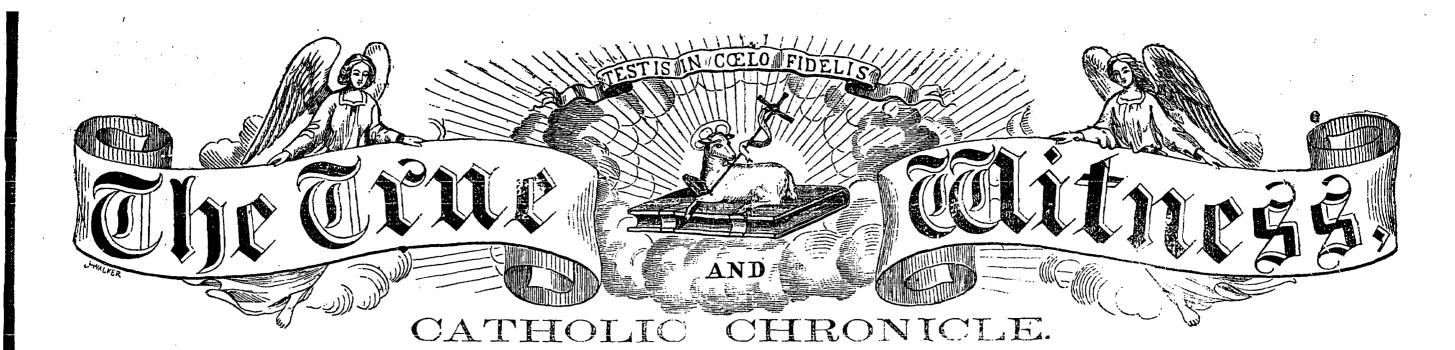
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXX.--NO. 52.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1880.

THE "REV. FATHER" QUINN,

What the P.E. Islanders Think of Him,

AN INCONVENIENT MEMORY

OTHER INTERESTING TRIFLES CON-CEBNING HIM.

(From the Charleton New Era.) The Presbyterian in its issue of July 19th boldly stated that we could readily obtain "any information we desired concerning Mr. Quinn as to his location, or by whom ordained" from the Rev. Gentleman himself, who would

be "to happy" to "give the information" required. Now let the candid public mark that this was published subsequently to our remarks under the head of "The Latest Imposter ;" and yet the same Presbyterian in its issue of the 25th of July backs down in a paltry and unmanly manner by saying "If the New Era man had behaved to Father "Quinn like a gentleman he would have "received the certificates and information for "which he professes to be so anxious." When the person passing himself off as Father Quinn called at the New Era office, the editor of this paper treated him with the utmost courtesy that could be given to him, under the circumstancas, and this the gentlemen who were present can testify. Mr. Quinn asked us to retract the statement published by us concerning him, and on complaining that it was calculated to do him a serious injury we told him it would afford us great satisfaction to remedy any wrong we might have done him; and we suggested that he should show us his credentials. They were in his carpet bag, at Summerside, he said, and if we went with him, he would show them. Inasmuch as this was on the eve of publication day we intimated that it was inconveniest for us to travel to Summerside; but if e would give us the name of the Bishop or the Diocese in which he had been ordained we would telegraph at our own expense, and publish the despatch, and if the reply were to the effect that he had been a regularly ordained priest of the Roman Catholic Church we would not only retract what he had said of him, but heartily apologize. In reply to this he said the Bishop would likely telegraph a lie, as all priests and bishops would lie in the interests of the Church. We then asked him to give us the name of any Protestant elergyman, or business man, in any town or village who knew him, and who could vouch as to his genuiness as having, at any time or place, officiated as a Catholic priest. This he would not or could not do; and in our mind we began to think that he was considerably of a wriggler. We became confirmed in this view of the matter when, in reply to a question towards the close of the interview, he said the Bishop who ordained him was dead! To his threat of commencing a libel suit against us immediately we replied that he could commence as quickly as he liked, but we had an easier way to give him satisfaction and that was to submit the matter of his credentials to any Protestant Clergyman in Charlottown, in our presence, and we would abide by the issue. This he would not do: and we are not surprised : because we have since learned that the Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Montreal, appointed to examine his credentials, were not at all satisfied that he was "the real Simon Pure;" and he got the cold shoulder from the Assembly in their official character. The cold-blooded Presbyterian editor, Sullivan's right hand man, says : "It "would have been much more rational for "the New Era to have answered Father "Quinn's arguments than to have insulted the "intelligence of the Presbyterian Church of "the Dominion by the insane supposition "that Father Quinn is a bad man, and that "the highest Court of the venerable body was "duped." In our opinion the friends of the writer of the above had better look after his sanity; and as to the Highest Court of the Presbyterian Church, we are pleased to find that they were too shrewd to be imposed upon by the plausible genius who wished "to do" the Maritime Provinces during the summer months, for the purpose of relieving the "blue noses" of their hard cash. The Presbyterian editor is not "the intelligence" of the Presbyterians of this Province, as "Father Quinn " has probably found out; and as the doors of several of the Prespyterian Churches have been already closed against him, he will probably find that though he came for wool he will go home shorn. The effrontery of the Presbyterian asking us to reply to "Father Quinn's" arguments is amazing! That task, when we met him personally, we found to be the easiest task we ever tried. If we desired a proof that he was badly whipped we could not desire a better one, than the fact that he had to fall back on the scold's vocabulary, by calling his opponent "a liar." The fact that we merely said "thank you sir," and politely bowed him out of our office, should be proof enough that we treated him very much better than a person of his vulgarity and impertinence deserved. So far as we are concerned, it matters not whether he shows his credentials or not. It matters much, however, to himself and to those who are taking hold of him. We have done our duty, we believe, in cautioning the public against a tramp, an imposter, And a low Yankee disturber of the public peace of a British Province. The Presbyterian newspaper that hounds him on against the Catholics of this Province, that endorses the atrocious libels that they are all liars and willing to murder,

