and men will bow to it instead of bowing to some individual, whose only claim to superiority may be the accident of birth or the wearing of a jewelled diadem, in many instances won by the most cruel and terrible means. The present party now holding power in England came into it largely with the assistance of the lrish vote, and the ladder by which they reached the housetop they cannot afford to kick away, and the probabilities are that with a little gentle pressure they will concede an unconditional amnesty. Biggar is just the man to put on the pressure. He is not an orator, but he can say some extraordinary good things, and once he has conceived an idea of right it is not an easy job to make THE HARP: him shift his position. During his parliamentary career he has never been known to lose his temper, notwithstanding that aristocratic noodles have on several occasions attempted to howl him down. A number of the Irish members have given their adhesion to the movement, and as it travels on it will gather volume and force sufficient to compel our rulers to grant to Ireland's exiles an am-

nesty to enable them to end their days in that land they loved so well. Our friends, THE ORANGEMEN, have recently been blowing off a little of that extra gas which they hoard up from one July to another. Strange people these Orangemen. I do not wish to say one word to pur-Ireland and endeavour to cling to England, but England spurns them; they talk of liberty, but what liberty—who will be to the control of Demosthenes and England spurns them; they talk of liberty but what liberty—who will be to the control of Demosthenes and England spurns them; they talk of liberty but what liberty—who will be to the control of Demosthenes and England spurns them; they talk of liberty but what liberty—who will be to the control of Demosthenes and England spurns them; they talk of liberty but what liberty—who will be to the control of the liberty, but what liberty—why liberty in Ireland to shoot down their Catholic fellowcountrymen-people with whom for eleven months and a fortnight they are good friends, but whom, when the fit comes on in July, they look upon as the Turks a century age did on the Christians. Orangeism is the most meaningless society established among white men. Its object is to carry back the human mind to a period of cruelty and slaughters, and this it does by inflamatory. speeches, offensive processions and the annual shooting of a few Catholics. Its apostle William the Third, was in every way. a man of small parts. The victory he gained at the Boyne, was in reality no honour, supplied as he was with every requirement from England, while James had not a keel afloat, and the Irish army was deficient of everything but bravery, William who in the critical moment when Schomberg and Calimotte had fallen, swam his horse through the rivers, exclaimed when word was brought to him that Walker of Derry, was mortally wounded, "serve him right, what brought him here." I do not in the least wish to underate this Dutchman, but I unhesitatingly say he was a man without a particle of principle, and as for his orthodoxy in the Protestant faith, it sat as light upon him as it does on "Father Chiniquy." A man who could be almost a sycophant to the Pope at the Leagus of Augsburg, and to further his own ends, who could issue an order to massacre the Scotch Catholic Macdonnells of Gloun Coun (Vale of Sarnon) commonly called Glencoe, and then deny it, notwithstanding his signature to the warrant when it was produ ed at the trial of Stars and Glenlyon. The civil articles drawn up at Limerick on the 24th of October, 1691, he violated almost immediately, and notwithstanding that the first article of the treaty which altogether consists of thirteen clauses, guaranteed freedom of worship to the Catholics, yet in the following years he sanctioned the establishment of the horrible, penai laws. As a soldier he was beaten by Luxemburg at Steinkirke, at the bloody battle of Neervinde and at Landen, where in the moment of victory Patrick Sarsfield (Ghrd, Bawn Erin) fell mortally wounded. As a husband he was unfaithful to his wife, in fact he was a profligate of a very low type. As a statesman he was a failure as the Stewarts, that he wanted to keep out were brought in, in the person of Queen Anne, yes by the Marlborough faction, the very faction that for their own unacrupulous purposes placed him on the throne his wife, as daughter of James the Second, against whom he conspired and by the aid of the Misses Marlborough drove from the Throne. This is the man our Orange friends would make a saint of-a curious one truly, however, they have a right to their opinion, but on account of their gulibilities some of them are to be pitied. In Ireland, they have just been holding meetings galors, and passing resulutions without numbers, upon nearly all conceivable subjects, and brightening up the monotany with a little socoting. They have condemned Liberalism, Badicalism, Bradlaughlem, Gladstonism and Popery sm. Then they had a slap at the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon, of the Earl of Kenmare, of Mr. Chamberlain and of Sir Charles Dilke. They also in strong terms condemned Gladstone for dis-

selablishing the Irish Church and the Govern-

next day the great organs of public opinion in London laughed at them for their trouble: In and around London there are twelve or

thirteen for the use of royalty and the birds of Some Signs of the Steady Growth of paradise who flitter around it, and every year to keep those establishments running. Parliament is asked to vote away an immense sum. In the last Parliament when those estimates came up, there was no trouble about getting them through, but the machinery in this one does not run quite so smooth. The preparations, amounting to downright corruption may be seen from the fact that two hundred and fifty acres was railed off at the cost of the country to preserve the game also at salary, his duties consisting of taking the money. Recently, the daughter of the blind on in this country destined to be not less King of Hanover, was married to another German, impecunious Baron with whom she professed to have fallen in love, and as he was after the word great may be more fittingly too proud to work, and too poor to keep his wife, they came over to England, and the After the last general election there were Queen very generously gave them a portion of Hampton court palace to live in, and thing would go on much as it did before, that Johnny Bull has to pay the expenses, by an the "conservative instincts" of the country annual vote from his parliament. The esti-would suffice to prevent any sweeping mates it is true were passed by a whig changes, and that Mr. Gladstone's Governmajority, which calls itself liberal, but, the Grants were by some of the Irish and English members boldly challenged, and a deal of rotteness and corruption unmasked. This net of which Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright throughout the country has set the workingmen's clubs thinking, and the estimates will rational man to disregard the Democratic be a subject of discussion for many a night to forces which had proved their right to govern come. In this way public opinion is the country. Nor was there any ground for moulded, and I shall be very much mistaken the belief that Mr. Gladstone would shrink between now and the next session if a strong popular feeling is not created against the self when in opposition. The territorial and feudal corruptions of our system of Govern-.

ment. By the bye there is now a capital opportunity for loyalists, Quakers and Orangemen, to show their fidelity to principle because there is every likelihood that the pensions to the descendents of William Penn. The Duke of Marlborough, and deSchomberg, killed at the Boyne, will be soon cut off, and what could be better than for the followers election. "It is," he said, "where wealth is and admirers of those heroes to see that hand- most concentrated—in the city; it is where some purses are made up for their heirs present and future. The intelligent people of England, feel they have been keeping those

leeches long enough, and now those who be-lieve or fancy they believe in the worthies I have mentioned, should put their hands in their pockets to keep their descendents in who brought in the Prince of Orange.

luxury, among them the Duke of Marl-borough, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who receives four thousand pounds per annum, as descendent of that Duke of Marlborough, CELTO-CANADIAN.

Review of Books.

The contents of this popular Canadian magazine for August are:—Hymn to Liberty; portrait and blographical sketch of Mr. M. P. Ryan, M. P.; Work of the Jesuits in France; Famine Scenes in Ireland; Canadian Essays, &c. THE CATHOLIC WORLD:

THE CATHOLIC WORLD:

This magazine for August contains a first class article from the pen of Mr. John McCarthy, headed "Is it Carrosso?" It relates to the difference between Germany, or rather between Bismarck and the Vatican, and is a powerfully and logical written argument against the man of "blood and iron." The other articles are, "A group of Roman Sanctuaries, Elementary Education in England, The Count of Hapsburg, Non-Catholic School Books in Catholic Schools, Irish Famines, Genesis of the Catholic Oburch. &c. For sale by the Messrs Sadlier, Montreal. Price perannun, \$1.00; single copies, \$5 cents. coples, 35 cents.

FROUDE'S AGRESTES, OR READINGS OF MO-DERN PAINTERS, by the same publisher; price, 15 cents. This work is by the famous English essayist, Ruskin, and enjoys a world-wide fame.

price, 20 cents.

JOAN OF ARC, by Alphonse Lamartine, President of the French Republic of '48. Lamartine, author of the History of the Girondists, is one of the most wonderful writers France ever produced. The price of this work is but 10 cents the Mesers Funk & Co, are suprising the world by the cheapness of their editions of celebrated authors.

duced. The price of this work is but 10 cents. The Messrs Funk & Co. are suprising the world by the cheapness of their editions of celebrated authors.

We have received the first number of a new enterprise called La Salle Journal. It is a weekly Catholic paper published in Philadelphia, contains twelve pages of four columns each, and is very well printed and shows a good face. But it is better still, it is well written, and its columns are filled with good and useful reading. We wish it all success.

About forty years ago Mr. John L. Stephens published two works on Central America and Southern Mexico. So eager was the public to obtain information in regard to numerous ruins of ancient cities which he described, that though each of the works comprised two exexpensive volumes, ten editions of the first work were sold within the first three months. and the success of the second was quite as remarkable. Other travelers, American and European, have visited the ruins and have written deeply interesting volumes in revard to their immense architectural monuments, their elaborate decorations, their singular, uninterpreted bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic tablets, but as yet no light has been thrown upon the origin of the people who built these cities. All the knowledge we can ever except to obtain of the history of these people must be drawn from the ruins. Recently a well-equipped expedition has been despatched to Central America. charged with the work of systematically searching for everything that may tend to place within the domain of history the facts connected witt a people whose career must have been one of the most interesting in the general development of the world's civilization. The founders of these cities were our predecessors on this continent; their peculiar civilization and their aeathetic development are of the highest interests as regards the question of the explorations of the party comprising the expedition is to be published from month to month in heaving an article by the edditor introductory to the se

SOLID COMFORT.

Those who have not tried the Lock-Spring Mattrass, manufactured in this city by Mr. Sullivan know not the comfort of a good night's sleep. They are particularly adapted for Invalids, as they shape themselves to the body, so that the bearing is equal on all parts, resting the person more than anything of the kind ever known. Springs can be seen in old post office building, corner St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets.

A bashful young man could defer the momentous question no longer, so he stammered: "Martha, I—1—do you—you must have —are you aware that the good book says—er —that it is not g.g.good that a m-man should be alone?" "Then hadn't you better run home to your mother?" coolly suggested ment for repealing the Coercion Act, and the Martha.

Democracy During the Last Forty Years.

(From the Resident Correspondent of the New York World.)

London, July 10.—The present condition of English parties cannot but be a subject of profound interest to all students of politics and of contemporary history, in whatever part of the world they may be living. For the fact is that another revolution is going momentous in its results than what is called the "great" revolution of 1668, though hereapplied to the one which is now in progress. many who flattered themselves that everyment would be essentially a reproduction of Lord Beaconsfield's. That was a very foolish idea, as I pointed out at the time. are members could not be expected by any the country. Nor was there any ground for from the work to which he had pledged himwealthy classes have never been his friends. He owes them nothing In constituencies where they are powerful, he has been scornfully rejected. Why should they imagine that he would protect their interests as soon as he was returned to office? His feeling toward them was significantly expressed in a speech at Hawarden, soon after the general luxury is most prevalent—in Westminster; it is where property is most represented-in the county, that the verdict has gone wrong." He is, above all things, a minister created by the working classes, and he has recently declared that the working classes constitute the nation. It is only the infatuation of the landlords and the wealthy classes generally which could have led them to suppose for a moment that Mr. Gladstone would sacrifice the interests of his real supporters to their wishes and desires. The alarm which they now begin to show is not less contemptible in its way than the blindness and cowardice which have characterized the management of their cause ever since 1832.

The position of the Conservatives at this moment is very much like that in which the Democrats found themselves in the United States after the war. They are without power in th Legislature and discredited out of doors-scattered, enfeebled and disheartened. The Republican party of 1864-66 deter-

mined to bring about a long exclusion of their antagonists from power by a series of measures which will be too fresh in the recollection of your readers to render necessary to recall them. These measures answered their purpose for nearly sixteen years, but probably no one but Mr. Thad Stevens and Mr. Sumner supposed that they would be permanently effectual. The Democratic party could be shattered, but not extinguished. In that respect its history will probably be found to differ from that of the Conservative party in England. The victory of the English Radicals last April meant something more than the temporary overthrow of their opponents. It rests with them to decide whether hose opponents shall exist any longer as party, and no one need doubt what their decision will be. It is in their power to carry out such changes in the present representative system as that in future a Conservative majority in five constituencies out of six would be next to an impossibility. There can be a redistribution of seats, in the course of which incureably Conservative constituencies would be swept away, and this would be accompanied by an extension of the suffrage to agricultural laborers, which would at once and for ever swamp the landlords. It is quite possible, moreover, to go beyond this, and to exclude certain classes altogether from the Legislature, as office-holders are excluded in the United States. By these or any other appliances which may offer themselves, the Radicals will endeavor to turn what their opponents looked upon as merely a temporary reverse into a fatal and irretrievable disaster. The Conservatives thought it was only a

for existence may still be made. It may, indeed, be said, without anticipating the future very largely, that both the old political parties of England are either absolutely dead or quickly passing away. The Whigs are no more, and the Tories, even under their changed form of Conservatives, are in the condition described by Lord Chesterfield: "Tyrawley and I have been dead these two years, but we don't choose to have it known. The Whigs began to take the name of Liberals after the reform bill of '32, but this appellation also is now to be rejected. Mr. Gladstone's followers have signified their wish to be known as a Democratic party, and it is under this title that you must soon look for an account of their proceedings. A few old Whigs, or representatives of the Whig families, still linger in the cabinet, but it is only upon sufferance. Already one of them, the Marquis resign, to the great satisfaction of the Radical members of the Cabinet, who would very much like to see all the Whigs thrown overboard. It is assuredly the last Radical, or of Lansdowne, has felt himself compelled to It is assuredly the last Radical, or "Democratic," administration in which they will ever play even the humblest part. We must look to the class of men represented by Mr. Chamberlain for the commanding officers as well as the rank and file of future govern-

ments. If the Conservatives had time they might, perhaps, regain some of their lost ground and stave off the coup de grace a little longer; but they have not got it and cannot get it.

They had their chance between 1874 and 1880, and let it slip through their fingers. Their old leader, for the first time in his life, had all his attention absorbed by foreign affairs, and could give no supervision to that indispensable work of organization which does more for a party in the long run than the most brilliant genuis. No one knew better than Mr. Disraeli the importance of organization; but when 'he went to the House of Lords—the cardinal blunder of his life—he left all "details" to be managed by his lieutenants, and they were incompetent for the

were ridiculous superfluities. Nothing whatever was done to satisfy the demand for domestic legislation, or to appease and perhaps guide that democratic spirit which few men in England estimate so rightly as Lord Beaconsfield. He has never shut his eyes to it, never underreated its power. He began life, as we all know, by professing himself a friend to it, just as Mr. Gladstone entered on his career as an "unbending Tory"—just as Fox began as a Tory and turned Whig, Pitt the younger as a Whig and turned Tory, Burke as a Whig and seceded from his party after the French Revolution. But Mr. Disraeli never lost sight of democracy; perhaps never entirely lost his sympathy with it. It was he who had the boldness to give the people household suffrage and vote by ballot. These were Conservative, not Liberal measures. Perhaps he would have entisfied the just claims of democracy if he had payed any attention to them in the critical years between 1874 and 1880. But he was doomed to follow the Russian phantom which stalks through Europe, and his day passed by and can no more return. Mr. Gladstone begins to praise him in the House of Commons and the Radical writers point Conservatives to his "illustrious" example—a sure sign that he is reckoned as good as dead. Public men only get justice from as dead. Public men only get justice from Every Table Cover reduced in price. Buy opponents when it is time to write their your Table Covers this week.

epitaphs. The new Democratic party will do its work thoroughly, and not permit itself to be turned aside by any obstacles—of that much we may all rest assured. It does not disguise its aims, and there is no reason that it should do so, for it has nothing to gain by concealment. It has gained a new and powerful mouthpiece in the Pall Mall Gazette since Mr. John Morley became editor of that paper. Mr. Foster once boasted that he had been a Radical " from his cradle," and I almost think that Morley could say the same of himself. He is a very forcible writer, and there can be very little doubt that he will make the Pall Mall Gazette a greater power than it has been for years past. On Monday last he avowed frankly that the "Democratic legislation" at present demanded by the people could not be provided by a "plutocratic machine," and that Mr. Gladstone would find himself compelled to "bring Parliament, by a change in its construction, into harmony with what, rightly or wrongly, he believes to be the wishes of a great majority of Englishmen. These are cautious, and yet menacing words, and what they mean is probably this-the abolition of the House of Lords and the substitution of workingmen in the House of Commons for a plutocracy. These changes may once have been thought remote, but how far distant are they now? The bill affecting Irish landlords will pass the Commons and go to the House of Lords, and there be thrown out. What will be the consequence? An agitation for the abolition of the upper House, carried on under circumstances infinitely more favorable to its success than ever have been known before. Earl Russell, in his "Recollections," expresses the opinion that the fall of the House of Lords would only precede by a short time the overthrow of the monarchy. That is an event not beyond the calculations of a large section of the democratic party. It would perhaps be safer to predict that the future form of government in England will be a republic than that the monarchy will last forever.

As for the spirit in which the impending changes will be carried out, there is no excuse for misconception regarding that. The large landowners have very little idea of the bitterness and animosity entertained toward them by the people who live on or around their estates. In some cases there is little real cause for this hostility beyond the mere fact that possession of a large estate is regarded as an injustice to those who have nothing. But there are many instances in which the landlord has himself prepared the way for the agitation by neglecting every duty and systematically outraging the feeeling, if not the rights, of those who were in his power and unable to-help themselves. I could point to vast tracts of land, within a few miles of London, which are left in the state of a primeval wilderness, scarcely useful even for game preserves, simply because the owner will not let his property out in farms, does not want to cultivate the land himself, and is at a loss to know what to do with it. Unnecessary strictness in preserving hares and rabbits has also been the cause of deep exasperation in the minds of the poor in rural districts. Lord Stanhope, in his "History of the Reign of Queen Anne," remarks: "It may be said that in several of our English shires the rabbit is now the best ally of the radical." How many a rural family must have its history darkened by the story of father or son transported as a felon for snaring a rabbit or knocking it on the head with a stick as it ran across its path. It is true scratch they received last April: in reality, a stick as it ran across its path. It is true it was in all probability their death blow, althat a man is no longer transported for killthough spasmodic and intermittent struggles ing a rabbit, but he is severely punished, even though the rabbit may have been taken in his own garden. Moreover, the divisions between classes have become more and more strongly marked of late years, and it may be said with greater truth than ever that the rich and the poor in England practically constitute "two nations." grievance which the poor smarted under years ago, even if they have been redressed, will still be remembered against the class which is responsible for them. The "privileged classes" need not, therefore, long for generous treatment when the day of reckoning comes. What they hold now the law can take away from them, and it only needs a majority to make the law, and that majority is in the hands of the once despised and powerless class. A leading radical promises that a measure shall be introduced next session making it a misdemeanor for any one to hold uncultivated lands, the penalty on conviction says, Parliament will have to be brought, by a change in its construction, into harmony with the majority of Englishmen." Let no one say, "This cannot be done." Who or what is to p event it being done? Mr. Gladstone could dissolve the present Parliament at any moment, and he will probably take that course as soon as his plans are sufficiently matured. This session only opens up the game. The great stakes will begin to be played for next year, and I do not think there can be a shadow of a doubt as to what side will carry them off ultimately, although there may be occasional fluctuations of fortune ..

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.

L. J. J.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifytask. The press was insulted or neglected, ing the blood, regulating the stom-ch and local committees were treated with contempt, bowels to prevent and cure the diseases nowhere could a Conservative who was will-ing to work for his party obtain encourage-ment or even recognition. The leaders be-ment or even recognition. The leaders be-lieved that providence would fight their battle. Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. for them, and that soldiers and ammunition | See other column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

" Be Wise To-day, 'Tis Madness to Defer,"

We are safe in saying that no other Dry Goods house in the Dominion, during what is cal'ed the "Dull Season," ever had such a continuous rush of people as we have had this season. Some may ask how this was accomplished. We answer by selling off our surplus stock at such prices that every one must buy, and be more than satisfied.

This great cheap sale has been taken advantage of by thousands in all parts of this great Dominion—orders coming in freely every day for special lines advertised from day to day.

OUR CURTAINS

If you require Lace Curtains, we say buy them this week. Our Trade in this Department has increased wonderfully. We say, without fear of contra-diction, our sales in Lace Curtains every day are larger than that of all other stores com-bined.

JAVA LINEN CURTAINS. Handsome and durable Curtains.

TABLE COVERS.

WOOL REPS. Wool Reps, plain and fancy; every piece re-

WOOL DAMASKS. Wool Daninsks, all colors, reduced in price. JAVA BROCADES.

Java Brocades for Curtains and Furniture Covering, every piece reduced in price.

COLOBED DAMASK TABLINGS. A special line of Navy and White Damask Tabling at 39c, almost 2 yards wide.

New styles, and greatly reduced this week Ask for our Java Curtains.

EGYPTIAN CURTAINS.

Rich and stylish goods, in the newest colorings and patterns, suitable for the Drawing Room, Parlor or Library.

TABLE COVERS.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY. Cotton Damask Table Covers, all sizes. Printed Wool Table Covers, all sizes.
Embroidered Cloth Table Covers, all sizes.
Our Egyptian Table Covers, are handsome, rich and stylish.
Table Covers for Tables of all sizes.

S. CARSLEY'S

393, 895, 397 & 399 Notre Dame St

Marble Working.



MANTLES: PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c.

MADE TOORDER.

Grain Bags, etc.

GRAIN BAGS! GRAIN BAGS!

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

Mich'l Leahy & Co, 251 Commissioners St.

Opposite Customs, MONTREAL.

Hats, Furs, &c.

FURSI FURSI

EDWARD STUART, PRACTICAL FURRIER, Corner of McGill & Notre Dame Streets



Respectfully informs his friends and the publie, in both Town and Country, that his Fall Stock of Furs is unus ually good.

FUR CAPS, &c., for Ladies Gentlemen and Onlidren at 1,5 west prices. Furs of all kinds

made up and astered to order at short notice.

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Toronio, Ont DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B.C.L., C. J. Doher V. A.B., BCL

ADVO NO. 53 ST. JAI

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND RAFFLE

MECHANICS' HALL, MONTREAL,

Those desirous of possessing a beautiful property will be pleased to learn that Mr. J. N. Cushing has at length consented to dispose of his charming farm by a raffle, placing the tickets at such a price as to enable all to purchase. This property is situated near the seashore, Gloucester Co., N.B. It is furnished with house, barn, and other accommodations common to rural residence, and the greater part is under cultivation. Tickets, 25 cents each. Apply at office of True Wirnses. Tickets sold at Sadiler's, Notre Dame street. Value of the property, \$2,000.

September 9th, 1880.

ROCK Pure Cocoa only; is not reduced with Starch, Farina or any of the foreign ingredients that are so largely used in the manufacture of Homeopathic and other prepared Cocoas.

WHOLESALE BY Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal.

REMOVED!

MRS. CUMMINGS, LICENTIATE MIDWIFE! Formerly of Colborne St., has removed to 234½ St. Joseph Street.

Two doors west of Colborns.

L. P. A. GAREAU,

The Cheapest and Best Clothing Store. 246 St. Joseph Street.

Spring and Summer Backs...... 1 56 Spring and Summer Sacks. \$ 1 56
" 175
" 206
Men's Spring and Summer Sacks. 176
" 225 Splendid all-wool Coat for.... 6 4 B All-wool Halifax Suits. 500
Canadian Tweed Suits. 600

""" 1100
Tricot Suits. 795
Scotch Wool Suits, worth \$11, for 950
""" worth \$25, for 1700
All-wool Spring Overcoats for 250
""" 425
""" 425
Made to order of the Very Best All-wool

Made to order of the Very Best All-wool

Made to order of the Very Best All-wool
Cloth. 75

A first-clas Cutter (E. P. RONSELL), who has
had experience in London (England), Dublin
and New York, is at the head of the Custom Department. Special attention given to this Department, in which we have had a long experience both in buying and manufacturing.
15 * tf

WANTED—A First-class Cutter, one who can speak both languages. Apply to L. P. A. GAREAU, 246 St. Joseph street.

TMPORTANT NOTICE!!

A Few Live Agents Wanted

TO SELL THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED

Only first-class Canvassers wanted.

Apply to J. B. LANE (Sole Agent), 21 Bleury Street. The Trade supplied.

THOS. TIFFIN & CO.

Have always in stock a complete assortment of TEAS, LIQUORS,

Molasses, Syraps, Sugars and General Groceries, Mess Pork and Lard As well as an infinity of articles not usually

ept by Wholesale Grocers, and well calculated to meet the requirements of the general country 89-mwf mI merchant.

B. LEDOUX, Carriage Maker.

Factory and Office No. 125 and Show rooms 131 and 138 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

By Special Appointment Carriage Meker to H. R. H. the Princess Louise and H. R. the Marquis of Lorne. First Prize and Diploma awarded by the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, 1876.
First Prize at Sydney, New South Wales,
First Prizes at Exhibitions in various pa
Cauada. 114 g mt

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF MESSES. F. B. McNamee & Co

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM

444 ST. JOSEPH STREET TO 162 ST. JAMES STREET, BOOM NO. 8.128

Ocean Travel.



FROM NEW YORK EVERY TUESDAY FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL Berths secticed at Montrea Agency. HART BROS. & CO., AGENIS

45 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THOMAS DOYLE, TO Life-size cortraits in Crayon Drawing. Dage collectio on exhibition at 69 Duke st.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company. AT THEIR OFFICES. 761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL. TEUMS:

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Naice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Catholic Acres is are respectfully solicited, and will cheerfully inserted, when written in confirmity with the spirit of this Journal. The Editor does not hold himself responsible to the opinions that may be expressed by consequents. prespondence communicating Catholic news

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For August, 1880.

For August, 1880.

Thursday, 5.—Dedication of St. Mary Major.
Friday, 6.—Transfiguration of our Lord. St.
Xystus II., Pope, and Companions, Martyrs.
Saturday, 7.—St. Cajetan. Confessor. St. Donatus, Bishop and Martyr.
Sunday, 8.—Twelfth after Pentecost. Epist. 2
Cor. iii. 4-9: Goop. Luke x. 23-37.

Monnay, 9.—SS. Cyriacus and Companions,
Martyrs (Aug. 8). Vigit of St. Laurence. St.
Romanus, Martyr. Bp. Verot, St. Augustine, died, 1876.

Tussday, 10.—St. Laurence, Martyr.
Wennesday, 11.—Of the Uctave. Bp. Fenwick,
Boston, died, 1846.

CHARLES O'DONNELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, has kindly consented to act as our agent at Woodstock, Carleton, County New Brunswick.

Ws have the pleasure to announce that D. J. O'Donnell, Esq., of Brechin, has consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS, and is authorized to enroll subscribers and receive money.

Tass is the way the Catholic Review puts it :- "We have received from the Archbishop of Tuam the following acknowledgement of some alms sent to him by us in behalf of our subscribers." Unhappy Ireland, one would think thou wert a dog.

Ws have received the second number of the Commonwealth, a weekly journal published at Toronto in the interests of labor. It is a national currency organ and is edited by Mr. A. W. Wright, a man rising into notice in this Dominion of Canada for his ability. We need scarcely say the Commonwealth is well written. We wish it success.

THE Montreal Exhibition Which will be held on the Exhibition grounds during the ten days between the 10th and the 24th September, is an excellent idea, and reflects credit on the originators. Montreal has been too long without au exhibition, but it is never too late to mend. There is a sum of \$20,000 to be given in premiums, so that Montreal will retain its character for magnificence as the leading city of Canada. There can be no doubt of its success.

The cry in Ireland now is "hold the harwest," justice has been denied the tenant in Parliament and henceforth he will have to depend upon himself for existence. The coming harvest is expected to be a generous one, and consequently the hungry eyes of the landlords, the shopkeepers, the banks and the "gombeen men" are fixed upon it with a vulture like stare. Though it is a good harvest it will not pay all the tenant's debts, and he is therefore advised to hold the harvest and to pay what he can without starving his family. Self preservation is the first law of nature.

of Rutland, is applying for the pension of £1000 a year, he is entitled to as an exminister of the Crown. It was this excellent nobleman who wrote the lines

But give us still our old nobility."

It is well for the noble poet that trade and commerce survive, as otherwise, his chance of a handsome pension would be small. But what is his ducal brother doing with his princely income?

THE English papers are not yet tire of studying Mr. Parnell, whom they decore to throne, and great were the hopes enterbe a dark, unfathomable, thoroughy dangerous man. The Spectator says ne knows more about law than the Attraction to indecisive and vacillating policy which will, and must, irrespective even of this pubmore about law than the house than the threw him into the hands of the British. In lic opinion, because the foreign Government more of the rules of the star of Yakoob waned did is beginning to realize that they are not the meddling be confined to Ireland, they are every family.

of the most dangerous character, possesses a prisoner by the British invader the latter though the Irish in times past, like mere eloquence. He does not hate England, | Herst and took command or a disunited, dislike the Yankee hates it, or like the Irishman, but with the intensity of the Irish | who were so continually flying at the throats American he is. He voted on the Bradlaugh of one another as to give the British no real question in a manner that he knew would cause for alarm. Nevertheless, the young not be pleasing to Irish Catholics, but he Ayoob wrought something like order out of managed to acquire an immense colonial emit, he will proudly retire into private life, putting things into shape for the future when rather than sacrifice his opinion. The foregoing is a summary of the Spectator's article | Cabul in December last. It was at that time on Parnell, and the Spectator is a pretty fair that the British commander wrote him an to seize Afghanistan, a free country in the reflex of English liberal opinion.

THE latestnews from Europe, and of affairs, pertaining to Europe, all over the world, is decidedly of a warlike character. We are informed by cable that the Russians under Skobeloff are advancing upon Merv, that the Russians have a large fleet on the Chinese and finally that they are directing the military European Powers are making hasty preparations for war, as also is Greece, while the allied fleet under the command of the English Admiral Seymour is about making a demonstration against Constantinople. What this demonstration may result in no one knows, but considerable anxiety is felt that it may end in disagreement and lead to a grand European war. That France seems to think so at all events is beyond a doubt, and she is consequently hedging, to use a sporting phrase. The European situation is not pleasant. As regards Afghanistan, the situaation is gloomy in the extreme; the Afghans are more united than they have been since the days of Dost Mahommed, and even with the British and is looking towards Ayoob Khan as a possible friend, while the mountaineers are rising in all quarters, cutting off telegraph wires and doing mischief to the communications. It may be that England will have to reconquer the whole country, but the question is can she spare the necessary 100,000 men to enable her to do so without endangering her hold on India. Before the winter sets in we shall hear more of wars and rumors of wars.

water, it is surprising what a number of cases parallel to his the American papers are dragging from the depths of obscurity. One tells of a little girl who ate nothing for three months, another of an old-man who lived seven months on a turnip, and still another or more nutritive than one medium sized apple per diem. There is one case, however which seems to be well authenticated, which is that of a Mrs. Elizabeth Belleville, of Welmington, Delaware, who absolutely fasted for thirty-six days, not even taking a drink of water. A good many people enquire where is the use of all this fasting. Qui bono? Not some ultimate benefit. It sometimes, for instance, occurs at sea that provisions and water run short and the sufferers come to their death more through terror and the effects starvation. Now, if they could realize that the stomach can do without food for even a week without their owner dying it would be something gained, for they would not entertain such mortal fear of death from starvation, and would not rush to leather and other substitutes for food which do more harm than good, but, would, keeping Dr. Tanner's example before their eyes, wait patiently for relief or for the inevitable. Armies too will hold the fort longer, though whether that will be of benefit to mankind in general is another thing. Science will at all events gain someoperations an be performed with success, if the patient could be induced to remain a certain time without food, which may not be at-

Now that Dr. Tanner is drawing towards

the close of his luxurious feast upon air and

temated. THE CANDAHAR DISASTER. The saying that it is the unexpected which always happens, acquires force from the late disaster to the British arms in Afghanisand the country on the prospects of peace to the throne, by which all they had sought for had been attained, including British supremacy in Afghanistan, a scientific frontier for India, and the acquisition of the fine Province of Candahar. They grumbled, it is it was a capital investment. Russia was LORD JOHN MANNERS, brother of the Duke | checkmated and peace with honor was obtained. But it seems they reckoned without their host, who on this occasion was Ayoob Khan, fourth son of Shere Ali, brother of Yakoob Khan, and grandson of the renowned "Let trade and commerce, laws and learning Dost Mahommed. Ayoob Khan was counted genius. Yakoob it was who, by a decisive struggle which lasted through the centuries. victors won over his uncle, the father of Shere Ali, his own father, on the

held for the British under pain of his displeasure. How much Ayoob thought of this down upon the unfortunate Burrowes and his brigade on the Helmund River on the 17th day of July. That bold stroke has made him an entity from a nonentity, and has seas, that they have ordered 100 Krupp guns, | brought him into prominence as the central figure in Afghan politics. It now remains to affairs of Afghanistan. Turkey and all the be seen if this bloody stroke of vengeance of his was well planned and forethought or merely one of those fortunate accidents which throw a halo of glory around the head of a commander and then leaves him in obscurity forever. If the blow he delivered with such dire disaster to the British was the result of military sagacity its echoes will reverberate Her Majesty's disloyal Indian subjects will look to him as their deliverer from bondage, as they looked to Dost Mahommed fifty years ago. It will be seen before long whether this new aspirant has anything in him, whether he will follow his victory and take Candahar by a coup de main before its defenders regain heart of grace, or, as Carlyle says, " Wander Abdurrahman Khan is beginning to doubt about in a most unmeaning manner" until he that a British alliance will be able to place is devoured by a stronger force. But, no him on the throne. He has done coquetting matter haw matters turn out in the future, Ayoob Khan has made England understand, for the third or fourth time, that in dealing with Afghanistan she is not dealing with the effete millions of the plains of Madras and Bengal, whom a British brigade can strike terror into at any moment. England has already spent fifteen million pounds sterling trying to conquer Afghanistan, and has lost thousands of gallant lives, and yet to-day she owns no more land in the country than lies within the range of her guns. There are sixty thousand British troops and native auxiliaries in Afghanistan; they have failed to conquer, and so the number will be doubled, it necessary, in order to preserve British prestige. But may not the intelligent natives of the peninsula reason thus (they are not all effete Bengalees). May they not put to themselves this sum in simple proportion :-If it takes 100,000 soldiers to keep down the who for eleven years tasted nothing stronger Afghans, who are only five millions of a population, how many should it take to keep down two hundred millions?