find words strong enough to censure or condemn, and a Government that subsidizes and encourages such an organ is not much

better. "Father Quinn," finds it necessary to publish the following card, which shows the unenviable character of a man who wantonly makes wholesale accusations against those he would have it believed were his former coreligionists :—

" To the Public.

me.

I hereby contradict the false statements made against me in two of the papers of this city, viz: the New Era and Herald, intimating that I am an imposter, and that I never was a Roman Catholic priest. I do hereby affirm to the fact that I was a priest in the Boman Catholic Church over ten years, My identity as a Roman Catholic priest was determined by several most intelligent and respectable gentlemen before I decided to come to lecture on this island. I, therefore, do not consider myself under any obligation whatever to be continually satisfying the stupid questions of Roman Catholics, who hate and deny the truth-consequently maliciously opposed to

FATHER QUINN."

This is about the coolest piece of evidence that has ever been offered to a discerning public. If the ex-priests of the Independent Catholic Church of New York imposed, for a while, on Dr. Fishblatt and other most "intelligent gentlemen," it is just as likely that the genuis who postures as "Father Quinn" has imposed on the intelligent and respectable gentlemen who "determined" upon his "identity as a Roman Catholic Priest before he decided to come to lecture on this Island." The above letter, it appears to us, in a pretty thin disguise of insincerity, if not of downright fraud. The number of "Father Quinn's" in the world is quite large. There are two Father Quinn's, for instance, in the Diocese of New Brunswick. Why did he not give his christian name? Whilst "certifying" and "affirming" as to his "identity," he gives neither his local habitation nor his name. Wouldn't this be a pretty piece of evidence to offer in a British court of justice ? If offered there he would be laughed out cf court ; and yet he expects it will do for the greenhorns of Prince Edward Island. Try again, "Father Quinn," your first card " to the public" con-tains a fraud on its face. "Father Quinn," after the manner of the quack medicine vendors, who always refer you to a distant place for certificates of the wonderful effects of their nostrums, referred us to "Neil McKay," of Summerside. Mr. Nell McKay, we observe, publishes a letter in the Patriot, wherein he "states that the Board appointed a committee "of which the Rev. Mr. Warden, the "Secretary, was one, to examine and report "upon Mr. Quinn's papers. The committee "reported favorably, and Mr. Quinn's lectures in Stanley street Church. Montreal, were st-

tended by very many of the delegates to the

"Assembly. The board having no continued

"employment ready for Mr. Quinn in Montreal

recommended that he should visit some of

" the more remote sections of the Church, and

"some of the P. E. I. delegates to the

"Assembly, I, myself, among others,

"invited him to visit our field." This is very

unsatisfactory. Observe the word "favor-

ably." The italics are Mr. Neil McKay's.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1880.
Inchast of the property statement of the property statement in the property statement in the property statement of the propert the right hand of the Speaker and evidently following up the proceedings of the House with the air of a man bent on altending to his busi-ness. To represent Montreal Centre in the House of Commons of Canada is, perhaps, the crowning ambition of the career of an Irish Catholic in the Frovince of Quebec. Any hisher the can scarcely expect to attain politically, whatever may be his aspirations. Three French Canadians and an English-speaking Protestant form the Lower Canadian representation in the Dominion Cabinet, and "No Irish need appy" is the rule with both political parties h, the formation of cabinets from the Quebec section, not if the as-pirant combined the genius and talent rqui-ite to place Canada at the head of the nations. That cast-iron rule crushed out D'Arcy McGee him-self from official life and the day that dawned on Canadian confederation, as effectively wiped out the Irish Catholic and his descendants in the Province of Quebec, from the race for posi-tion in the Catholic and his descendants in the ywere dobarred from all offices of honor and emolument under the penal laws of Ireland. Time, that cures all evils, or more likely poli-tical complications, may remove like ypoli-tical complications, may remove like scient in be no help for this glaring ostracism, and the Irish Catholic in the Province of Quebec stands in that respect in a position of inferiority to those of his own origin and creed in the sister provinces and to men of all other religious per-suasions throughout the Dom'nion. In this fair city of Montreal, where in former times religious and political rancor were not unknown, things have gradually toned down amongst its inhabi-tants to the condition of a happy family. Amongst other things the question of parlia-mentary representation. Montreal East is re-presented by an English-speaking Protestant, and Montreal Centre is recognized as the special preserve of an Irish Catholic. That the main-tenance of this equitable arrangement has been due, in a great measure, to the 'elf-sa to his infeitigable perseverince, high senti-ment of honor, and unawerving fidellity to the principles that have guided his caveer through life. Born at Pallis, Donohill, Mr. Ryan is to degenerate son of the bold, frank and flery race that claims gallant Tipperary as its home. Having received, as he humorously says him-self, the education that was furnished in the academy, where the youths marched proudly to thoir scholastic exercises, with slate and books beneath one arm and a sod of turf under the other, his father and family, thinking that there were good times and broad fields be-yond the deep blue sea, bid a fond adieu to the land of their forefathers, and settled in this Pro-vince, in the County of Chambly. in the year 1840. The dull routine of couniry life was not calculated to satisfy the ambitions cravings of a buoyant heart, and the City of Montreal with its bustling activity soon attracted Mr. Ryan. Here he opened business in the well-known establishment, the "Franklin House," which he managed successfully from 1849 until 1858. Shortly after h s arrival in the city he married Miss Margaret Brennan, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Brennan, one of the pioneer frish-men of the City of Montreal, well-known and respected throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. Mrs. Ryan is a lady of more than ordinary mental powers, and to her great lact, genial disposition, and manifold but unos-tentatious charities her husband is indebted for a considerable share of his prostige and ropu-larity. In 1852, at the earnest solication of his friends, Mr. Ryan allowed himself to be placed in nomination for the representation of St. Ann's Ward in the City Council. He was elected by a considerable majority over Mr. William Roddao, one of the most popular manufacturers then in the city. Mr. Ryan now launched into commerce as a provision mer chant with such marked success that he was several times elected President of the Council of the Board of Trade of Montreal, and ranked in molistion for the representati representation of Montreal in the House of Paritament been then broken 'hrough it is im-possible to say what might have been the result politically. but in any case it must have proved disastrous to the interest of the Irish Catholics. Meeting after meeting was held to bring for-ward a candidate; the names of many promi-nent citizens were mentioned, amonast others the present Mr. Justice Doherty, but the Pro-testant section refused to hear of any upless nent citizens were mentioned, amonsk others toe present Mr. Justice Doherty, but the Pro-testant section refused to hear of any unless a mr. M. P. Ryan, who had most emphatically jrefused to offer himselt, should bo the candidate. No coubt they who hear to see the Irish peo-testant section refused to hear of any unless how the they who hear to see the Irish peo-testant section and the sector of the candidate. No coubt they who hear to see the Irish peo-testant that Mr. Ryan would consent to sacri-fice his business, involving hundreds of thou-sands of dollars annually, for the profitless task to him of sitting in Parliament, and the late Mr. Morland, a gentleman of high standing, was ready in the background to step forward, with the whole support of the G vernment, to I ismake the coveted prize. Mr. Ryan's patriot-ism had now to stand a severe test. His fellow-to outry men, those who had, with himselt, fol-lowed the fortunes of the late lamented McGee, and those who ba' fought hardest on the other is dide, were clustered around him, and responsive to the solieitat'ons of clerey and laitr, he con-sented to accept the candidature that he in no is great conimersial misfortures that overtook him later on Thus, however, was finally settled in the out of firsh Catholic representation in the oity of Mo treal, and so effectually that no political party, without courting ine itable de-feat, can afford to trample upon that acknow-lerged right. It is only just here to observe that amongst the Prote-stant minority in the electoral division several gentlemen distin-guished themselves by their efforts to maintain

END OF THE LONG FAST Dr. Tanuer Triumphant-Supplied with

THE COMPENSATION FOR DISTUR-BANCE BILL. LONDON, August 4 .- The vote by which the

to his feet and cut open by Dr. Pollitzer.