THE PET OF THE WORLD. Our drastic contemporary, the Montreal Witness of last Saturday, contained an editorial headed the "World's Pet," meaning perbaps a great deal, but still it may be of Ireland, in which it called the Irish the spoiled children of the human race. We quote :- " The Irish are the most interesting race of people on the face of the whole earth. Their sorrows, their humor, their patriotism, arising from it, than through real thirst or their everlasting free fights with other people or among themselves, occupy more of the attention of the world than all the passions or emotions of the human race combined, that is if the Turks with their eastern question had no existence (sic). They are overgrown children, and, as somebody has said of children, their little vices are far more charming than any virtues.; " Before we proceed any further we may be permitted to say that no one ever before in this stupid world said anything halt so stupid of children, their vices. or their virtues, but no matter. Immediately under the "pet of the world" article is another thing from one well authenticated case of a on Lord Dufferin, which begins: "Lord forty Cays fast. It is well known that many and Lady Dufferin are apparently the most interesting individuals of the most interesting race in the world, &c." Our impression is that the writer felt so heartily ashamed of the first article, and the malignity it conveyed towards people who are unfortunate enough to be spoken of in the manner quoted, and being unwilling or unable to cancel the former literary effort, threw in the second as a counterpoise or half apology. tan. It was only last week the English All nations, and races, and peoples are in turn newspapers were congratulating themselves called knaves or fools by their opponents, but, except when speaking of unsophisticated and a treaty with the puppet they had raised savages, with whom missionaries and other good English people are anxious to exchange bibles and gunpowder for gold and produce, it is not customary to consider them children. You hand a bible, for instance, to a Maori or a Zulu and you take his land or true, over the expenditure of a hundred cattle in exchange, that is simply barter, and million dollars or so, never thinking of the when the savage is happy, when, in fact, both gallant lives they had lost, for on the whole are happy, it is no abuse of language to call one a child and the other a father or a deep thinker. Now, as the Irish never sold their lands for glass beads or bibles, or a piece of Manchester colored cotton, they cannot very properly be called children. It is true they want several things, among them being the land they till by the sweat of their brow. the fool of the family, while his brother, the This land was taken from them by force and deposed Yakoob, was considered its military | fraud and brutal penal laws after a desperate They got nothing in exchange for it, not even Abdurahman the Puppet, on the spot where glass beads, and now that the centuries have Ayoob annihilated General Burroughs passed, and that a force called civilized pubon, the 17th of July last, established lic opinion has been called into existence, they think that through it and the strength of their race at home and abroad their hard contained in him by the patriotic Afghans, hopes dition may be softened somewhat. At least which we need not say were disappointed by they ask that it may, and it undoubtedly a commodity which legislation can interfere

and wars among the European nations, they voted conscientiously, and if they do not like this chaos. He was still organizing and pire. Success made them so rash that they knew not where to stop, and one of the most cun-Beaconsfield, K. G.—put his hand out lately impertinent letter, directing that Herat be mountains with brave hardy children. We ask of our cheerful contemporary is this war not childishly childish? The small army displeasure must be gathered from his swoop | Beaconsfield sent there has been mostly gobbled up, commanders have been changed, reinforcements of forty or fifty thousand men have been sent out, which reinforements Ayoob Khan is now engaged in beating over the head, and, behold, the Governor-General of India still calls loudly for more (like Oliver Twist) to follow the example of the Witness in quoting. In this crisis what do the English people at home? Do they act like men of nerve and common sense? Indeed they do no such thing, but like fat children they cry out in their distress for a commander who can fight those bold head-beating Afghans. And whom do they call for? Is it His Royal all over the Indian Empire, and millions of Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., and colonel of any amount of regiments? No. Is it for Field Marshal the Prince of Wales, leader of the British world? Not at all. Do they shout in their distress for H. R. H. General the Duke of Connaught to put down the followers of Ayoob Khan? No, sir. Do they wait upon the scarred hero of a hundred bloody fights, the Prince of Teck? By no supersede the Scotchman, Dougal Stewart just as they sent Lord Dufferin, the other on good terms with the Russians; just as in to pay certain sums to charitable institutions. times past they sent Wellington to measure | As time rolled over they forgot the condihimself against Napoleon in the field, and | tions, but held fast to the privileges by which Castlereagh against his statesmen in diplomission, which is retailing small scraps of we say that they are essentially aristocratic. leave questions of politics and ethnology

> DECLINE OF THE BRITISH ARISTO-CRACY.

On another page will be found a letter to the New York World from its clever London correspondent, Mr. Jennings, who, it may be said, prophesies like one who would wish to see his prophecies unfulfilled, for Mr. Jennings, in common with a good many intelligent Americans, has a kind of affection for the to follow the Irish Church and the colonels English Conservative party, which he thinks into honorable retirement or Mr. Gladatone corresponds to the Democratic party in the United States. But whatever his predelictions and Mr. Bright will know the reason why. It are he is a good correspondent, and writes not as he wishes things to be but as they actually are, or are likely to be, and Mr. Jennings is aristocracy which grew rich on the spoils of equalled in his knowledge of English affairs the Catholic Church and the lands she held by few and surpassed by fewer still. But, in trust for the poor. Other changes are yet leaving the opinions and ideas of this clever correspondent aside altogether and confining ourselves to the dry routine of Parliament, where the great legislative mill is grinding out changes, we are struck by the radical nature of the measures which rapidly succeed one another, none of them boding good to the prolonged existence of a privileged aristocracy in the British Empire. In examining this legislative mill closely and tracing its history backward no further than even a joung man can remember, we realize that !! was only in 1868, the handle began to be turned the right way and that that was exactly the time, when the Radicals of the Manchester School tried their hand at grinding out law. Since then we have had Irish Church disestablishment and vote by ballot and the fate of the Tory or superaristocratic party has been sealed. It is true that party managed to get the running of the machine for seven years since, but all they could do was to keep it at a standstill, they could not turn it back, and the nation got tired of a lot of politicians which had nothing but a brilliant foreign policy to show, a policy which by the way now turns out not to have been brilliant at all. Gladstone was called back once more and he brought a whole lot of Radicals with him, a sign that the Whigs were about being discounted as well as their friends the Tories. When Mr. Gladstone formed his government, | ment of its affairs was laid before the Directto the infinite disgust of Her Majesty the Queen, it was at once prophesied that the thing could not work for that the Whig section would bolt into a cave. And so in fact it has, and so much the worse for the Whig section which has lost the chance of checking the now triumphant Radicals. Gladstone is master of the situation and he knows it, let the Marquis of Hartington and Earl Granville and the Duke of Argyle gnash their teeth as gratingly as they dare. He can do without them.

And now let us see the first part of the Radical programme and the measures they have introduced, which short as they have been in power are startling enough. The Irish compensation for disturbance bill is almost a revolution in itself, it shows the landlords of the United Kingdom that land is not absolute, land is not sacred from the meddling of Radicals, that land in their eyes

secretary of war. He is inscrutable and almost that of the fool of the family rise above the children, unlike our drastic contemporary the merely experimenting on Ireland, making it omniscient. He is essentially a revolutionist horizon, and when the former was taken Wilness. In fact, we humbly suggest that a vile corpus as they did in the disestablishment of the Irish Church for the benefit of dry, quiet exterior, with fire smouldering stepped from his obscurity and advanced other foolish people, did act like the empire. No sooner is the Compensation beneath. He is so practical that he disdains claims to the vacant throne. He flew to children in their insane intestine di- Bill off their hands than the Radical party, visions, the English it is who are playing that or as Mr. Jennings says it chooses to call organized army of Cabalese and Heartese, role to-day. By a marvellous combination of itself, the Democracy, looks round for fortunate circumstances, and on account of new abuses and it pitches, at once upon a their own insular position and the jealousies glaring one, which it proceeds to do away golden fleece for Don Carlos. with. We refer to the honorary colonel business. To most of our readers we need not explain that, including horse, foot and artillery, there are in the British regular army Mahommed Jan drove the invader from ning of England's adopted children-my Lord about one hundred and eighty regiments which are nominally commanded by their colonels, but in reality by their lieutenantcolonels. The colonelcies are held by old soldiers who seldom or ever see their regiments, which they are supposed to command, and never accompany them to active service. The colonels are partly old generals who draw the salaries, as a reward for distinguished service, and partly by the aristocracy who hold them as sinecures. The Duke of Cambridge is, for instance, colonel of seven different regiments, though His Royal Highness never saw a shot fired in anger, except at a distance during his short bungling mismanagement of a division in the Crimea; the Prince of Wales is colonel of a few others, and we all know His Royal High- | St. John, P.Q., on Tuesday. ness is neither as war worn nor scarred a veteran as Hannibal. Prince Arthur is another, and so on extending downwards to the other branches of the aristocracy until £150,000 are annually swept out of the treasury. This kind of thing is now to be done away with. The next blow at the aristocracy is intended by a royal commission appointed to enquire into the management of the livery companies of the city of London. Most of our readers have heard of the costermongers, the fishmongers, the merchant tailors, the neans. The English people in their agony grocers, and such names, and how fond they ask for none of these, but they loudly demand are of admitting royal princes into their that the Irishman, Garnet Wolsey, be sent to | guilds with pompous formality. Those companies during several centuries obtained charters and privileges from English Irishman, to try by his wit and talent to keep | monarchs on certain conditions, among others, they obtained enormous wealth in land, macy. It is not likely the Witness will take in Ireland especially where seven companies our friendly advice and confine itself to its | are landlords of 153,000 acres. Need hot gospel, but if it does it is that it will | The Prince of Wales is not only a fishmonger, but he is also a haberdasher. Among the alone, for, most assuredly, when it attempts | fishmongers the heir to the throne counts in to handle them it becomes very, very ridicu- the list of his distinguished associates the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught and Cambridge, Lord Sherbrooke and Mr. Gladstone. The Marquis of Lorne is a grocer, Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Moses Montefiore are merchant tailors. Sir Stafford Northcote is a bellmaker, Mr. Ayrton is a leather seller, Mr. Goschen is a spectacle maker, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir William Armstrong and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts are turners, Sir Richard Wallace is a coachmaker and Lord Selbourne a mercer. These gentry will have

A LATE telegram says:

"Rev. Mr. Bothwick, a Protestant, and Rev. Father Labelle, a Catholic priest, of St. Jerome, are amalgamated in the effort to start a serge factory for that enterprising town and are canvassing Montreal to dispose of twenty-five shares of the stock.1

is indeed time that the privileges of the

proudest and most pampered aristocracy the

world has ever seen should be cut off-an

This is what we call good work, and we wish the rev. gentlemen all sucess. Better establishing a factory than hurling ana-

ST. BRIDGET'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS. The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting of the above Society held on Sunday, the 25th July :Moved by Mr. T. Hefferman and seconded by

Moved by Mr. T. Hefferman and seconded by Mr. C O'Brien,—That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to L. O. Taillon, Esq.. M.P.P., for taking charge of and securing in the Quebec Legislative Assembly, during the late session of that Parliament, the passage of the bill of amendment to an Act of Incorporation which allows this Society to hold in their possession the sum of ten thousand dollars.

And it was further
Moved by Mr. T. J. Finn, and seconded by Mr. James Meck,—That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to J. J. Curran, Q.C., for his generosity in giving his professional services, free of charge, in preparing the bill of amendment to our Act of Incorporation, which was successfully carried through the Legislative Assembly of Quebec curing the last session, by L. O. Taillon, Esq., M.P.P.

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY .- The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held at their office on Thursday last, when, we learn, a most satisfactory stateors, showing a large increase in the Company's surplus for the last six months, which must be very gratifying to the shareholders and the public generally. The confidence and popularity which this Company enjoys among the insuring public is proved by the large increase in premium receipts, amounting to several thousands of dollars every month over the same period of any previous year. When Mr. C. Cameron, Managing Director, received the position he has proved himself well qualified to fill, we did not think it possible for him to show such satisfactory results in the short period of six months; it is, however, another evidence of the wisdom of selecting men for important positions of trust for which they are qualified from business experience. From this, coupled with the honorable and straightforward dealing of the Company with its patrons for which it is noted, it must continue to increase in public favor and popularity .--Hamilton Spectator.

Incomparably the best means of relieving the nausea to which married ladies are at times subject, is Milk of Magnesia, the most agree able, prompt and wholesome pacifier of the stomach in existence. Children are also greatly benefitted by it. This valuable medicine is endorsed and prescribed by the found for the service of the State. Neither will leading physicians and should be used in

Personal.

-Sir Richard Cartwright has arrived in

-The Baroness Burdett Coutts is sweet sixty-five. -Each English naval cadet costs his coun-

try \$1,250 a year.

-The Carlists are subscribing for a new

-Sitting Bull still considers himself to be the Bismarck of the sage brush.

-Rochefort is, says the French papers. less dangerous in Paris than in Geneva.

-The Princess Louise and suite sailed for England on Saturday in the Polynesian. -Mr. Patrick Harty, of Kingston, has

been appointed Inspector of lighthouses. -Englishmen have little imagination, and they attend only to the business in hand. -The London Echo cries out loudly

against any increased allowance to the Prince of Wales.

-Sir John Macdonald was entertained at grand banquet in London, England, on Friday night.

-Archbishop Taschereau consecrated the new church of the Sacred Heart at Emmerson -Rev. Ed. Savage, of the Salvation Army,

has eloped with one of the lady captains, There is more to follow. -Bishop Rocine, of Checoutimi, administered the Sacrament to 79 Indians at lake

-A Mr. Wright, editor of the Guelph

Berald, will contest West Toronto in the National Currency interest. -Father Thomas Farrell, of New York,

has left \$5,000 in his will for the building of a Catholic church for colored people. -General Todieben says now that peace and order is re-established in Russia, the trial

of prisoners will be transferred to the Civil Courts. ...Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, having been challenged to fight a duel, caused his would-be shooter to insert an apology in the

London papers instead. -Vanity Fair says the manner in which English ladies of rank gamble for high stakes reminds one of the times immediately

before the French revolution. -It is said the Queen will never again set her foot in Westminster Abbey because of the Parliament's refusal to allow the Prince Imperial's statue to be erected there.

-Certain parties having expressed their intention of preferring charges against Mr. Mathew Ryan, Stipendiary Magistrate for the Northwest, the residents of Rapid city, including the Protestant clergymen, are ready to testify in his favor. Mr. Ryan lost his son

lately by death. -Mr. J. H. Parnell, of West Point, Georgia, is said to have the largest peach farm in the United States. He has already begun his shipments to Northern markets, and had shipped four crates to New York and other Northern cities as early as the 31st of May. He expects to make only about one-fifth of a crop this year, owing to the unfavorable Spring. He is a brother to C. S. Parnell, the great Irish land agitator, but has been a resident of West Point for many years.

UNITED IRISHMEN.

A Short Address to the Men and Women of the Irish Race From the Directory Elected at the Philadelphia Conven-

Men and Women of the Irish race :-

If our people have any mission on earth, econd to the one of preparing for Heaven, it is the mission of laboring to rid Ireland of English rule. That English rule scatters us broadcast over the world. It robs us in our native land of the fruit of our toil, it uses all its arts to degrade and debase us, and then brands us as an inferior race of people. It forges the tightest fetters to hold us in subjection and fashions its laws to prevent us from acquiring all knowledge that is necessary to be acquired by all peoples who would raise themselves from slavery to independence.

England avails herself of all new inventions in war material, and holds them in readiness to be used for our destruction, if we show any resistance to her schemes of robberv. She endeavors to instil into our minds that it is possible for us to get all we want by peaceful and constitutional parliamentary gitation; and, while the mind of the people is kept running in that groove, all the liberty of speech that the most loud mouthed agitators require is generously granted to them. England cares not how loudly we roar, so long as she has liberty to rifle our pockets with im-

The Irishmen who met in Convention lately at Philadelphia have chosen us to give practical direction to their alms towards Ireland's independence. Our hearts are in the work, and we undertake the responsibility given us. We will do all in our power to assist the Irish people: to arrive at political independence. Even if the Irish people would, or could become contented in Ireland,-a thing we believe impossible while England governs itwe would consider ourselves below the common standard of manhood, if we did not do something to make the enemy feel a return of that "vengeance" with which she some time ago exulted at the apparent annihilation of

Froude, says " England must be beaten to her knees before she will give up Ireland." Let us beat her to her knees. The Irish race can do it if they will only fight England with Englands' weapons of warfare. Father Bourke expects to see Ireland free when he sees the New Zealander standing on that bridge's broken arch in London; let us hunt up that New Zealander if it be absolutely necessary for Ireland's freedom that there be broken arches in London bridges.

Irish men and women, scattered the world over—we ask a small share of your confidence and support. There have been failures and disappointments, and mistakes in every generation of our country's existence for seven hundred years. Had there not been, the old land would have been a free and fitting home for the Irish race long ago. We would be unworthy of our fathers if we refused to carry on the right bequeathed to us by those who fell in the effort to unchain us. Let us then renew the struggle; but let us do it carnestly and determinedly, and even desperately-80 desperately, that the enemy will be made to feel, that wherever-outside of this country _the English flag floats, the Irish "vongeance"

can be felt. JOHN BRENNAN, SIOUX City, IOWA; PATRICK WM. CROWE, Peorle, Ill.; THOMAS H. DWYER, South Water street,

Chicago, Ill.; P. M. WINTERS, Memphis, Tenn.; GEORGE SPEARMAN, 295 Third avenue,

New York;

Letter from Ottawa.

ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN.

Mr. EDITOR,—The following paragraph appeared in the Globes Ottawa correspondence of the 28th of July:—

"It is now said that Sir John Macdonald telegraphed from Rimouski after he had embarked for England to have the young extra clerk, who has only been in the Dominion a few months, appointed on the permanent staff."

I defy you or anyone else to find a parallel for this contemptible piece of personal spite in all history. While I was delving away on the Lachine canal, with my pick and shovel, though with a sound Tory heart beating in my bosom, the Globe correspondent ignored my very existence, but no sooner am I exalted to a place of trust and emolument through my intrinsic merits and the friendship of my chief, than the malignant shafts of poor, pitiful scribblers assail me on every side. Had I known that the party would get into trouble through me I would never have emerged from my humble obscurity, but would have toiled on, conscious that I was one of those of whom the poets writes when he says :

"Fall many a flower is born to blush unseen And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

I certainly am that young man; but, then. I am more than a few months in the country; in fact, I am longer in Canada than Mr. Forsyth, of Dundee, whom Mr. Mackenzie created a special office for worth \$2,000 a year, which he yet retains and grows fat on. I am acquainted with the Globe correspondent and with the cause of his hatred towards poor Myles O'Regan. It seems he was mortally offended at a paragraph in one of my letters wherein I stated the race of men is growing smaller every century, and in a thousand years more, or so, would be no larger than grass-hoppers. As the correspondent is the smallest individual I have ever seen outside of a cradle, he took what he considered the "insult" home to himself, and you behold the result. And yet his common sense (if he has any) should have taught him that I could not possibly have referred to " Little Todelkins," as he is smaller than a grass-hopper already. Notwithstanding the illustured attacks of those correspondents, I am getting along swimmingly in my new position. I mix in the very best society that the Capital can afford, and my credit is all but unlimited. I wear an eye-glass, of course, and a white hat which I might as well keep in my hand, as when I appear on the streets I have to keep continually doffing it to the ladies, of whom there are a great many in the Capital, both pretty and attractive. I also belong to a club which is frightfully exclusive. No one is admitted to membership of this club but those who can lay claim to aristocratic descent, and that above the rank of baron, while as for the son or grandson of a baronet, we look upon him with proud disdain. Our

conversation is principally on heraldry and the expressions lions couchant, gules azure, bar sinister, griffins courant, and such chivalric phrases, are freely indulged in. We despise self-made men as the bane of high society and utterly destructive, if allowed their groveling way, of the lines that should divide a well regulated society. In moments of profound forgetfulness we are in the habit of giving one another the family titles and then correcting ourselves with a sigh, and such a sentence as: "Ah, excuse me, Robinson, I had forgotten; you are of the younger branch;" or: "Well, Bellemore, how is Lady Maud—Oh, hang it, there I am again, always thinking of the old country and forgetting the laws of entail and primogeniture." My name in the club is Lord Castletown O'Regan, though as a favor I begged the members to call me nothing but Myles, adding with a tear, alas, my lords—gentlemon, I mean—the

days of chivalry are fled and the fierce democratic wave rolling on, will sweep even us away with our ancient titles if we do not unite in common defence. Noblesse oblige! I don't know if this Latin (or is it French) quotation is altogether appropriately slung in just here, but if not, Mr. Editor, please strike it out or change it. I am forced to confess that we are about

the poorest aristocacy in the world, having nothing rich around us, if I might use the expression, but our blood. On grand occasions we have a whole bottle of champagne among forty of us, but then we are not to blame, but the miserable system born of the miserable country which permits scions of illustrious British houses to starve on a contemptible pittance of from \$400 to \$2,000 a year,—stipends which our uncles would not dare offer their cooks in old Eogland. Our chief hope is in an alliance with the wealthy daughters of the bourgeois around here, and in the expectation that a fire will consume all the dry goods stores, with their books, some fine night...