"CUT THE GEORGIA WATER MELON."

Dr. Tanner then said :

Weter Melon ad Huttans-Ris Con-

tempt for the Boctors.

Two tables were put together, and an easy

chair was then placed upon them, so that Dr.

Tanner could have a place where he might

THE HOUR OF NOON

whistles sounded

PRICE FIVE CENTS

that the fools of doctors thought he didn't know anything; that he had been through this thing before, and knew his stomach, and understood exactly what he was doing. He declared that he would not be dictated to by any one. Soon afterward he said to Dr. Reiley, By George, Doc., it's too tempting; I must have some more watermelon." A fragment of melon as big as the other piece was then given to him. Dr. Tanner slowly ate part of NEW YORK, August 7 .--- A number of singers the pulp, and then swallowed the juice of the called to give a concert for the fasting man's amusement, but Dr. Tanner had then retired remainder. After this he masticated three to the anteroom, and would not come out to hear them. At twenty minutes of 12 Dr. juice only. In all, counting what he took in hear them. At twenty minutes of 12, Dr. Clarendon Hall, he demolished a quantity of Wilson, one of the eclectic watchers, asked melon evuivalent to about one-half cf a all the spectators to be seated, so far as they watermelon of ordinrry size. He asked his were able to get chairs, and announced that attendants not to eat any of the melon, as he Dr. Tanner would soon be out. At this time wanted that one himself. After drinking the there was a dense crowd of men and women glass of milk, which he took in Clarendon Hall, he did not drink anything, except the assembled around the enclosure, and Dr. Tanner's appearance was awaited with much melon juices. Up to the middle of this afterexcitement. The tables within the enclonoon he had not vomited since breaking his sure bore, besides the huge water-melons, fast. Dr. Tanuer rested on his bed, the first several bouquets placed in water jugs and bottime that he lay down, only about half an tles, an immense loaf of bread, decorated with hour. Dr. Plunkett called and informed him colored ribbons, several bottles of cordials. of the destruction of the melons and milk in Clarendon Hall. Dr. Tanner was at first inboxes of various kinds of tonics, tin cases of prepared food, and a variety of other articles clined to regret the loss of the milk, but was forwarded to Dr. Tanner by friends or by satisfied when Mrs. Campbell told him that business firms. Many of the spectators asshe had procured some equally good. Dr. sembled in the south gallery, from which they Tanner declared that he felt better every minute, and that his stomach felt well. He obtained a good view of the scene below. No one was admitted within the low-railed enlay down on the bed again soon after 2 closure, except physicians and the representao'clock Dr. Reilly examined Dr. Tanner's tives of the press. A few minutes before 12 pulse, and found that it registered 78. Dr. o'clock, Dr. Wark brought in a bottle of Tanner's weight at noon was 1213 pounds. fresh. Orange county milk, of which Dr. Tanner, he said, intended to drink a glassful.

THE SHIP LABORERS OF QUEBEC.

Their Last Move Approved of.

sit in full view of the gathering. As the The Norwegian Consul sends this letter to the Quebec Chronicle : Sir,-At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday, it a cheer went up from a crowd which had appears from a reference to the proceedings gathered before the hall in Thirtcenth street. estered in this days' issue of your paper that D_I. Tanner, in the anteroom, made an emthe attention of the meeting was drawn to phatic gesture and exclaimed, "It's over, and the late, as reported, resolution of the Ship I'm glad of it!" He then reached for a peach, Laborer's Society, practically knocking off and before his watchers could interpose, began British sailors from working at the loading of the vessels which is feated to have the effect of drawing the trade away from the to eat it. He finished the fruit and then walked into the large hall, where he was greeted with loud cheers. At the same time a lively air was played upon the piano. Enport. Having as the representative of the countries which apparently suffered most tering the enclosure, Dr. Tanner seated him-self on the elevated chair and took from Dr. wark a large beer glass filled with milk. He swallowed its contents at two draughts, and remarked with great emphasis, "That's good !" The crowd sgain applauded loudly, and re-newed the applause when some one called the countends, reassure) the trade and out "These the some one called the countends, reassure) the trade ject, I tbink I may, upon very good grounds, reassure) the trade and the country at large that such will not be the case, and that far from being injurious, out "Three cheers for the plucky doctor? the late resolutions of the Ship-Laborers Society will have just the contrary effect, and it is to the best interests of the port. Taking The melon, a huge one, was then brought all things into consideration, ships can perans at no port on this side of t be loaded cheaper than at this port with the labor furnished by the Ship Laborers' Society, and under its present rules. It is a well entablished fact that when under the old rules Swedish and Norweigan vessels have been able successfully to compete with British ships last season, showing a greater proporslowly cleared of spectators. Dr. Tanner ate tion of tonnage than at any earlier time, and three pieces of the melon, each about as large I think it should be apparent to everyone as a man's fist. He swallowed the juice, but that it is to a great extent due to their influence upon the market that freights have beep regulated as of late years. The new retempted to caution him as to the amount he gulation does not in any was alter their position as regards loading expenses, and this thing now," and he was again applauded [fail to see why they should not here-by the spectators. As soon as the hall was after be enabled to carry away the exports nearly cleared Dr. Tanner left the building of Quebec at the same figure as before. I may safely say that left alone and given fair play, they will be able to do even more and further reduce the rate of freight. The effect of the new rule of the Ship Labormen from the neighboring factories and a ers' Society is simply this, to throw the trade large number of small boys. A passage of Quebec open to ships of all nations on equal terms, giving justice and fair play to every one, and removing a premium during a number of years paid by the port of Quebec waiting opposite the doorway. Drs. Gunn and the country at large to a few British and Reiley and Mrs. Doctor Campbell, who ship owners for honoring this port with a ship owners for honoring this port with a brought bouquets to the faster daily during call. If British ships cannot compate withthe progress of his task, took seats in the out this premium it would appear it cannot be in the interest of the community of Quebec and Canada to uphold such a system. The argument held forth at the meeting that the Quebec laborers feared to be killed by Norweigian sailors if they were allowed to work with them, would seem to be to such an extent shallow and farfetohed as to be impossible to enter the belief of any sensible man not blinded by his own particular interests.

The signification of the word so italicized is that the committee were not satisfied with his credentials and thus bears out what we have learned on good authority, that the committee referred to were not satisfied with the proof of his identity as a Roman Catholic priest. If Mr. McKay stands sponser for him the sequal will show that he has assumed an amount of responsibility that will not bring him much credit. His bigotry has, very probably, added him to the long list of victims of misplaced confidence. Mr. McKay says that "F. Q" justly refused to give to the Charlottetown editor his reference." We would advise Mr. McKay to read the advice of Polonius to his son in Shakespeare's *Mamlet*. He will see there that in such cases as "Father Quinn's" he owes it to himself, and not to "the city editor," to give his references. If he has been really a Roman Catholic priest what can be easier than to give the name of the diocese in which he has been ordained, or if he is not as great a scoundrel as he accuses thousands of better men of being, what interest or motive can he have in concealing it. The statement that Mr. Quinn's lectures in Montreal were attended by the many delegates to the Assembly in that city is no proof that he is neither a tramp nor a imposter. Any mountebank may draw a crowd and impose upon them too. Let his credentials be submitted to an impartial committee of citizens or Rev. Mr. McKay must bear the consequence of assisting an adventurer to fleece the people of this Province out of their money by false pretences. 'The Tichkorne claimant (says " A Ticket-of-

Leave Man" in "Convict Lite") got admitted to the Church choir in Dartmouth Convict Prison for two reasons-he obtained a more comfortable seat, and he was excused labour on Saturday mornings that he might attend practice. The organist assured me that he had no notion of singing, and the noise he made was something between the chirp of a crow and the croak of a raven. It was gencrally admitted by the more intelligent prisoners who came in contact with him that his habits and manners were vulgar. He was doing his best, by the aid of French schoolbooks furnished him by the criest, to master the French language, and he made all sorts of promises to a prisoner who was in the next cell to him, and who could speak French, if he would aid him ; but this man told me that he was very stapid at it, and that his progress was very slow. The big man was very unpopular with some of his neighbours, who say that he was a bad sleeper, and used to puff and blow and grunt and groan all through the small hours. He was unpopular with the warders, because it was with the greatest ditficulty he could be get to scrub his cell or is a paper which it is almost impossible to keep his cell furniture clean.

Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill was defeated in the House of Lords was not reached until half-past one this morning. The galleries were densely crowded, as they were on Monday night also. The announcement of the immense majority against the bill-282 to 51-was greeted with loud cheers. Earl Cairns, Conservative, spoke nearly thre hours against the bill. The Times says he practically disposed of every argument adduced by the supporters of the bill, and a more thoroughly detructive speech has not often been delivered in Parliament. The Times says the defeat of the bill has brought a long and embittered controversay to a close. Its rejection by so large a majority was fully anticipated. The speeches in its favor partook of the gloom and langour of overshadowing defeat. LONDON, August 4 .- The Times, comment

ing on the rejection of the Compensation Bill, says .-- We do not see how the House of Lords, entertaining the opinion expressed not only by the Conservatives but by a large section of the Liberals, could have retrained from throwing out a measure of such a charatter and presented to them in such a way. We hope that the common sense of Irishmen, even though some of them may feel disappointment at the result, will teach them to see that no other issue was possible. Agitators may strive to twist the situation to their own purposes, but they would have done this in any event, and probably with as much or as little effect.