On the night of my entry into the "Herringbone Club," a very disagreeable scene occurred. It is the custom that each member, on admission, pay two dollars into the funds. and treat the crowd to a supper, after which such songs are sung and speeches made as are suitable to a high-toned society. I, being of a generous disposition, and having saved a few dollars on the canal, went a little out of my way in the way of profusion, and in fact did the thing in grand style as far as a five dollar-bill went. All went on smoothly for a while; songs were sung and toasts proposed in most gentlemanly fashion, but when it came to speech-making, a difference of opinion arose as to whether the Earl of Gulpin (Peter Snooks) or Lord Mountolaret (Mike Slattery) had the precedence. Books of heraldry were at once produced and connoisseurs gave their opinions on one side or the other until a scene of confusion arose which beggars description. Slattery (a countryman of my own) belongs to the P. M. General's Department and Snooks to the Customs, and as a little jealousy exists between the two departments they had the bad taste to introduce their quarrel into what should be one of the most exclusive clubs in the British Empire.

MR. SNOOKS-1 have the right of precedence, Mr. President, as, according to Debrett's Peerage, my ancestors came over with the Conqueror, while the Slattery—I beg pardon, the Mountclarets—are only of comparatively late creation. The upstarts.

A Manner I rise to a point of order. There should be no personalities introduced into the Herringbone Club. What will the plebelans say if the news goes abroad?

MIRE BLATTERY-I rise to a question of privilege. On the faith of a Christian I am about Aired of this shinnanigin. (Order.) No. 1 won's order. Go to h. Its all non-sense, There's not a lord in the crowd. (Confusion.) Lord Gulpin, indeed and the Earl of Mountclaret, as if my respectable parents did not sell garden produce in the old country. And that crooked-nosed thief of a countryman of mine; why he has been working on the Lachine Canal the past two years. (Cries of horror.) If the Chairman pays me the \$2.75 he owes me, and if the Duke of Cumberland (this was said with a diabolical sneer) gives me back the coat I lent him to go to the Princess' levee I shall

t de la martin de la companya de la

the Club. (Great uproar.) Why, when I came in here and paid my entrance fee ye promised to teach me the aristocratic accent. but have I got it? (Cries of "no, no, which was true.) The Marquis of Gumshellac rubbed a piece of chalk to my tongue every morning until it swelled to the size of pyramid, but I roll my r's all the same. No won't whist; no, I won't shut up. Amil drunk? It isn't four glasses of champagne cider would make me drunk (gnashing of teeth). When the Governor-General gave a ball I had to lend my clothes to Lord Buncombe, and I have never got them back. (Turning to Charley Grey)—Will you make me hold my tongue? How can a fellow be an aristocrat on \$700 a year and pay for his

washing? Answer me that. Slattery would have proceeded to still greater lengths in his vulgar and incendiary harangue if a committee which had been

do; how horribly you roll about. Say, have you ever worked on—the—pardon me—the Lacbine canal?"

"Why do you ask such an insulting question. I bave just come from Lake Memphramagog, where I have been fishing with the

—In a bar-room row at Allandale, Patrick McGuire stabbed Andrew McKernon danger-ously. McGuire is in Barrie gaol. -Another oil strike has been made in the township of Sarnia, on the property of Mr. Humphrey Eilicotte, lot No. 2, 1st con.

-Edward Galbraith, of Harrison, and Fred Welland, of Minto, have been fined for selling liquor without license, \$20 each and costs. The new notices of Sheriff's sales in the last Ontario Gazette comprise two in Bruce, two in Lambton, two in Lincoln, and one in Victoria county.

-Mr. M. C. Camerou, M. P. for South Huron, has signified his intention of offering a special prize for the best Highland fling dancer, to be competed for at the Caledonian games in Luck-now this fall.

-Rich discoveries of silver have been made in the Osogoos country, in British Columbia. In one mine the ore assays from \$60 to \$1,500, and in two others \$1,200 to \$8,000 per ton at the outgroup of the lode.

The proprietor of the Brussels Cheese Factory complains bitterly of the patrons sending skimmed milk to the factory. He had one of the delinquents cited b-fore a bench of magistrates a few days ago and fined \$10 and costs. —Quite a feeling has been stirred up among the railway men in British Columbia by the announcement that the School Act of the Province is being enforced, and that each workman is down for \$3 for the current year, to be stopped out of his wages, as the law holds the employer responsible.

ployer responsible.

—In Port Hope, on 22nd, ult., a five-year old son of Mr. Hector Lithgow fell into a well fifty-five feet deep, with four feet of water in it, the bucket being down at the time. When the little fellow was fixed out it was found he had not sustained any serious injury, although he is pretty badly scratched from contact with the

Tope.

—Chisholm, the notorious borse thief, who was let out of Jackson State Prison, Michigan, five months ago, is reported to be operating near Windsor. Ho is supposed to have stolen several horses already. It is also said he passes himself off as a detective. Years ago Chisholm ran horses by the dozen out of Lambton into Michigan, via Sarnia and Port Huron.

Michigan, via Sarnia and Port Huron.

—The Toronto and Ottawa Railway engineer, Mr. J. C. Bailey, now engaged in a survey of the line, informs the Peterboro' Review that he is sanguine of the early commencement and completion of the line, and says the gentlemen at the head of affairs now evidently mean business, and informed him that they intend to construct the road without fait. The survey party expect to reach Toronto in about two or three weeks.

anyey party expect to reach Toronto in about two or three weeks.

—At Peterborough, Ont., on Monday night, a vicious brute of a stallion, "Prince of Wa'es," belonging to Mr. John Ryan, attacked another, "American Boy," owned by Mr. Roddy, in the stable where both were placed. The noise made attracted attention, but the efforts to separate the horses were without success for some time, as "Prince of Wales," was loose and the other one fied, and both in a single stall, so there was no room to get in near them. Every time the first named horse was struck, it only took a firmer hold of the other, which was not able to move owing to the large quantity of blood that it had lost, and which was fairly pouring from the poor brute in streams. At last, by standing in the next stall and reaching over the top of it. Mr. Roddy managed to get the cambal out, which immediately proceeded back to its own stall. The injured animal was then led out, when it was at once seen that it could not live, as the other horse had eaten a hole in its neck and side almost large enough to admit a patent rest. lent him to go to the Princess' levee I shall leave this moment. (Sensation.) Oh, ye may groan if yez like, but I can't stand this sort of humbugging any longer, except I want to burst, and I would rather burst up

CITY NEWS.

THE HACKMEN'S UNION.

HOW THE MONTREAL JEHUS DISPORTED THEM-SELVES ON THE SHAMROCK GROUNDS ON

The popularity of the Montreal Hackmen was shown on Saturday by the thousands who attended their annual ple-nic on the Shamrock grounds, and they certainly richly deserve it, for it is the universal opinion that no better, fairer, more civil and honest cab drivers exist on fairer, more civil and honest cab drivers exist on this continent. As a rule, hackmen are considered griping and extortionate and they certainly earn their money, but if the charge is true those of Montreal prove themselves a brilliant exception as a body. The Montreal boys for fun and drollery, wit and humor, are not unlike their brethren of Dublin city, but there the comparison ends, for the Canadians are sometimes satisfied with their fares, while, as for the drivers by the sweet Liffey, well, we shall say nothing.

Early on Saturday morning the arrivals to the Shamrocks famous lacrosse grounds com-

THE PILGRIMAGE OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS

TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Duke of Beaufort."

"Excuse ine, monsieur, but you must have thrown the line out as one throws a shovel. However, I will make something out of you."

After the miserable wretch had put me through intolerable agonies for an hour, he dismissed me, and I paid him a dollar for my first lesson in deportment.

Canadian News.

—A monthly cattle fair will shortly be started at Ingersoll.

—The St. Catherines Collegiate Institute building is being enlarged.

—By the death of Mr. John Chapman the Reeveship of Hespeler is vacant.

—The south Victoria Agricultural Society's fall show will be held on the 6th and 7th October.

—The British barque Birathcarn brought 473. The banks of the St. Lawrence its deep and the strain with the opicit and propriate to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, took place under the auspices of the Irish Catholic so Montreal to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, took place under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society and well calculated to induce wavering parties to decide on paying a got the miraculous Shrine of Ste Anne. After the usual amount of time allowed to the usual stragglers and late arrivals on such occasions had transpired, the steamer Three Rilvers, on the expiration of a loud and shrill whistle, wheeled into the stream, while on the upper deck fifty or sixty male voices sang that beautiful and appropriate hymn known as Are Maris Stella (Hall, Ster of the Sea!) The effect was religiously impressive and much in harmony with the object and thoughts of the Pligrims.

A promenda of inspection through the bont saloons were also well filled. The number of those on board must nave been close in the neighborhood of five hundred. A little observation was quite sufficient to impress one that they were evidently desirous of having their acts and general demeanour characteristic of the title of pligrims.

The banks of the St. Lawrence its deep and

fall show will be held on the 6th and 7th October.

The British barque Strathcarn brought 473
Chinamen to Victoria, B. C., on the 10th of July.

The townships in the valley of the St. Francis River have suffered severely from drought.

—London East has decided in favour of independent water-works and against incorporation as a town.

—Custom officers have made a haul of smuggled goods at Morrisburgh, and a lodge of Grangers is said to be implicated.

—In a bar-room row at Allandale, Patrick monopolize, if possible, all the breeze to themselves, for one the breeze on the water was not much stronger than the gentle zephyrs of the

some pushed to the foremost part of the arca to monopolize, if possible, all the breeze to themselves, for now the breeze on the water was not much stronger than the gentle zephyrs of the garden.

Supper was scarcely parlaken of when Sorel loomed up in the distance. According to custom the Three Rivers drew up to this quiet little town, where the pligrims were allowed to break the monotony of the trip by half an hour's promenade through its sandy streets and public garden. In the meantime the Mayor and Cure of the town were honored by a musical serenade from Holland's band, much to the delight of the natives. After thus paying a passing tribute of respect to the representatives of ecclesiastical and civil authority, we proceeded once more on our journey. Evening had now faded away and the darkness of the night surrounded all. Between nine and ten o'clock the bell was sounded through the boat, and all gathered into the saloon to listen to a short exhortation from the Rev. Father Callaghan, who acted as head Spiritual Director to the pligrimage. Then night prayers and the rosary were recited with much plety and pleasing devotion. After the recitation of prayers that beautiful canticle, the Magnificat, was sung by a large number with evident religious feeling. Master J. Clarke followed with an appropriate hymn "O! Paradise," which he sang with a clear and able voice. The assembly then dispersed, some retiring to their respective state-rooms, whilst many went in search of sofas, chairs and mattrases on which to spend the night. The atmosphere was extremely close and warm, so that the slumbers of many were either of an interrupted nature or none at all.

Quebec was reached next morning at 5 o'clock. The pligrims were immediately transferred to another boat, the Brothers, and at the appointed hour, six o'clock sharp, we started down stream for Ste. Anne's, which was reached in due time. One word in regard to the landing accommodation at this much frequented village. It seems

for Sie. Anne's, which was reached in due time. One word in regard to the landing accommodation at this much frequented village. It seems that up to a few years ago there was no wharf of any description at this point, when a certain habitant built one on private speculation. It has turned out to be a very remunerative one, but at the same time too oppressive on people visiting the place. His charges are 10 cents a head, and they cause a great deal of disratisfaction among the visitors, especially when they range from four to eight thousynd a week. There were four boats, all crowded, which landed with us on Sunday morning. Could or will not the authorities see to the establishing of landing accommodation without such extortion. If this state of affairs will be allowed to exist, it is certain to create contretemps and feelings which are not desirable.

The pligrims have at last reached the famous shrine of "La bonne Sie. Anne." All are anxious

are not desirable.

The pligrims have at last reached the famous shrine of "La bonne Ste. Anne." All are anxious to enter the holy temple dedicated in her honor. The church is soon crowded, and the Rev. Father Callaghan ascends to the altar, where he celebrates the Divine Mysteries. During the ceremonies hundreds of communicants approach the Holy Table. With every body in plous attitude, all the surroundings wear a devout and religious appearance which cannot fall to strike the observer,

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Rev. Father Burke, of the Redemptorist Order, delivered a very impressive sermon on the occasion which gathered together so many admirers of Ste Anne. It was now ten o'clock, and our appetites, sharpened by fasting and the change of air, moved us to the well laden table. A large number breakfasted at the "Retreat," a hotel newly opened by Mrs. Wilkins. Everything was served up abundantly and in good order for the small sum of twenty-five cents. At noon all were on heavy the Brothers, which rapidly was served up abundantly and in good order for the small sum of twenty-five cents. At noon all were on board the Brothers, which rapidly a steamed back to Quebec. Here there was a delay of three hours granted the pligrims to visit the sights and do the historical city. The new the letter but his febrile state continues. There better, but his febrile state continues. There better better. But his febrile state continues. There better better. But his febrile state continues. There better better better better. But his febrile state continues. There better better better better better. Bu

sight of a multitude of people, who lined the wharves, and amidst the waving of a thousand handkerchiefs from housetops and windows, all enlivened by the merry strains of the band. The pligrivage being now practically over, all were at leisure to spend the passing hours as pleasantly as circumstances would permit. At ten o'clock the usual services of the previous night were once more gone through and soon quiet reigned supreme.

The committee of management, which was composed of the lollowing gentlemen:—Messrs.

T. Fox, F. Gormeley, J. McLaughlin, D. Hoctor, P. F. McCaffery, — McCormack, J. Feeny and H. J. Cloran, the President, must be congratulated on the happy manner in which all the proceedings were carried out. Nothing occurred to mar the success of the pilgrimage, and a success it really was.

his symptoms favorable, yet it is not regarded as probable that he will be able to attent he way to state affairs for some days, if not weeks, to come.

TUSDAY, 12 m., August 3.—Mr. Gladstone passed a very comfortable day, and his general symptoms as probable that he way to state affairs for some days. In the supprise of supprise at probable that he will be able to attent he

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

London, July 28.—There is reason to believe the House of Lords will not reject the Compensation bill. The Conservative leaders are perfectly well aware if they reject the bill they will give a new cry to the land agitators, and are, therefore, disposed to shrink from the responsibility. It is believed many Whig and Conservative peers will abstain from voting on the bill.

London, July 28.—The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says that the question is yet undetermined whether the House of Lords will reject the Compensation Bill or amend it out of existence. Various suggestions for its amendment are discussed, but it is probable that thoughtermined course taken by Lord Grey and his friends will lead to the absolute rejection of the measure.

In the House of Lords this evening, (Aug. 2) the Compensation Bill was debated. Lord Granville moved the second rending of the bill. Earl Grey moved its rejection. Lords Lansdowne and Waterford strongly opposed the motion, while Earl Derby was willing to support the bill with certain very important modifications, including a limitation to £15 renial. The Marquis of Salisbury fiercely attacked the bill, and taunted Earl Derby with timidity and vaciliation. The debate was then adjourned.

ARMY RETRENCHMENT.

London, July 28.—The 650 general officers on the active list, out of which only 70 are employed on active duly, are to be cut down to present requirements. It is also d-termined to save the expense of maintaining the honorary colonels of regiments, which will effect a reduction of £150,000 annually. It is pointed out that the present system is a victous one, and injurious to the army and to the officers thems lves, as it allows a man to retain two and sometimes four honorary colonelcies.

HOME RULE FOR IRELALD.

LONDON, July 28.—The Home Rule members have signified their intention of raising the question of the repeal of the Act of Union immediately the Irish relief bills have been finally disposed of. Consequent upon their succeeding so well in their land agitation, they are encouraged to fly at still higher game, MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell re-appeared in the House of Com-mons on Tuesday, 20th July, after an absence which is believed to have been mainly caused by a desire to avoid the final stages of the Comby a desire to avoid the final stages of the Compensation Bill. After expressing the opinion
that the Bill ought to be rejected he held himself aloof so that it might be a nderstood that he
regarded it as insufficient, but he took no step
to restrain his followers from supporting the
Government. The division on the Bill was
slightly disappointing to the Ministerial side of
the House, as seven y was the lowest inajority
that had been calculated upon for the measure.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

A correspondent writes that in view of the prospective aniagonism between the House of Lords and the House of Commons concerning the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland Bill, a Committee has been formed to invite the co-peration of all the Liberal associations of the United Kingdom for a demonstration of confidence in the Government, for cliciting an expression of opinion in tayour of abolishing hereditary peerage, creating an elective Senate, for organizing a committee of electors in permanent session to guard against the possible calantity of a return of the Tories to power, and for the agliation of suppression of Parliamentary obstruction by adopting the 'cloture' or other summary process. Several well or other summary process. Several well-known metropolitan Liberals will head the

THE IRISH AGITATOR. THE IRISH AGITATOR.

London, July 30.—A correspondent informs the Times that Mr. Parnell has received from Mr. Dillon, who took his seat in the Commons yesterday on his return from America, a report in report in regard to the mission which the latter undertook to the United States. Mr. Dillon states that any amount of money needed to sustain Parnell in his Irish land agitation will be ready to be subscribed in America, where he found an extraordinary amount of feeling existing on the question. The agitation of last autumn will be reasewed this year. Mr. Parnell will draw out a plan of the campaign. Mr. autumn will be renewed this year. Mr. Parnell will draw out a plan of the campaign. Mr. Parnell denounces the Land Commission recently appointed as a fraud. He declares that the present Government will be judged entirely by its conduct, and that so far he sees no reason why he should snow any more consideration to it than to the late Government. Mr. Parnell does not consider the passing of the Compensation Bill of the importance that was at first attached to it. Its stated that he will in the approaching agitation be assisted by at least a dozen irish members of Parliament.

dozen irish members of Parliament.