The News says :- The defeat of the Bill puts weapons into the hands of the agitators, whose movements both sides equally deprecate and dislike.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says :- The rejection of the Bill places the extreme members of the Irish party in some difficulty, as it brings them into active sympathy with the Government, and the popularity of the Government is likely to be fatal to desaffection.

The Pall Mall Gazette says :-- We shall not have to wait long before the House of Lords will have reason to consider whether the disadvantages of passing the Bill are not outweighed a hundred fold by the dangers of reiecting it.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Parnell will ask Mr. Forster whether in view of the rejection of the Compensation Bill he proposes to employ the constabulary and military forces of the Queen for the purpose of assisting in evicting tenants who can be proved unable to pay their rents owing to the recent distress in Ireland.

A Dublin correspondent says that the Irish papers are not greatly disappointed at the defeat of the Compensation Bill, because it was thoroughly expected.

A circular addressed to the Home Rule members requests them to attend a meeting on Friday to consider the line of action to be taken in view of the rejection of the Compensation Bill. It is anticipated that Parnell will, at this meeting, pronounce in favor of a plan of agitation throughout the English boroughs and counties in favor of land reform. Several Radicals have promised to cooperate.

-Aldurabaman Khan thinks, now that Ayoob is weakened by the late battle, his own chances have improved.

Tanner uttered a grunt of satisfaction as he saw the ripe, luscious interior of the fruit, and immediately attacked it with great relish, eating pieces of it as he took them up in his fingers. He was again loudly cheered. Soon afterwards it was announced that Dr. Tanner was about to leave the hall, which was then not the pulp, which he purposely ejected. When sime of Dr. Tanner's attendants atshould eat, Dr. Tanner said, " I am running accompained by a few of the eclectic watchers. When he appeared at the entrance he was loudly cheered by the crowd in Thirteenth street, which included many workthrough the crowd was cleared with some difficulty, and Dr. Tanner entered a close carriage, drawn by two horses, which was in coach with Dr. Tanner. Dr. Wark mounted the box with the coachman, and a big watermelon was placed at his feet. As the carriage started the crowd cheered lustily, and some of its members attempted to detain the vehicle by clinging to the wheel. The coach

was then driven to the house of Dr. Gunn, No. 31 East Twenty-fourth street, where Dr. Tanner is to remain for the present. After the departure of Dr. Tanner, the watchers and physicians who were still in the hall made a vigorous onslaught on the remaining water melons and other fruits, which rapidly disappeared. Dr. Wilson, of the eclectic school, mounted a chair and attempted to make a speech extolling Dr. Tanner, but the noise and confusion was so great that he was soon obliged to desist. After considerable "sky- No mother who has ever tried it will consent larking" this gathering also dispersed, and to let her child pass through this critical the excitement at Clarendon Hall was at last period without the aid of this invaluable pre-OVAT

When the carriage arrived at Dr. Gunn's house in East Twenty-fourth street, Dr. Tanner entered the house and mounted the stairs to a second story front room, without assistance and without apparent effort. He then threw himself into a chair, and, after remarking that the room looked pleasant, declared that he felt better. He then asked for

SOME MORE WATERMELON,

and ate another piece as large as a man's fist, swallowing the pulp. He next lay down on the bed, taking off his slippers, but not undressing. In about a minute heasked to have the shutters opened, in order that he might obtain more air, and then dozed for about five minutes. When he awoke the following despatch from Bellefontaine, Ohio, was handed to him :

"When fast ends, use friction brush with dry mustard. Diet, teaspoonful fresh milk, with ice size of pes, every fifteen minutes. Mustard drafts to the aukles. "J. O. BLACKWOOD, M.D."

Dr. Tanner remarked in reference to this | taken lodgings in the child's stomach. and other pieces of advice which had received

Yours truly, W. A. Schwartz.

AN OLD NUBSE FOR CHILDBEN .-Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children testhing. paration. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures windcolic, and regulates the bowels. 51-41m

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache is DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. 51-21m FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISOR-DERS use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficiency by a test of many 51 21m years.

FOR RELIEF FROM THE ACHING OF A TOOTH nothing is better than a few drops of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANAOEA and Family Liniment poured on a plece of lint or cotton 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. 51-4m1

Worm Draughts are generally so noxious that childred fight their little best to avoid them. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges are palatable, and will be easily eaten to the entire destruction of any colonies of worms which may have 51 3 fm

told you?

great eyes of his, hollow, and with bistre cir-One Night's Mystery. cles beneath. I miss him so much at my receptions, that tall black head of his tower-

By May Agnes Fleming.

PART II.

CHAPTER V.

"ONO YELLOW NEW YEAR NIGHT."

house was but rarely met. A shyness alto-

gether new in Miss Owenson's experience of

herself made her shrink from meeting him

when she came to see his sister, although

always very frankly and cordially glad to meet him elsewhere. They did meet tolera-

bly often in this way-most often of all at

his friend Mrs. Graham's, rarely at the Mac-

gregor's, and occasionally at concerts or

opera. Mrs. Graham, like most happy little

wives and women, was a match-maker by

instinct. and conceived the happy idea, from

the very first night, of marrying Miss Owen-

'It arranges itself as naturally as life, John,'

says Mrs. Graham to Mr. Graham, in connu-

bial confidence. 'Both are young-he clever,

she handsome-he struggling for fame and

a start in life, she with more money than she

knows what to do with. She is the sweesest

girl I met for many a day-simple, unaffected,

intelligent and lovely. She is even worthy

'I feel,' observes Mr. Graham, calmly,

that if this sort of thing goes on much long-

er I shall become a victim of the green-eyed

monster-ferociously jealous of Lewis No-

of him as I am, and just as anxious to see

'Ah! but heiresses dont throw them-

ious young attorneys. Money marries money

' He that hath a goose shall get a goose.' This

birth and blood, and all that. And every-

body knows that Lewis-my junior partner

at present-began his career as my office boy.

'It does not with Miss Owenson,' cries Mrs.

'Certainly; she is audacious enough for

Graham, with spirit. 'Don't class her with

the ordinary run of young persons-that fast

'Fast, my dear ?' remonstrates Mr. G.

That sort of thing tells with women.'

Katie Macgregor, for instance,'

be among them.'

'Nonsense, sir! You know you are as fond

son to her favorite Lewis.

of him. All is said in that.

lan.'

him marry well.'

filled up.

ing over the heads of his fellow men. "'He seemed the godliest man That ever among ladies sat in hall And noblest—when she lifted up her eyes, And loved him with a love that was her doom."

said Mrs. Graham, gushing out in the most unexpected manner into blank verse. Sydney laughs-rather unsympathetically. 'Dear me! how very tragic. 'With a love

After that November afternoon Miss Owenthat was her doom !' You do not mean yourson complied many times with Mr. Nolan's self, I hope, Mrs. Graham? For the sake of request that she would ' sometimes steal an morality, and my friendly regard for Mr. Gra hour from her multiplicity of engagements, ham-

and come to see Lucy.' Twice, at least, every 'Ab, you are like the rest,' says Mrs. Graham, shaking her head; 'the girls of the present day have no heart. When I was week, brought her to the little cottage in the shabby, out-of-the-way street: and with every visit her strong first liking for young we would all have lost our heads for mother and daughter grew stronger. Bou-quets, luxuriant and rare house-plants, bassuch a fellow as Lewis Nolan.'

What very ill-diciplined heads must have kets of luscious white grapes, new books, and been in vogue. And how odd it seems to be beautiful engravings, new music, all the retalking sentiment at the fashionable hour, fined and delicate things the invalid best and on the sunny side of Broadway,' answers loved, began to find their way to the cottage. the heiress.

It was easy for Sydney to imagine her taste, Mrs. Graham might have her own ideas, for they were her own. It was understood, also, that these things were not to be mentionbut Miss Owenson baffled even her. Certainly the bright face of this stately young ed at the donor's next visit; and thanks and heiress betokened anything but love-sickness gratitude were to be understood, not expressed. and that frank, rather satirical laugh must. Best of all, work never flagged now; all the come from a heart-whole maiden. The gentime the widow and her daughter could spare tleman was immersed in a horrid murder case, from their regular customers, Miss Owenson the lady in running the round of a New York season-yes, it seemed a hopeless affair. During these weekly visits the son of the

Sydney's acquaintance had come long ago to the ears of her family. And Katie Macgregor had looked up from a fashion book and the latest style of coiffures, and given her blonde cousin a long, peculiar glance.

'So that is where you go?' she said, slowly. Do you know it has rather puzzled me lately where so many of your atternoons were spent?'