London, August 2.—Mr. Parnell's statement that any amount of money needed by him in his Irish agitation will be forthcoming from the United States, is regarded here as a fabrication, although it is asserted that a limited number may come forward and subscribe to a task which is fraught with peril to the land he would attempt to aid in a very unpatriotic manner.

THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL. London, July 28.—General Wood, who accompanied Ex-Empress augenie to Zululand, has sent to the papers a description of the death of the Prince Imperial, collected from the independent narratives of eighteen Zulus who participated in the attack on the Prince's party. pendent narratives of eighteen Zulus who participated in the attack on the Prince's party. The attacking party numbered forty, twelve of whom followed the Prince, eight being Immediately concerned in his death. The Zulus having nearly surrounded the Prince's party, fired, and rushed on them as they were mounting. The Prince, not having succeeded in mounting, ran alongside his horse until it broke away. The Prince followed his horse into the donga, until being closely pressed by his pursuers he turned upon them—in the words of the Zulus, "like a lion at bay." Being struck by an assegal inside his left shoulder he russed at the nearest opponent, who fied. Another Zulu then fired at the Prince when only ien yards from him The Prince fired his pistol and faced his rapidly increasing foes, until, menaced from his right and rear and struck by another assegai, he regained the level on which he first stood in the donga, where he was speedly surrounded. He selzed the assegai which had been thrown at him—for in struggling with his terrified horse his sword had fallen from its scabbard—and thus defended himself against seven or eight Zulus, who state that they did not dare to close on him until he sank exhausted on his hips. The above facts were elicited from Zulus who were examinec separately on the scene of the attack. This is the first correct description of the affair yet published."

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE CHINA SEAS. LONDON, August 2.—Vice-Admiral Coic, commander-in-chief of theChina station, has, in regly to a cable despatch from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, stated that he was utterly unable in the present state of affairs in China and Japan to send any vessels to the East Indies, inasmuch as his squadron, compared with the Russian and other fleets now in Chinese waters, is utterly inadequate to maintain the supremacy of the English flag.

ILLNESS OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Londen, August 1.—Premier Gladstone was unable to attend a Cabinet council yesterday, owing to having connected a severe cold, which to day has developed into congestion of the base of the left lung, and he is confined to his bed. Several of the most eminent physicians are in consultation upon him, and great anxiety is felt for his welfare. The excitement in political circles is intense, and the Queen frequently sends messages of enquiry after Mr. Gladstone's health. Dr. Andrew Clark will rein political circles is intense, and the Queen frequently sends messages of enquiry after Mr. Gladstone's health. Dr. Andrew Clark will remain all night by Mr. Gladstone's bedside.

London, August 2.—This morning's bulletin of Mr. Gladstone's condition states that his symptoms are rather more favorable. The slight fever reported last night continues, butno immediate danger is apprehended from it. The Premier was in a physical condition that rendered him peculiarly liable to disease. His recent overwork and care concerning home affairs and snriety regarding Aghanistan have told on him severely.

LONDON, August 2.—A petition has been precented to the Government requesting the abolition of the land tax in Ireland, which they can bear no longer, in the face of the present and future competition of the United States and Canada, and in the supply of grain and animal food.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-Sir Bartle Frere is recalled from the Cape. -Reports of the Pope's illness are groundless. -The Rumpa rebellion in India is still going

-Midhat Pasha is to be superseded as Governor of Syria. The late French elections show large Republican gains.

-A batch of 200 amnestled Communists has just arrived at Brest. Lorillard's Pawpaw won the Malcomb stakes at Goodwood yesterday.

-Sir Garnet Wolseley has signified his will-ingness to go to the East.

-General Skobeloff has been heavily reinforced, and is advancing towards Merv. -The Manitobans are excited by the arrival of the first potato-bug in their province.

Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. The treatment of criminal lunatics is re-ceiving the attention of the Imperial Government.

-The second deposit of £50 each from Han-lan and Trickett has been paid over to the Sportsman.

-The Afghans are rising in all directions, elegraph wires are cut, and isolated posts telegraph w

—The prospective commander of the squadron in the coming mival demonstration against Turkey is said to be Admiral Sir F. Seymour. The British lost 20 officers, 400 Europeans and 800 natives at the battle outside Candahar. It is thought the Russians are directing their affairs.

An order-in-('ouncil has been promulgated by the Imperial authorities, making entry to royal naval cadetships without distinction of parentage.

—It is said that Lord Chief Baron Fitzroy Kelly is about to retire, and that Attorney-General Sir Henry James is about to be raised to the Berney

to the Bench It is rumored that Vanderbilt is trying to get his revenge on the Grand Trunk by promoting the St. Lawrence Tunnel and South moting the St. Lawre Shore Railway scheme.

The British barquentine Girl of Devon, from Plymouth, which arrived at St. John's Nitd., on Thursday, brought into port with her a figure-head supposed to have belonged to the missing training ship Atalantu.

THE JESUITS.

[Coatloued from first page.]

out of harmony with the spirit of the age. It should never have belied its professions of iberty by applying obsolete laws to communities powerless to detend themselves, except by invoking public opinion. The dispersion of the Je-u'ts is an act of despotism, and if the Republic revives have violating personal liberty, it is only the substitution of the tyranny of an individual. If it can only pacify the mob by induging its animostics, nobody is safe. To dig up obsolete enactments for the purpose of oppressing inoffensive citizens is worse than passing new laws, and the alm is even worse than the means. Why are the Jesuits being expelled? Because their teaching is contrary to the present system of government. Such a theory is monstrous. It is more than the confiscation of liberty, it is the confiscation of the most prized of libertless—liberty of conscience. The Government might have imposed a programme of studies; a permanent system of inspection might have been instituted, and it might have been made obligatory for the professors to held degrees. Gratuitous lycees in light have been erected facing the Jesuit lycees. The only thire they ought not to have done was, in a country which esteems itself only the light of the law in the pame of which they are acting oldons and grotesque, and compromising what no Government has the right to compromise—respect for legality. Up to the last aroment nobody would have believed what has happened. It was thought that notice would be given to the Jesuits would other into held their ground or, after defending themselves before every jurisdiction, would have peacefully yelded to the altimate decision. But never in this country, so sensitive to matters of form, was it believed that, amid apparently social franquillity, a government, to make itself agreemed to the feedings of the crowd, who were almost supported by the institution in the Rue de Sevres, and this really seemed to be the feelings of the crowd, who were almost supported by the notion, whi [Coatlaned from first page.]

so without danger. A Government supported by the nation, victorious over all its adversaries, commits the greatest of blunders by violating personal liberty, under the retext of protecting itself, when there in no danger.

It is expected that the Jesuits will immediately apply to the Judges in the chambers, complaining of the violation of the rights of property and domicile, and praying for an order of reinstatement pending the trial of the case. The Government contention will be that the ordinary tribunals have no jurisdiction in such a dispute between individuals and the State, and that the Council of State can alone determine the validity of the expulsion. None of the other unrecognized orders have at present been interfered with, but the Government is in a manifest difficulty as to these. It never calculated on their refusing to apply for recognition, an , now that they are firmly resolved on linking their fate with the Jesuits, the Government must either shut its eyes to the violation of the decrees or repeat on a much larger scale the proceedings of to-day.

A deputation of the subscribers to the testimonial to Dr. Forbes on his leaving the English Church liere visited him to-day to make the presentation. Sir John Rose Comack, in the name of the deputation, handed to Dr. Forbes a beautiful clock, with ornaments, and a purse containing 1500.

containing 1500.

What the Nuns in the United States and the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame in Canada think of the New York Weber Pianos:--

The Lady Superior of Mount St. Vincent Academy, New York, says:

"We have used Mr. A. Wober's Pianos in this institution for several years, and feel pleasure in recommending them for their fine tone and durability. They give entire satisfaction in every respect,"

SR. MARY ANGELA HUGHES. SR. MARY ANGELA HUGHES,

Rev. Sister St. Romouald says:

Rev. Sister St. Romouald says:

New York Piano Co.,—
Gentlemen.—It is with pleasure that I hasten to announce that I am perfectly sutisfied with the Weber (New York) Plano, which I bought from you. It gives every satisfaction, and I would be happy to have it introduced into all our establishments, as well as to all those who wish to buy a fine plano.

Yours respectfully,
SISTER ST. ROMOUALD, Superior.
Congregation de Notre Dame,
Joliette, June, 1879.

These magnificent Pianes are sold to the

Beware of the Bogus Weber Planes of any colonies of worms which may have made in Ontario, and sold by unscrupulous taken lodgings in the child's stomach. 51-3

ROUND THE WORLD.

...The Insurgent leaders are leaving Cuba. -The volunteer force of England now numbers 200,000 men.

-New York State expects to have a population of four millions. -The hunting in Ireland promises to be

unusually good this year. -Parisian ladies have taken to shooting frogs with a steel cross bow.

-The Empress Eugenie remained alone all night at the scene of her son's death.

-London Truth hears that General Gaut contemplates another trip to Europe. -The figure head of the lost training ship

Atalanta is supposed to have been found. -Mr. Henry Gladstone, the son of the Premier, is connected with a commercial firm. -The present English Colonial Secretary

ing." - A London journal says that there are 700 applications for admission to the Carlton

says " the tenure of Cyprus is most emberrass.

-The Marquis of Ripon has issued an order abolishing official work on Sundays in India. -The great generals of Germany look with

interest and anxiety upon the present army of France. -Of sixty-eight prizes in the University

College, London, sixteen were taken by women in the last session. -" It is not the price of goods, but of the dressmaker that tells," says London Truth.

Sweet simplicity is dear nowadays. -Sir Charles Ellice will, it is said in London, next month succeed Sir John Mitchell as

Commander of the Forces in Ireland. -'The income of the Goldsmith Company of London averages \$250,000 a year, and the

expenditure on entertainments \$35,000. -A man at Augusta, Ga., on receiving a doctor's bill for medicine and visits, wrote that he would pay for the medicine and re-

turn the visits. -Lord Beaconsfield's Government, during its six years' tenure of office, lost only two supporters, one of whom has returned to his party allegiance.

-Gambetta has been dubbed a "Genouse Carsar" by Rochefort, and proclaimed as dangerous to the French Republic as Julius Carsar was to Rome.

-A Conservative clergyman in England has chosen to omit the prayer for Parliament since the election, on the ground that "such a lot " are not worth praying for. —The porter trade, the largest business in Ireland, is thriving. The quantity exported to England is ten per cent. more than in 1879.

More than Lalf comes from Guinness. -Dr. Karl Hildebrand attributes German discentent to the new poverty of salaried persons who have to provide for new wants and new prices with their old means.

-A rushan lately walked into a bank in Detroit, knocked down the clerk, who happened to be alone, with a slungshot, and walked off with between \$4,000 and \$5,000. -It has been decided at the English War

recent operations at the Cape shall be of the same design as that issued for the Kaffir wars of 1850-51. -Whitehall Review asks this question :--"Is it true what the wits at the Kildare Street Club say-that the Irish Relief Bill is

Office that the medal to be granted for the

the Forster-child of Mr. O'Connor l'ower's larger measure? If it isn't true, it's new " -Lady Managers are becoming the cuie rather than the exception in England, Denry Lane, the Olympic, the Strand, the new Sadlers' Wells, the Brittania in London, and the Theatre Royal, Brighton, are all under

women's control. -A Chicago boy stole \$350 from his employer, and started westward to fight Indians. When overtaken he was dressed in fringed buckskin, and across his shoulder was a rifle, while his pockets were stuffed with knives pistols, and amn unition.

-A wine merchant at Rheims, in France. is the owner of two bundred bottles of charapagne he says ne will not sell at any price, because it was the only lot in any cellar of the city that escaped the clutches of the German soldiers during the war of 1870.

Commenting on the recent Parliamentary

elections at different points in England, the

Spectator says that there is every evidence that the Liberals are very far indeed from repenting the decision which they announced so decidedly in March and April last. -According to the London Spectular there is probably no position in the world more difficult to fill than that of the editor of an

English comic paper with a great reputation

already made. Punch, it believes, could be

destroyed as a property in a single number. -A silly American youth who had announced on the steamer that "in England I'm always taken for an Englishman, you know," was disgusted when, on demanding, "One first, single, Eustin," at the Liverpool station, the clerk said, "Seven dollars and a half, please." It was paid, amid the unsuppressed merriment of his companions.

EFFS'S COOOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished rame. "Civil Bervice Gazette. Sold only in prackets labelled." JAMES EFFS & Co Humograthic Chemists, London, England.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN .-Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures windcolic, and regulates the bowels. One of the most reliable medicines for

Headache is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. 51-2†m FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISOR-DERS use " Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficiency by a test of many

51 21m FOR RELIEF FROM THE ACHING OF A TOOTH nothing is better than a few drops of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment poured on a piece of lint or coiton and applied. It soothes the pain, which has no equal. Some people suffer for years from teethache, whenever they catch

cold. Why suffer? Use this. 51-4m! Worm Draughts are generally so noxious Nuns at wholesale prices. Wholesale and that childred fight their little best to avoid Retail Agents for the Dominion at New them. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-York Piano Co.'s stores, 226 and 228 St. FITS or Worm Lozenges are palatable, and will be easily eaten to the entire destruction

IRISH NEWS.

gentlemen re-ding in and near the city to hall, East Nile Street, on Sunday—Mr. M. organise a Rafle Club, on the limits of the Club which formerly existed here. The recent International contests have given a new in-We rederstand it is the intention of some terest to rifle shooting, and there is no reason way in the South we should not have a club as in the North. It is stated that the promoters of the movement are making arrangements for obtaining a range in a convenient losition near the city.—Cork Herald.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IBBLAND .- At a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine, held on July 10th last, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That the Faculty of Medicine of the Catholic University of Ireland beg to tender their respectful sympathy to the French Jesuits and other religious orders: and at the same time to express their profound regret at the recent harsh and undeserved action of the French authorities towards bodies who have, in France and elsewhere, rendered such signal services to religion, learning, and Christian education."

DUNGANNON AND ITS MILITIA .- On 13th July, a special meeting of the Dungannon Town Commissioners was held to consider the refusal of the Local Government Board to allow the Dungannon Board of Guardians to give part of the workhouse for the use of the Mid-Ulster Artillery militia, during their annual training, a practice which has been allowed for the last nine years. It was stated that should the militia be removed from Dungannon through want of accommodation, it would be a loss of £5,000 to the town. It was resolved to memoralize the Lord Lieutenant to request the Local Government Board to allow the militia to be accommodated as usual in the workhouse.

A short distance from Dungannon, at the piace where the horse of the mail car was shot dead on Monday evening, while another car. with four passengers, was passing a woman named Jane Quinn, Roman Catholic, who was standing on Coalisland-road, was shot by a bullet from a revolver. Her hand and arm are severely injured. She accuses a man named Smith, who was to-day arrested. He was one of the passengers on the car. A magisterial inquiry was made in Dungannon. Evidence having been given, Smith was returned for trial to Omagh Assizes. At Ballinderry-bridge, county Londonderry, a large crowd assembled on Monday. Some disturbance took place, and a young man named Henry Lynn was shot through the breast. It is, however, thought the wound will not prove fatal.

Ulster Examiner. Under the heading "A Good Example" the Daily Express prints the following telegram, dated Fermoy, Monday, from its cor-respondent:—"The Roman Catholic congregations at the different masses here yesterday were asked to pray for fine weather for the crops. The officiating clergyman at last Mass, the Rev. M. Higgins, said he thought Providence might have sent the succession of bad harvests in consequence of the propaga-

Mitchell Henry, O'Donoghue, Sexton, Collins, O'Gorman Mahon, Callan, Lalor, Molley, Metge, Martin, Barry, Dawson, Nelson, O'Reilly, Biggar, T. P. O'Connor, Leamy, R. Power, Brooks, Blake, O'C. Power, Leaby, and Finigan. After a long discussion, it was moved by Mr. Barry, seconded by The O'Donoghue, and unanimously carried-"That we consider Mr. Gladstone's proposed amendment, limiting the operation of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill to tenants paying £30 rent and under, destructive of nearly all the usefulness of the measure, and rendering it dangerous to the existence of small tenants by affording further inducements to the landlords to consolidate holdings, and that we request the chairman of the party to move to report progress at the commencement of the sitting to-morrow, in order that time may be afforded to the tenant-farmers of Ireland to consider whether they will now sanction the acceptance of the measure.

A STRANGE OUTRAGE IN KERRY. A special telegram in the Freeman, dated

Listowel, 12th July, says :-M'Namara, the evicted tenant who has been put back in possession of the former holding at Moybella by a midnight body of sympathisers, has been again disturbed. At a late hour last night the house was besieged by a party of armed men, who burst in the door front and rear, and then forced M'Namara and his family to leave the premises, hurling after them into the road every article of bedding compromise was effected with the representaand furniture which the house contained. No further violence or injury was done. Some last surviving trustee on Mrs. Carnegle's esmembers of the constabulary, who since the tate, and this compromise received the first occurrence have been stationed at the sanction of the Court in March last. (3) The house of Michael Horgan, the landlord of the property, for his protection, were attracted to Edinburgh. The representatives of John the place by the uproar and comm tion, but de la Condamine having been held liable in when they arrived on the spot the confusion respect of the stock, and they having com-had subsided. They, however observed promised their liability, the executory estate M'Namara and his family on the roadside. can no longer be held liable to contribute. On entering the house they found three men armed with two Enfield rifles and a musket in possession. These men admitted having bank of Mrs. Mary Mitchell, his wife. come there with others to remove M'Namara, Mitchell presented a petition to have his who, they considered, had no legal right or name removed from the list; but a comclaim to the possession of the premises. All promise was effected upon the footing as the available constabularly at Listowel and regards Mr. Mitchell that he should pay Ballybunion proceeded, fully armed, to Moybella this morning, and after some hours returned, bringing with them several prisoners, charged with complicity in last night's proceedings. Amongst the prisoners is Edmond Horgan, one of the landlords brothers, who was injured on the occasion of the outrage by M'Namara's party. The greatest excitement prevails.

Holloway's Pills and Cintment.-Diseases of Women.-Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment. which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases; and still more satisfactory is it that the maledy is the decision in the case of Hugh Wright's exrelieved completely and permanently. 51-1

SCOTCH NEWS.

A meeting of Irishmen was held in the lowing motion was afterwards adopted:-"That while labouring energetically, in support of the programme of the Brish National Land League, we hereby declare our determination never to relax our efforts for the restoration of our native Parliament, without which no reform of any kind whatever can make our people happy, prosperous, and contented."-Glasgow Herald.

Dr. Begg on 12th July evening delivered a lecture in Edinburgh on the "Results of the Covenanting Struggle," in the course of which he argued that there could be no Established Church without uniformity of worship, and that every minister of the Established Church is doubly bound, both by Church and State, to observe the simple worship of Presbyterianism, otherwise he is guilty of double perjury, has forfeited all right to his stipend, and ought either to repent or be expelled. At the conclusion of his lecture, Dr. Begg submitted a new form of the Solemn League and Covenant which he thought might suit the condition of things at the present day.

Mr. Anderson has given private notice that, on Thursday next! he will ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he has yet considered the report by Mr. Rothery, the Wreck Commissioner, as to the culpability of the engineer, contractors, and directors of the North British Railway Company for the Tay Bridge disaster, and whether any instructions have been given to the public prosecutors to take any action in respect to the great loss of life occasioned by it. The Select Committee which is to consider the new Tay Bridge Bill was nominated on Tuesday. The four members nominated by the

House are-Mr. Pease, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Rendel, and Sir William Palliser. The three members nominated by the Committee of Selection are—Sir Massey Lopes, Mr. Edward Stafford Howard, and Mr. Kynaston Cross.

A letter from Capt. Wallace (a native of Ardrossan), of the barque Gitanilla (of Glasgow), from Demerara to London states that on the 3rd June, in lat. 25 56 N., long. 57 51 W., he fell in with a vessel, bottom up. The Gitanilla rounded to, close under the wreck, and the master sent a boat alongside with a lantern. The boat remained near the wreck about thirty five minutes, but could not make out any name. The after part of the vessel was about eight feet and the forward part about four feet out of the water. Sne was a wooden vessel with a copper bottom, the copper being good but not new. She had a flat floor and sharp ends. As well as could be made out in the darkness she was a vessel about 400 or 500 tons register. He rudder was gone, and her bottom appeared to be quite clean. There was no wreckage near her.

At the last meeting of the propaga of the propaga tion of false doctrines by certain persons who teachers asked their fellowmen to disregard the Commandment of God which says, "They also count to have the commandment disregard with the Commandment of God which says, "They also sought to have the commandment disregard with the commandment disregard with the commandment disregard to have the commandment disregard with the contract of the people of this district were free from the raint of those teachings, which he regretted was not the case in other places.—Dublin Nation.

A meeting of the Home Rule party was held after the usual suspension of the evening of progress. Mr. Farnell occupied the chair, and made a note of the fact on the coher members present were—Messrs, and the other members present were—Messrs, Mitchell Henry, O'Donoghue, Sexton, Col
MAFERMMNG vs. SWEARING.—An unusual induction of the pupils of the Keptuolic at Montbrison."

A pressunce of the propaga the Catholic Church;—

MORGAN.

The Liverpool Catholic Times says of the new cident of Punch;—

It is not generally known that Mr. Burana the would ask the onthe on, the point of entering a Religious Order. After leaving Cambridge and vas one time on, the point of entering a Religious Order. After leaving Cambridge and planing the Catholic Church, he cook up his consider the coath said the would ask the sake the oath said one time on, the point of entering a Religious Order. After leaving Cambridge and planing the Catholic Church, he cook up his consider the coath of the keptuolic chart of Punch.—

Brudeuell, July 7th 1889.

At the last meeting of the F.M. T. A. Society, of Almonte, it was resolved that this science. The Sheriff asked him why he obligated to be sworn, and Mr. Paul said the oath him admitted the had not a vocation for the collister. Alist of all the point had not a vocation for the collister. Alist of all the had not a vocatio AFFIRMING VS. SWEARING .- An unusual in-

> executors of the late Mrs. Mary Carnegie, (4) David Mitchell, banker, Airdrie, in respect of the holding of £600 stock of the regards Mr. Mitchell that he should pay £5,000. This sum has been in part, paid and in part secured, and it is now proper to remove his name from the list. (5) Wm. Angus, 113 Rottenrow street, Glasgow, trustee for the Glasgow Religious Friendly Society, Glasgow, in respect of the holding of £215 of the bank. (6) The trustees or executors or other representatives of Mr. Angus. That gentleman died before the stoppage of the bank, leaving surviving co-trustees, and the names of himself and his representatives fall to be deleted. His co-trustees have compromised. (7) Archd. M'Callum, writer, Port-Glasgow, trustee and executor of James Lang, in respect of £855 of stock. Mr. M'Callum died before the stoppage of the bank, and his trustees are in the same position as in the preceding case. (8) John Beck, America, in respect of the holding of £90 stock of his wife. The liqui-

Onslow Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow, on the list in respect of the holding of £280 stock of Mrs. Jessie Peat, his wife. Mr. Peat's name was placed on the list in error, he having died before the stoppage of the bank. Miss Jane Catherine Peat and Mrs. Jessie Govan or Peat were placed on the list as his executors, and have since compromised.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Pope Leo XIII. is thinking of a series of books for children to be used in the schools of Rome, and is not unlikely to take the works of the Catholic Publication Society of New York as their model. It will be a wonderful thing when Rome uses school books on the American

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT VENICE—At Venice the Catholic party has gained a great victory in the municipal elections, ten out of the list of candidates proposed by the Venice Cattolico having been returned and only five

Lord Ripon's private chaplain, formerly of Oriel College. Oxford, leaves England for Bombay next month. Father Henry Schomberge Kerr. late of the royal navy, and grandson of the late William, sixin Marquis of Lothian, is temporarily the new Governor-General's spiritual adviser, pending the arrival of the former.

The Roman Diritto states that Leo XIII. has written an autograph letter to the King of Belgium, in which, while expressing his regret at the suppression of the Belgian Legation, he appeals to the heart and religious sentiments of His Majesty not to tolerate this slight offered to the Catholic Church, of which he has always shown himself an affectionate son.

The following is a translation of one of the letters of resignation of the French magistrates who declined to enforce the decrees against the Jesuits.

" MONTBRISON, July 4, 1880. " MONSIEUR LE PROCUREUR-GENERAL-I

"Monsieur le Procureur-General.—I have the honor of sending you my resignation of Substitute of the Procurator of the Republic at Montbrison and to request you to forward it to the Keeper of Seals.

"In the face of acts hostile to religion and contrary to law, and perpetrated on the 30th of June, I cannot, as a Catholic nor as a Magistrate, retain in the ranks of the public Ministry a post in which I have always served with justice, and appear, by so doing, to accept even the appearance of any solidarity whatsoever with the men of the Government.

"Bekind enough, M. le Procureur-General, to accept the assurance of my respect.

"Gaston De Champ.

"GASTON DE CHAMI,

"Substitute of the Procurator of the Republic at Montbrison."

s animation, and make a most the meto of the record of the ease. Some amisement was obtained to the record of the ease. Some amisement was obtained to the record of the ease. Some amisement was obtained to the record of the ease. Some amisement was obtained to the record of the ease of the some and the record of the recor

"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 "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every tin. 11-G

Probably no one article of diet is so gener ally 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 Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

holding of £90 stock of his wife. The liquidators are satisfied that the funds with which it estock were purchased belonged to or were under the absolute disposal of Mrs. Beck, who resided in this country, while her husband are satisfied before the stoppage of the bank, and his name falls to the deleted, in conformity with the decision in the case of Hugh Wright's executors. (9) Wm. Peat, 10 Ardagh Vills,

Correspondence.

SUCCESS OF BELLEVILLE SEPARATE SCHOOL. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to chronicle in your paper, the success wholh has attended our Separate School in the recent examination for High School entrance and third class certificates. At the High School entrance examination, two boys from the Separate School took the highest marks in the test subject of arithmetic, while one of them headed the list, obt. inling 421 marks out of a possible 560. At the examination for certificates, at which the various High Schools of the county were represented by pupils, two Separate School boys, P. J. Holden and J. McCornick, were equally as successful, both taking certificates, the former obtaining eight hundred marks, about two hundred marks more than the required minimum for a certificate. The latter boy, who is but sixteen years of age, did almost as well. These same two boys have won the two scholarships of fifty dollars offered by the Very Rev. Father Farrelly, V.G., to pupils of the Separate School who, obtaining a certificate, merited the highest number of marks. Such success speaks well for Catholic education in Belleville.

Yours, &c., A CITIZEN.

EGANVILLE CONVENT.

OPINIONS OF AN OLD FRIEND OF THE ESTABLISH-MENT.

The Roman Diritto states that Lee XIII. has written an autograph letter to the King of Belgium, in which, while expressing his regret at the suppression of the Belgian Legation, he appeals to the heart and religious sentiments of His Majesty not to tolerate this alight offered to the Catholic Church, of which he has always shown himself an affectionate son.

The Duke of Norfolk leads a life of the quietest kind, taking the chair at nearly every Roman Catholic meeting held in London, but otherwise not coming very much to the front. He is of an altogeber princely munificence, giviving not thousands but tens of thousands towards the building of churches and schools and convents, and toward every charitable work carried on by the clergy of his own faith.

Cardinal Manning has stopped at Milan on his road home from Rome, and the Pungolo states that on visiting the cathedral he said:—"It would be my desire, my ambition, to erect a cathedral in London which, if not equal to this, would still be an imposing monumen to Ginstainity, and my predecessors left me a considerable sum to effect such an enterprise; but in existing circumstances I have thought it best to devote the interest of that cupital to creating a seminary in London."

The following is a translation of one of the letters of resignation of the French magistrates who declined to enforce the decrees against the Jesuits.

"Montiberson, July 4, 1880.

"Montiberson, July 4, 1880. themselves,—the writer among the number—
and the result of which must have been gratifying to the parents present, as also to the Rev.
Exther Byrne, to whose exertions the Convent
owes its first origin, and who is deeply interested in its success and usefulness. As to the individual merit of the several pupils, it would be
no easy matter for me to draw distinctions by
name, all, with very lew exceptions, being
strangers to me, for not one of them was born
at the time of my previous visit to Eganville.
I will say, however, that all the pupils may be
warmly congratulated on passing through an
ordeal that reflects credit on themselves and on
the good Sisters under whose tution they have
the good fortune to be, and who merit the utmost
praise for their devotedness, ability and success.
I have attended many school and some college
examinations, but was fain to acknowledge as I
came away, while the parting song of the pupils
still rang in my cars, that never on such occasions, have I experienced a pleasure equal to
that enjoyed by me while attending the examination of the pupils of the Grey Nuns of Eganville Convent.

Brudeuell, July 7th 1880.

COMMUNICATED.

THE NEXT IRISH UPRISING.

M. L. J. Jennings presents this phase of the present agitation in his letter from London, published in the New York World: "After the winter," said Mr. Parnell, recently, "many landlords in Ireland will be willing and anxious to sell on fair and reasonable terms." What Mr. Parnell means by fair and reasonable terms may be left to the reasonable terms may be left to the reasonable terms and reasonable terms have be left to the reasonable terms and reasonable terms are secretly a landlord in all Ireland now who would not be very glad to sell his property on really fair terms, to be decided by any impartial umpire, whether drawn from New York, London, ex Lublin. But what is to happen during the winter? Mr. Parnell's words are not used at random. He knows perfectly well what is going on in Ireland at the present time. Everywhere men are secretly drilling, arms are being largely imported into the country, and preparations are being made for a rising on a scale never before seen in the country. If the plans now known to be in existence are carried out, the winter will be a reign of terror for the Irish landlords. Everything is favorable to the cause represented by Mr. Parnell. The Government itself has adopted substantially the principles upon which his operations are based. The English Radicals support him, for to uproot what exists is their policy, and it matters little where the uprooting first begins. The House of Lords is the only barrier, and it is about the same kind of barrier that a sheet of brown paper would be to a hundred ton gun. I should not wonder if many landlords in England as well as M. L. J. Jennings presents this phase of the would be to a hundred ton gun. I should not wonder if many landlords in England as well as Ireland were found particularly anxious to get rid of their property on "fair and reasonable terms."

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THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANGOGE, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Montgomery County, in that State, on the 14th Montgomery County, in chart State, on the 14th of Feburary, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1843, and served mainly on frontier duty until 1848, and afterwards in the war with Mexico, being breveted as first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. From 1848 to 1855 he was again employed on frontier duty, and from 1855 to 1861 was Quartermaster of the Southern district of California. In August of the latter year he was recalled to Washington, and when the Army of the Potomac was transferred to the Peninsula in 1862, he was already a Brigadier-General in the Fourth Corps. His first opportunity to make a mark occurred at the battle of Williamsburg, and he made a brilliant one. He next distinguished himself in the Battle of Frazer's Farm, and subsequently took an active part in the campaign in Maryland, at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Being made a Major-general, he commanded a divis-ion at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he did magnificent work. On the first day of the battle, July 1st, 1863, he was sent by General Meade to decide whether a decisive battle should be given, or whether the army should fall back. He reported that Gettysburg was the place to fight, and took immediate command until the arrival of Meade. In the decisive action of July 3 he commanded the Second Corps on the left centre, sustaining the terrific onset of Longstreet's Confederates, and being severely wounded. The thanks of Congress was formally tendered him for his conduct in these engagements. Being disabled by his wounds, he was on sick leave until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the Second Corps. At the opening of the campaign of that year under General Grant, he took the active command of his corps, and bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and North Anna, the second battle of Cold Harbor, and the operations around Petersburg, until June 19th, when, his wound breaking out afresh, he was a short time on sick leave. He afterwards resumed command, and participated in severalactions, until November 26th, when he was called to Washington to organize the first corps of veterans.

After the close of the war he was placed successively in command of the Middle Department, the Department of Missouri, ot Louisiana and Texas, of Dakota, and of the Department of the East.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1868, General Hancock received 144½ votes for the Presidential nomination. In 1876, in the National Convention, he received 75

General Hancock has uniformly maintained the doctrine that military power should in time of peace be subordinated to the civil law. This was particularly shown in his address to the court inquiry constituted to try General Babcock, in 1875, in which he urged that that officer having been formally indicted at St. Louis, it was right and proper that the military inquiry should be adjourned in order that the ordinary civil processess might take their course-which suggestion was duly adopted. In 1868, while in command of the Fifth Military District, General Hancock, in a letter to Governor Pease, said :-

"On them [the laws of Texas and Louisiana], as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire structure of social order in these two States. Annul this code of laws, and there would be no longer any rights, either of persons or property, here. I say, un-hesitatingly, if it were possible that Congress should pass an Act abolishing the local codes for Louisinna and Texas, which I do | correct term, "Engagement with the blacks." believe, and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than follow the laws in force prior to the rebellion, excepting you'll be a president some day." Said Johnwherein they shall relate to slavery. Power ny: "Father, there's about one million boys may destroy the forms but not the principles in the United States, isn't there?" "Yes." may destroy the forms, but not the pri sword."

General Hancock is a man of handsome presence and most agreeable manners. He is perfectly straight; a blonde, with a rich skin and blue eyes, and light hair, now turning gray; and his address is both courtly and simple.

TAKING AN OATH.

TAKING AN OATH.

A curious fact in psychology is the facility with which men take oaths that they have not the remotest intention of keeping, and which nobody dreams of expeding them to observe. Not long ago Oxford students at their matriculation had to swear to conform to the statutes of the university. Among them was one which actually prohibited "the use of herb nicotiana or tobacco;" while another enjoined on undergraduates that they should be always apparelled in garments of a dark or "sub-fuse" hue. In the solemn onth which is administered to Knights of the Garter, they are reminded that "this garter" is "never to be forgotten or laid aside". Even the original knights, to whom the institution was something more serious than we regard it nowadays, must each and all of them have repeatedly broken the vow. There are however, some remarkable instances of sensitiveness on the subject of obligations which the generality of honourable men regard as of no force whatever. All Souls' College, at Oxford was founded by Archbishop Chichele that the fellows of the same might pray for the repose of the souls of those who fell at Agincourt, and not long sincethere was a fellow who regularly paid for certain masses at the little Catholic chapel. A Protestant himself, he could not comply with the letter of the obligations imposed upon him, but he fuifiled its spirit. James II., by the way, when passing through Oxford, reproached the fellows for their neglect of this duty. How much significance do statesmen of the sehool of "blood and iron" attach to the first sentence of every treaty between Christian princes—"In the name of the most Holy and Indivisible Trinity?" It is to be feared that treaties are not the less denounced for those words. Louis XIV., in renouncing the crown of Spain for the Issue of his daughter-in-law, swore "by the canons of the Mass, by the Holy Gospels, and by the Cross of Christ." This oath he did not scruple to break a few years later, and yet he was a devout man according to his lights. Jove was sa

A native of Bossito, in Lombardy, lately suffered bereavement by the death of his wife, from being present at the funeral. Returning to his house late in the evening after the shouted, with a laugh, "Strike, boys, strike; burial, and entering his bedroom, he found to the cheese shall be cut!" his horrorand consternation the lifeless form of his wife, robed in death cerements, reclining on the bier and still awaiting interment. The widower rushed into the street, and informed the police, who were at first inclined to the opinion that sorrow had turned his brain. On accompanying him home, how-ever, they soon convinced themselves that his extraorddinary statement was in every his extraorddinary statement was in every particular correct. Inquiries showed that the village undertaker had "forgotten all through the multiplication table the product of nine comes to nine. Multiply by about the corpse," and had nailed up an empty coffin, which had been subsequently conveyed and consigned to the grave with due religious ceremony and sorrowful observance.

'You don't like to make calls,' said an un-

The Scientific Columbian, which ought to be good authority in matters of this sort, says "that the helt of a woman cannot, with nine. any amount of correctness, be arrived at when judging by her sighs."

ndging by her sighs."

"My child," cried an old man to a troublesome little boy, "yours is a little head with very little in it!" "And yours, sir," replied the boy, after a moment's pause, "is a large head with very little on it!"

Fred (to Tom, who has looked through Fred's MS.): "You didn't know that I was an author, eh!" Tom (to Fred.): "No I didn't; and if you take my advice, you won't let any body else know if you can help it."

Professor-Which is the more delicate of the senses? Sophomore—the touch. Prof. -Prove it. Soph -When you sit on a tack. You can't hear it; you can't see it; you can't taste it; you can't smell it; but it's there.

A junior met a rival who was somewhat advanced in years, and wishing to annoy him enquired how old he was. 'I cannot exactly tell, replied the other, but I can inform you that an ass is older at twenty than a man is at

The proper form for a will nowadays will read: To the respective attorneys of my children I give my entire estate and worldly goods of all descriptions. Personally to the children and to my beloved wife Ligive all that remains.

An Indiana woman weighs five hundred and ten pounds, and she never looks under her bed to see if there's a man concealed there. She knows no man would take the chance of the bed's giving way and letting her fall on him.—Boston Post.

Her mother said the little creature lived on love, but one month after the marriage, when the grocery bill came in, he saw that he had made the greatest oversight of his life by not ascertaining what that particular love was for .- Oswego Record.

A defaulting county treasurer in Iowa excused his conduct on the ground that he had dreamed he must take eight thousand dollars and buy certain lands, and that he was a believer in dreams. He didn't have to dream that he was sent to prison.

A girl who is red-headed and cross-eyed and wears number eleven brogues can be advertised all over the country as a beautiful creature by committing some crime. Who ever heard of a female horse-thief or a murderese who wasn't just lovely ?—Boston Post.

Each one of the four Presidential candidates is over six feet high and weighs over 180 pounds, and each man is in the best of health. Perhaps this is why some editors think it isn't best to say anything against the cand dates during this canvass .- Atlanta Constitu-

Strong-minded wife: Eh, Jeames, you are great on languages: what is the difference between exported and transported? Submissive husband: Why, my dear, if you should go to America in the Bolhnia you would be exported, and I,—well, I should be transported.

A French physician has published a pamphlet showing the terrible "effect of smoking on the heart." But we have known more terrible effects to be produced on the heart in five minutes by a little maiden in a calico dress than by twenty years of steady and untiring devotion to the weed.

MILITARY MRN.—Owing to the character of the operations in which the British army has been employed during the last few years, it is customary among our troops now, we understand, to avoid the expression "Service with the colours," and to substitute for it the more

An American boy wanted to go to the cirof justice; these will live in spite even of the | " Well, dad, I'll sell out my chance for a circus ticket."

> " GRACE AND GRATITUDE."-An old woman at Bebside, who happened to be owing a small shop-keeper some money, meeting the daughter of the latter after the pay-week had passed, thus addressed her—"Wey, hinney, as quite forgot to caall at thy mother's last Friday neet, but if the Lord gies me grace an' gratitude, next fortneet as'll caal an pay her a shilling or twe!"

> A HARTLEPOOL TUNE .- Some time ago a gentleman belonging to Hartlepool took his wife and little boy to Whitby. A band, which was playing in the open air, went through a variety of music, and at length the final piece. "God save the Queen," was struck up. The little boy, apparently delighted at hearing a familiar tune, exclaimed, "Oh, listen, mother, that's a Hartlepool tune !"

> How a Bet was Settled .- An Englishman and an Irishman made a match for £20 a-side (half forfeit) as to which of them would continue swimming the longest. The Irishman arrived at the scene of action with a huge bag which he threw on his back on jumping into the water. "What have you there?" cried the Englishman. " Provisions for three days," was the cool reply. The Englishman resumed his clothes, and paid half forieit.

Ezekiel Hayes, the great-grandfather of the President of the United States, was a sucsessful mechanic in Connecticut, and kept a number of apprentices. It is said that sometimes, like apprentices in all ages, they felt that they had long hours and short rations. At one time a new cheese was put on the table whole. It stood uncut for a day or two, Hayes saying at each meal. "That's a nice looking cheese. It is a pity to cut it!" The boys thought this was growing rather monotonous, and planned how to show their sentiments. So one day, when the blacksmith had got a bar of iron nicely heated, and laid it across the anvil to be cut into proper lengths, the boys stood ready with chisels and sledges to cut it off, but no hands were raised. Hayes asked them why, they did not and his grief was so polgnant that his re-latives deemed it expedient to prevent him such a nice bar of iron; it would be a pity to out it." Hayes quickly saw the point, and

> THE FIGURE 9.

The most romantic of all the numbers is the figure 9, because it can't be multiplied away, or got rid of anyhow. Whatever you do it is as sure to turn up again as was the body of Eugene Aram's victim. One remarkable property of this figure (said to have what you like and it gives the same result. Begin with twice nine, 18; add the digits together, and 1 and 8 make 9. Three times nine are 27; and 2 and 7 make 9. So it goes up to eleven times nine, which gives 99. Very good; add the digits; 9 and 9 are 18 cle to his nephew. But you must make calls, and I and 8 make 9. Take a couple of inhe continued, for there's always pleasure stances at random. Three hundred and thirty derived, if not when you enter, at least when | nine times nine are 3,051; add up the figures and they are 9. Five thousand and seventy- 34

Wit and Humor. digits is 27, and 2 and 7 are nine. M. de one times nine are 45,369; the sum of these Maivan found out another queer thing about this number, namely, that if you take any row of figures and, reversing their order, make a subtraction sum of it, the total is sure to make

Legal Notices

PROVINCE OF QUESEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1647. Dame Adelina Belair, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Polifler, of the same place, accountant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to properly against her said husband.

T. & C. C. DELORUMIER.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Montreal, 21st May, 1880. A4,11,18,%81.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, superior Court. No. 1648. Dame Denise Paille, of the City and District of Montreal, wife Francis Rohland, of the same place, hotel-keeper, 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

nusoand.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
Montreal, 21st May, 1839.

A4,11,18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal Superior Court. No. 2016. Dame PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 2016. Dame Adelia Bouthellier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptiste Roy, butcher and trader of the seme place, hereby gives notice that she has, by her present demand, instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

T. & C. C. Delorimier,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 6th July, 1880.

A4,11,18,2551.

Medical.

POND'S

PAIR DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
No other preparation has cured so many cases of
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to meet serious cases, contains all the curative
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to meet serious cases, contains all the curative
nextless of the Extract i our Namai Syringe
exultable for use in catarrial affections, is simple
and unexponsive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing cooling and cleaning. Use our Gintment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air, Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ontement will ald in healing and prevent acres.

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It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

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tions, its effect is simply wonderful.

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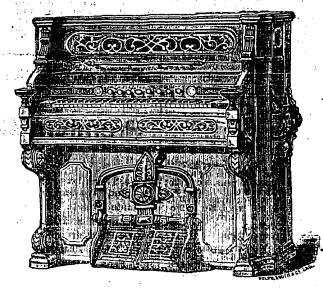
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Philadelphia 1876, Sydney, 1877, Paris 1878, Toronto 1879.

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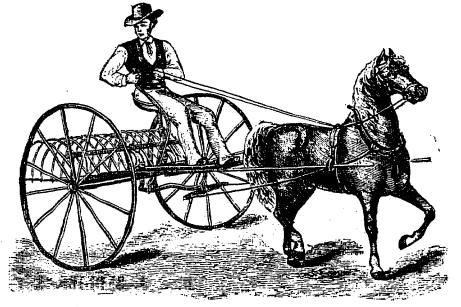
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Purestand Best Medicine ever Made. abination of Hops, Buchu, Man-a and Dandelion, with all the best and unative properties of all other Bitters. ara tive properties of all other nature, the greatest Blood Put lifter, Liver ator, and Life and Health Restoring earth. an possibly long exist where Hop s cod, so varied and perfect are their They give now it a found vigor to theaged and infi-To all whose of unplayments cause irregularity of the bowels or uninary organs, or who required an Appetizor. Toute and mid Stimulant lop litters are invaled unble, without intoxcating.
No matter what your fee clings or symptom are what the disease or all ment is use flop liters. Bon't watt antify you are sick but it young feel had or miserable, use them at one ters. Bon't wait until you a re sick but it you only feel had or miserable, use them at once it may save your life. It has saved hundreds. \$500 will be paid for a ca. so they will not cure or help. Do not suffer of or let your friends, suffer, but use and urge them. to use Hop & Remember. Hon Bitters by use. suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B
Remember, Hop litters is no vile, drugged and Beat Medicine ever made; the "INVAIDS and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

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This Great Household Medicine Ennks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually cumbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it

has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford streat. London, in boxes and orts, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s each, and by all medic as yendo's throughout the civilized world.

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Removes Tan-Pimples, Moth Patches and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and isso harm less we taste it.

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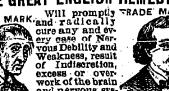
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Will promptly TRADE MARK. and radically cure any and every case of Nervery case of Nervery case of Nervery cases or overwork of the brain and nervous system; item; is perfectly after Taking. like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by alldruggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the monsy by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.

H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Province of Quebeb, and retailed by all Druggists.

Finance and Commerce.

TUESDAY, August 3, 1880. FINANCIAL.

Aloney is still easy and abundant. Call loans or atisfactory collateral are made at 8 to 4 per collateral are made at 8 to 4 per collateral paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 per collateral paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 per collateral paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 per collateral paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 per collateral paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 per collateral paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 per collateral paper is negotiable at 183 for round amounts of 60 day bills between banks, and 183 to 184 over the counter. In New York the 184 to 1-16 premium.

10 Stock market we see y active this mornic and strong; the range of dealings including nearly all prominent stocks, and showing needed advance in each. Montreal advanced there cent with sales at 145; Ontario sold freely 184 and 85, or about 1 per cent. above yesterday's figures. Jacques Cartier sold up 2 per cent. at 7; Merchanis' 1 per cent. over the highest sale of yesterday, twenty-five shares having sold at 191. Commerce sold at 124, or 2 per cent. above the last sale which occurred on Friday last. The chief feature in the market was the activity in Montreal Telegraph, over 1.400 shares of which sold at from 113 to 115—the bulk of the sales occurring at from 114 to 1141. 115 is 24 per cent. higher than the highest figure reached yesterday, and yesterday was the highest price then reached since the advance. City Passenger and Richelieu were firm, but show little advance as compared with yesterday. City Gas advanced from 42 to 5 per cent. showe yesterday's prices; the sales being not large, however.

The following are the morning sales:—40 Mon-

day. City Gas advanced from \$100 4. Appendix yesherday's prices; the sales being not large, however.

The following are the morning sales:—40 Montreal at 145; 18 do at 145; 5 do at 145; 10 do at 145; 25 Ontario at 84; 25 do at 84; 75 do at 84; 50 do at 85; 50 do at 84; 50 do at 85; 50 do at 85; 50 do at 86; 50 do at 86; 50 do at 76; 25 do at 100; 25 do at 114; 25

This afternoon the market continued strong. This afternoon the market continued strong, though hardly so excited as this morning. Montreal and Ontario were steady, with sales at the highest figures reached this morning. Motsons' sold at 93, an advance of 2 per cent. compared with the last sale which occurred on the 20th of July. Merchants' sold at 102 this afternoon, an advance of 1 per cent. over the highest figure reached this morning. At the close 1015 was offered, 1021 asked. Commerce sold up to 2 per cent. to 1244. Other stocks about steady, Richelieu being, if anything, slightly weaker.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

PLOUR.—Receipts 3.795.barrels. The market is very weak and quiet. Sales were mostly at inside figures, and, in most instances, below what would have been accepted yesterday. 150 bols Superior Extra at \$5.70; 200 do Extra Superine at \$5.60; 100 do Spring Extra, \$5.70; 150 do Superine at \$5.60; 100 do Spring Extra, \$5.70; 150 do Superine at \$5.55.½; 200 Ontario Bags at \$2.20. The following are the quotations which are not quotably lower than those of yesterday: Superior Extra, \$5.65 to 5.76; Extra Superine \$6.50 to 5.70; Superine, \$5.25 to 5.50; Strong Bakers' \$6.00 to 6.50; Fine, \$4.65 to 4.75; Middlings, \$4.15 to 4.30; Pollarda, \$3.70 to 3.90; Ontario Bags, per 100 lbs., \$2.80 to 2.90; City Bags (delivered), \$3.10 to 3.15.

MEALS -Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.40 to 4.50 per bbl; Cornmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bbl, Cornmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bbl.

Darry Produce.—Butter, receipts 1,215 packages. The market is quiet and weak. Dealers have been purchasing at prices here which, though warranted by special orders, was above the general market price based upon English prices, and the consequence is that they have withdrawn from the market at present. The consequence is that Western is being offered at 161c to 17c. Brockville and Morrisburg at 17tc to 181c, and Eastern Townships at 21c to 211c, without finding buyers. It is also known that low and medium qualities, especially of latter, are accumulating in the country, as 15.000 to 16 000 packages of Western are in two or three hands in the country. Cheese, receipts, 2,073 boxes. The market is very quiet. July make is being marketed at from 91c to 10c per 1b. The English market is nearly 53s per cwt. EGGS are quiet at 121c to 13c per doz. Hog Produce unchanged, Ashes Pots, \$4.50 to \$4.55 per 100 lbs.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

There is a tendency to ease in the butter market and every appearances of a serious break." Free offerings of Eastern Townships are said to have been made at 20c to 21c, while Morrisburg has been placed at 18c and 18jc without inducing a bid. The supply of Western butter both in the country and in the city warehouses is now said to be much larger than previously dreamt of by many in the trade, and 16c cannot now be obtained for fine parcels of this grade. Oreamery is nominally 23c to 24c, although lower rates may now be accepted. In the absence of business, due to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers, we cannot safely repeat quotations to-day. Cheese was steady and quiet at 99c to 10jc. The English market as reported by cable from Liverpool is unchanged at 53s per cwt. Eggs are only in moderate demand at 12jc to 18c. Pork and lard were firmer in Chicago, but unchanged here. We quote: Canada heavy mess pork, \$17.50; thin do, \$16.50; Chicago, \$17 to \$17.50. Fairbank's lard, 11c: Canadian do, 10jc. Hams 12c to 12jc for uncovered; canvassed, 12j to 18c. The Belleville, Ont., cheese market on Saturday was firm and one factory contracted for the season at 11jc. Prices offered for July cheese were 10j to 10j, and a factory sold at 10j. At Little Falls the latest sales were at 10c to 10j. and at Utica prices ranged from 9j to 10j. WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

The splendid weather of this morning was probably in part responsible for the large attendance of sellers and the unusually fine assortment of fruit and vegetables to be seen at both these markets. The supply of apples was larger than it has yet been this season, and prices were lower, sales being made of American fruit at \$\frac{3}{2}\] upwards, and of Canadian from \$\frac{3}{2}\]. The barrel in the latter case being larger. The receipts of Saguenay blueberries by boat today were the largest yet—2,000 boxes—and sales were at 600 to 750. Lemons were being unloaded from the mail steamer Sarmatian, and in consequence of the increased supply, prices were down to \$6.50 and \$7.50 per case. Peaches from Grimsby and Hamilton, Ont., found slow sale at \$1 to \$1.25 per basket. Bartlett pears were not plentiful, and were held at \$10 per bbl.; bell-shaped pears from Rochester, N. Y., declined to \$4.50 per bbl. The supply of meal and grain was large and fully equal to the demand. FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3.00 to 3.20: Buokwheat flour, dc, \$2.00 : Oat-maeal. dc, \$2.25 to 2.40; Cornmeal, yellow, do, \$1.25; white, do, 1.30; Moullie, do, 1.20 to 1.40; bran, 80; barley, per bush, 65c to 75c; oats, per bag, 90c to \$1; peas, per bush, 90c to \$1.10; buokwheat, per bush, 60c.

wheat, per bush, 60c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, old, per bag, 50c; new, per bush, 25c to 30c; carrots, new, per dozen bunches, 20c to 30c; onlons, new, per dozen, 40c; cabbages, new, per dozen, 20c to 40c; cauliflowers, per dozen, 90c to 1.20; radishes, per dozen bunches, 5c to 10c: lettuce, per dozen, 25c; string beans, 40c per bush; butter beans, 80c; green peas, 40c per bush; tomatoes, per bush; 150, do, per dozen, 25c; rhubarb, per dozen, bunches, 15c to 80c; cucumbers, per dozen, 10c; celery, 50c per dozen.

Fruit—Apples, new, per barrel, \$1.75 to \$2;

FRUIT.—Apples, new, per barre!, \$1.75 to \$2; lemons, per case,\$6.50 to \$7.50; do, per box, 5.50 to \$6; blueberries, per box, 60c to 75c; pineapples, \$4 per dox; melons, \$6 to \$12 do; \$10dly oranges, \$1.50 per dozen; Bartlett pears, \$10 per bb!; bell do, \$4.50; peaches, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket. DARRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 22c to 25c; tub do, 17c to 19c; cheese, 12c to 15c; eggs, packed, 13c; new laid, 18c to 20c.

13c; new laid, 18c to 20c.

POULTRY & MEAT.—Dressed fowls, per pair, 60c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 40c to 55c; spring chickens, per pair, 80c to 60c; turkeys, \$1.25 tw \$1.75 per pair; geese, \$1; beef, per lb. 10c to 12c; mutton, per lb. 8c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb. 8c to 12c; pork, per lb. 10c; hams, per lb. 10c to 12c; lard, per lb. 10c to 12c; sausages, per lb. 10c to 12c.

FISH.—Salmon scarce at 80c per pound. White fish and trout, 10c to 12c; lobsters, 10c to 12c; haddock and cod, 8c to 7c; hallibut. 2½c; mackerel, 12c; black-bass and dore, 10c to 12c; pike, 8c. spring chickens, per pair, 80c to 60c; turkeys, \$1.25 w \$1.75 per pair; geese, \$1; beef, per lb. 10c to 12c; mutton, per lb. 8c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb. 8c to 12c; pork, per lb. 10c; lamb, per lb. 10c to 12c; sausages, per lb. 10c to 12c; sausages, per lb. 10c to 12c; pork, per lb. 10c to 12c; sausages, per lb. 10c to 12c; pork, per lb. 10c to 12c; pork, per lb. 10c to 12c; sausages, per lb. 10c to 12c; pork, per lb. 10c to 12

skins, 500; wool. 26c to 28c; butter, 15c to 25c; eggs, 19c to 14c; cheese, 9c to 10ic; hay, \$8 to \$10; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bush, new.

Kingston, July 31.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.50 to \$8.00; fall wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.20; spring wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.25; barley, 55c to 60c; peas, 65c to 68c; oats, 55c; beef, \$4.00 to \$5.50; mutton, \$5.00 to \$7.00; dressed hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; hides, \$6.00 to \$5.00; lambskins, 50c to 80c; sheep pelts, 30c to 50c; wool, 28c to 28c; butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 12c to 15c; cheese, 10c; hay, \$7.00 to \$5.00; poltatoes, 60c per bushel; corn, 56c to 60c; rye, 65c to 70c.

Ottawa, July 31.—Flour, No 1 super. \$6 25 to

65c to 70c.

OTTAWA, July 31.—Flour, No 1 super, \$6 25 to \$8 50; fall wheat, \$1 20 to \$1 25; spring do., \$1 25 to \$1 30; barley, 55c; peas, 70c to 00c; oats, 37c to 38c; cattle (live weight), \$4 to \$4 50; beef, \$8 50 to \$7.00; mutton, 7c; dressed hogs, \$7 50; hides, \$6 to \$5; sheepskins, \$1 25 to \$1 50; wool, 28c; butter, 17c to 20c; eggs, 18c; cheese, 12c; hay, \$7 to \$8; potatoes, new, 75c per bag; corn, 55c.

GUELPH, July 31.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.09; spring wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.08; barley, 45c to 55c; peas, 60c to 62c; oats, 34c to 38c; cattle (live weight), 4c to 5c; beef, 5c to 7c; mutton, 6c to 7c; hides, \$8.50 to \$3.00; sheepskins, \$1 to \$2.00; wool, 27c to 28c; butter, 14c to 10c; eggs, 10c; hay, \$6 to \$8; potatoes, new, 70c to 75c per bag.

TORONTO MARKETS. Wheat, fall, \$1.65 to 1.10; wheat, spring, 1.10 to 1.18; oats, \$8c to \$9c; rye, \$8c to \$0c; bee*, hind qrs. 6.00 to 7.50; beef, fore qrs. 8.60 to 5.00; mutton, 6.00 to 7.25; veal, 6.50 to 8.00; green peas, bag 60c to 75c; raspberries, pail, 40c to 50c; gooseberries, bu. \$2.00; potatoes, bu. \$5c to 40c; beans, bu. 50c to 60c; ontons, doz. 20c to 25c; spring beet, doz. 25c to 30c; cairots, doz. 25c to 30c; lettuce, doz. 10c to 15c; cabbage, doz. 25c to 40c; rhubarb, doz. 10c to 20c; chickens, pair, 25c to 50c; fowls, pair, 50c to 65c; ducks, brace, 55c to 75c; turkeys, 75c to \$1.50; butter, lb. rolls, 22c to 25c; butter, dairy, 15c to 16c; eggs, 12c to 13c; ontons, bu. \$1.25; tomatoes, bu. 2.50 to 2.75; hay, 7.00 to 10.00; straw, 6.50 to 7.00.

CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, August 2.

Eleven or twelve carloads of cattle were received at St. Gabriel's market to-day, a good portion of which consisted of fair shipping stock. On export account several lots of fine steers changed hands at 5 ic to 5 ic per 1b. live weight, the range being from 4 ic to 5 ic. Butchers paid from 3 c to 4 c per 1b. live weight for medium to good grades. Inferior cattle sold at lower figures. Drovers complain that farmers expect them to pay the same prices in the country as are quoted grades. Interior cattle sold at lower ligures. Drovers complain that farmers expect them to pay the same prices in the country as are quoted on this market. The drovers have themselves only to blame for that, as they have frequently gone into the country straight from this market aud bought at the same price they reported their own sales at, and farmers have very naturally concluded that if they can do that kind of thing once and make a profit, they can afford to do it all the time. This is the result of giving sales at figures below the market for the sake of facilitating further purchases in the country. Hogs sold at \$6 per 100 lbs, J. Elliott selling 13 head at that figure. Sheep are quuted at 4½ to 4½ c per lb, and lambs at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were \$3 carloads of cattle. 72 carloads of sheep, 5 carloads of bogs and 4 horses. The shipments from this port to Great Britain for the month of July last were 4,657 cattle, 32,812 sheep and 576 hogs.

THE HORSE MARKET. THE HORSE MARKET.

Montreal, August 2.

The horse market has been exceedingly dull during the past week, very few sales having transpired either on export or local account. There were signs, however, of improvement to day, nine American buyers having put in their appearance, which is more than has been seen in this market for some time past. Several sales were made to day, among which were reported one brown horse, six years old, weighing 1,100 lbs, at \$95; one bay mare, six years old, standing 16 hands 3 inches, for \$9, and one bay horse, seven years old, weighing 1,050 ibs, for \$105. Mr. James Maguire sold three common horses only at the College street market during the past week, at \$96, \$35 and \$29 respectively. One of our local dealers has just returned from the country with five animals, and he complains of the difficulty he experienced in securing them, the farmers being too busy in getting in their crops to turn their attention to horse trading. The shipments from this city to the United States during the week ending Saturday, July 31st, were 35 horses, costing \$2,244 for the week previous. The average price paid during the week was \$95.80 per head. To-day 17 horses were shipped to the states, costing \$1,726, or about \$101.50 each. The following were the parties who shipped horses from this city since our last report:—James McFarley, Green Island, N. Y.; H. L. Smith, Providence, R. I.; Thomas Turney, St. Albans, Vt.; S. Wilkerson, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; C. F. Butters, Lowell, Mass.; M. Hicks, Holyoak, Mass. The following were the shipments of horses from Montreal for week ending Saturday, July 31st.—July 25th, 6 horses, \$815.50.

A report of the Alvany market on Saturday last says:—The trade rules quiet, and we can only note the Alvany market on Saturday last says:—The trade rules quiet, and we can MONTREAL, August 2.

A report o' the Alvany market on Saturday last says:—The trade rules quiet, and we can only note the following sales, as reported by P. L. Eastman:—One worker at \$125; one do. at \$10; one do. at \$110; one pair do. at \$325; nine others, workers and drivers, on p. t.

THE HAY MARKET.

Montreal, August 2. Montreal, August 2.

Although the receipts of hay during the past week were not large, amounting to about 250 loads, they have been ample for all requirements, and prices are about as we quoted them a week ago. Bales ranged to-day from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per 100 bundles, most of the transactions being reported at \$7 for good timothy. A few straggling loads of old hay are brought to market, for which there is ccarcely any enquiry, and latest sales of such were made at \$8. The quality of the new hay, generally, is very good. Straw was in fair supply at \$250 to \$4 as to quality.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

Sowing Wheat.—When wheat follows oats, the cat stubble should be plowed as soon as the crop is removed from the field, otherwise the dry weather, that so frequently comes in early autumn, win mak the soil dry and hard, and it then can only be worked with difficulty. Wheat requires a fine, mellow soil, and if any clods remain after the first harrowing, the work of pulverizing the soil should be continued until all clods are reduced to a fine state. The roller and the Disk harrow are both excellent implements in briging the soil into a proper condition. Drilling is by far. the best method of sowing: it secures uniformity in depth, and saves seed by putting all the grains in a proper place for growth. Fiveor six pecks of grain is sufficient seed per acre when the drill is used. Of late some farmers are testing the value of cultivating wheat, and their results are most uniformly in favor of the practice. In sowing, the alternate spouts of the grain drill are closed, and the seed sown in rows about 16 inches apart, It is not difficult to construct a cultivator that will work between these rows by means of which the soil may be keptioose and free from weeds. Much depends upon the variety of wheat sown. Of the several kinds now "in the field," the Clawson takes very high rank, and is the one found to be generally preferred in the wheat regions we have recently visited. Early sowing is best except when there is danger from the Hessian fly, when the late sowing is preferred, but owing to the poor growth made in autumn only an average crop may be expected from sowing late to escape the fly—it is a choice between two evils, the lesser of which is sowing the seed late.

Rye is not so valuable a crop as wheat; but it has the advantage over wheat of doing well on a poorer soil. It should be borne in mind that a soil that is not rich enough to grow a good crop of rye can, by a dressing of 250 to 300 pounds of fertillizer, be made to produce a much more profitable crop of wheat. If the rye is grown for the straw

farm animals. Winter Oats have succeeded in some parts of the South, but are not a safe crop for the North. The seed is sown next mouth, but the preparation for it is now made, and the more thorough

single drain that will last than a larger number, with the same money, they are imperfect, and will be constant sources of trouble.

Muck.—This valuable material for the barnyard, stable, an compost beap, can be dug with greatest case and profit at this season. It may be drawn out into a heap; near by, with a team and a dump soraper, where it can get dried out, and afterwards be drawn to the place where it is to be used.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Premium Books.

The Subscribers request the attention of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Directors of Colleges, Convents, Catholic Institutions, and Catechism Classes, to their complete assortment of Catholic Books suitable for Premiums, at prices from Five cents upwards.

Parties wishing us to make the selection of Premium Books for them, will please give the number required for the different Prizes, and the amount to be expended for same.

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Montreal

Segur's Books for Children, 32 mo. Paper covers, 6 vols. in box, per box...... 80 80 Little Catholic Girl and Boys' Library, 32 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box..... 1 56 Sadlier's 25 cent edition of The Household Library, paper covers, per dozen. 2 40 Catholic Youth's Labrary, 18 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 12 vols, in box, per box.... The Young People's Library, 18 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 6 vols. in box, per Fireside Library containing Orphan of Moscow, etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 30 vols. assorted, put up in boxes of 6 vols, per box...... 2 70 Maddalena Series containing Fickle Fortune, etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 30 vols. assorted put up in boxes of 8 vols,

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Popular Library, containing Callista, etc., 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 6 vols. Works of Gerald Griffin, Banim, Carle-

ton, and Lever, 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, perdozen..... 9 60 Any book sold separately out of box or

We have a large and complete assortment of Books suitable for Premiums at 5c, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 \$1,00 and upwards.

Lace Pictures at 15, 17, 22, 8, 33, 50, 66, 83, \$1.00 \$1.20, \$1.50, \$2.00 per dozen. Sheet pictures at from 60c to \$3.00 per dozen

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as the choice of our books will be taken. D. & J. SADLIER & CO..

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GRAND DOMINION EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD ON THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS. MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE,

MONTREAL,

OPENS:

Tuesday, Sept. 14th, CLOSES:

Friday, Sept. 24th, AT 2 P. M.

\$20,000! Offered in Premiums

Entries must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:— HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POUL-

TRY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and DAIRY PRODUCTS, to

Saturday, September 4th, FINE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, IMPLE-MENTS, MACHINERY, STOVES, &c.,

Saturday, August 28th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms of entry can be obtained of the Secretaries. For further particulars apply to

S. C. STEVENSON. Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures. GEO. LECLERE.

Secretary Council of Agriculture.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO,

Conducted by the Ladies of Lorretto.

Studies will be resumed at this institution for boarders and day scholars on the 1st of September.
The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the city, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful, and refined education.

For further particulars, please address

THE LADY SUPERIOR, Lorretto Convent, Belleville.

TEACHER—Required for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Alexandria, to commence duties on the 18th of August. Applications, with testimonials, references and salary stated, addressed to JAMES MCFEE, Sec.-Treas. R. C. S. S. Alexandrin, Ont.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOV

On or About September 1st.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

OUR CREAT CHEAP SALE

Will Continue for Twenty-five Days Only.

GOODS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

-AT THE FAMOUS-

Boston One-Price Clothing Store

60 St. JOSEPH Street.

Every Garment in our Store has been REDUCED to just ONE-HALF the PRICE. This is no talk but a genuine mark down. An examination of the goods will convince the most skeptical.

							- 1
,	Blue Serge Coat8	5	00	Now	6 Bly	83 2	5
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•	Elegant All-Wool Shooting Coat				66	3 0	0
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,	100 Splendid All-Wool Scotch Tweed Suits, Custom Made,						- [
1	first-class in every particular. Sold by us all season for. I	5	00	••	66	6 70) (
	An unlimited assortment of good Iweed Pants			• 6	*	1 2	0
, !	100 pairs heavy Tweed Panis			65	46	1 00	D
	100 dozen Shirts		20	46	46	2	5
	Job lot Red, Blue and Pluk Braces		75	65	41	2	5
1							- 1

This stock must be reduced, as we remove to the large Stores, No. 41 and 43 St. Joseph Street, on or about September 1st.

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

No. 60 St Joseph Street.

IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.



A General Meeting of the Land
League of this City will be held in the
St. Patrick's Hall, on Sunday Evening, Sih August, at 7.80 p.m. Treasurers of Branches will please make
returns, and Collectors hand in their
books at this Meeting. Every member is requested to attend, as important business
concerning the future course of the League will
be discussed. Correspondence from

MICHAEL DAVITT,

In relation to his visiting Montreal, will be read at the Meeting. All Irishmen invited.

THE

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the me-Spiral Lock-Spring Mattress which for durability, cleanliness, elasticity and cheapness, surpasses anything of the kind now in the market. The Lock-Spring is warranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound mattress to make the meet comfortable bed in use, Thousands are trying it and all pronounce it a great success. The spring is so constructed that a person weighing 200 pounds and a child weighing 50 pounds do not suffer any inconvenience by lying side by side. Unlike other mattresses, the LOCK-SPRING never runs into ridges, but preserves its uniformity, no matter how much or how little pressure it may be subjected to. It is noi-cless, and is the only spring in use that possesses that quality. Nothing so good for Howpitals, Hotels or Ships has ever been invented.

Springs given on trial to parties residing in the city, and money refunded if the Springs made to fit all sizes of beds on short notice, but if made for bedsteads not of the ordinary size, the springs cannot be taken back.

Agents Wanted in all parts of the Dominion.

Agents Wanted in all parts of the Dominion. For particulars apply to

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Sole Agent and Manufacturer,

122 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

H. J. BEEMEB, PATENTEE, Feb. 9, '77. 60-tf NFORMATION!

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BARRE pays for the Jacques Cartier Building Society Shares, 40 per cent. BARRE pays for the French-Canadian Build-ing Society Shares 45 per cent. BARRE pays for shares in St. James Society fl per cent.

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Shares, 25 per cent.

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ne, go to..... BARRE If you have business with the Build-ing Societies, and would come out all right, go to..... Building Society Shares taken at par for houses, lands, &c., by...... If you are in want of money to bor-row, at less than six per cent, go to... **BARRE**

If you have houses to sell do not fail If you have collections to make do BARRE BLACK CASHMERES If you require a good notary to transact your business give a call to

BARRE, the Notary, 20 Notre Dame Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 2672. Dame Caroline Gauthier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Coughlan, 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.

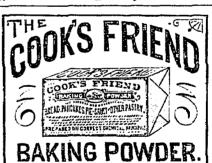
T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal. July 30, 1880. 51-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. No. 2349. Superior Court. Dame Adelina Dagenais, wife of Guillaume alias William Bourdeau, trader, of St Jeau Baptiste Village, said district, duly authorized to appear in Judicial proceedings.

Plaintiff,

Guillaume alias William Bourdeau, her hus band, of the same place,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, on the 14th July, 1880. Montreal, 15th July, 1880.
J. E. ROBIDOUX,
50-6 Attorney for Plaintiff.



Pure! Healthy! Reliable!

Contains no alum or other injurious ingredient.

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Just opened a large consignment of Commer-cial Envelopes. Call for samples and see prices. Letter Copying Presses a Specialty. AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO.,
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Railroads.

SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE

Passengers by this line of Railway go by train from Bonaventure Station, without change of cars. Trains leave Bonaventure for points in the Eastern Townships and New England at 7.15 a.m. and 8 p.m. Afternoon train has Pullman Sleeping Car, and Day extra Parlor Car attached, which run through without change.

on and after MONDAY, June 14th,

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, as above for Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at hours named above. Returning, leave Newport at 3.55 a.m. daily and 4.39 p.m., except Sundays, arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. G. H. P. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARLOW, Supt. Traffic. Pres. and Gen. Manager. G. LEVE,

Cau. Agt. M. & B. Air Line and S. E. Rallway.

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Choice State-rooms secured by telegraph free of charge.

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

COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80,

Trains will run as tollows:

	Mixed.	Mail.	E: pr's			
Lve Hochelaga for Hull. Arrive at Hull Lve Hull for Hochelaga. Arrive at Hochelaga	1,00AM 10.30 " 1.60 " 10.30 "	8.30Am 12.40PM 8.20Am 12.30Pm	5.05 "			
Lve Hochelaga for Que. Arrive at Quebec Lve Que. for Hochelaga.	8.00 ** 5.30 **	Night Pas'ger 10.00PM 6.30AM 9.30PM	9.25 " 10.10am			
Arrive at Hochelaga Leave Hochelaga for St Jerome Arrive at St. Jerome Leave St. Jerome for	5.30PM 7.15	6.30AM Mixed.	4.40Px			
Hochelaga		6.45AM 9.00 "				

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

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger
Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec. Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4

p.m. All Trains run by Montreal Time. GENERAL OFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes Square. TICKET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 202 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

L. A. SENECAL.

General Superintendent

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS,

Commencing 14th June, 1880.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER trains
 Trois Pistoles
 2205

 Rimouski
 3:41

 Campbellton
 7:55

 Dalhousie
 8:31

 Bathurst
 19:15

 Newswift
 11:40

Prince Edward Island and an policy of the Provinces.

For information in regard to Passenger Fares, TICKETS, Rates of Freight, Train Arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON, Agent

120 St. Francois Xavier Street (Old Post-Office Building).

Montreal.

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

Boston and Montreal Air Line

SCORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT R.R. LINE. Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for

Boston.
Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston. TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield or Troy.
For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.
For Waterloo and Magog, 3.15 p.m.
3.15 p.m., Night Express for New York via
Troy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next morn-

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

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.66 a.m., via Fitchburgh 8.a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 9.20 p.m.

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

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James Street.

W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent.
Boston Office, 230 Washington street.
New York Office, 417 Brosdway.
WM. F. SMITH, Genl. Passenger Agent.
J. W. HOBART, General Superintendent.
St. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1830.

m 1-2



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