'Indeed;' said Miss Owenson, going on with her knitting in unrufiled calm. 'How very unecessary for you to have puzzled yourself. Had you enquired I would have been most happy to have told you.'

There was silence. Miss Macgregor looked back at the heads of hair with compressed lips.

'You went first with Uucle Grif, to have your torn flounce repaired.

'Yes.' · I knew they were seamstresses of some sort -dressmakers or shirtmakers, I fancied. What kind of people are they? Vulgar, or like

Lewis? 'Vulgar is the last word I should think of applying to Mrs. or Miss Nolan. If I ever saw

ladies, they are ladies.'

'Ah! persons of education.' • That is understood.'

'But it must be a very unpleasant neighborhood for you to visit—some low street, is

it not, near the North River?" ' It is a street of poor people, if that is what you mean. Does poverty inevitably include selves away, as a general thing, on impecunlowness? I do not find it at all unpleasant.'

And then, of course, Lewis is always there to see you safely home,' carelesly suggests Miss Owener n was of English descent-lays Miss Macgregor. claim on the sther's side, so I understood, to

Miss Owenson lifts her eyes from her work -a gray and crimson breakfast shawl for Aunt Helen-and looks across at her cousin.

' Mr. Lewis came home with me on the evening of my first visit, as Uucle Grif had forsaken me. Since that day 1 have not had the pleasure of meeting him once at his mother's house.'

Was there a ring of defiance in Sydney's tone. Instantly Katie became cheerful and anything. Did you hear her discuss that apologetic.

odious divorce case last night with Mr. Cuy-Uncle Grif always said they were the ler ?--- Van Cuyler, of all men, with his high nicest possible people, the Nolan family. I and mighty notions of womanly delicacy and never met any of them but Lewis. He was dignity. And the way she angles for Mr. a protege of uncle's, as I have told you, and it Vanderdonck-the way she has been angling was uncle who first got him into Mr. Graham's office to open and close, sweep, go for the past six years! It is a thousand pities so pure, so thoroughly sweet and errands-not a very dignified beginning-and finally sent him to the same school with womanly a girl as this Sydney Owenson should Dick. Dick used to bring him here at times and we all roumped in a friendly way together | 'Yes. 'Is it the loss of the trial? Dear 'She is one of the family, and they are gobut as we grew up, of course, our paths swerved. I have no doubt, however, that Lewis Nolan will one day be a well known name throughout the land.' 'One, two, three, four, five-seven-twelve loops of gray,' is Miss Owenson's answer to this, as she bends over the breakfast shawl. 'The trial begins to-morrow,' pursues Katie. 'How I should like to go. Should you?' growls Dick, rising suddenly from his stat in a distant window and fected him then so greatly? throwing down his paper. 'I dare say : women are always fond of going where they are not wanted; divorce trials, murder trials, everything new and nasty. They go to hangings, sometimes, and bring their bables. I don't suppose it would do you any harm; but, for all that, you won't go.' 'Don't attempt sarcasm, Dick, at least un-til you grow a little older. I want very much to see Mrs. Harland, and hear Mr. Nolan's speech, Mrs. Graham is going, Mrs. Greerson, and lots more. Why cannot you get Syd and me admission, like a man and a brother?" 'Would you go?' asks Dick, looking at Miss Owenson.

'She heard it with stony calm,' narrated Mrs. Graham, with a half sob; 'but she grasped Lewis Nolan's hand as he held it out to her, and kissed it. (I will never see you again,' she said; (I will never live to come out. My sentence is just; but all my life I will think and pray for you.' I cried I assure you, as if my heart would break,' said Mrs. Graham, who cried as if that organ would break on the smallest provocation. 'Death was imprinted on her face, poor thing, and for Lewis himself he hardly looked better.' That evening a little note from Lucy reached Sydney.

'DEAR,' it said, 'come to-morrow. I am sick in body and sick at heart. Let me see your bright face, and tell you my troubles. Lucy.'

It was so rare a thing for patient Lucy to complain that Sydney was troubled. She went to the opera in the evening, and the celebrated Mr. Van Cuyler, the pet this winter of the best metropolitan society, came into their box, and in a Sultan-like way made himself agreeable to her; but she was distrait, an- | of feeling. swered at random, heard the singing as in a dream, and had a restless and broken night, haunted now by the pale face of the sister, now by the dark face of the brother. It was a relief when, lucheon over, she could start for the cottage.

She invariably walked now; she liked walking for walking's sake, and reached the can.' house with cheeks like pale pink roses. The house-door was only closed, not locked. She never waited to knock now. She opened it, and entered, opened the parlor door, and looked in. The blinds were closed, green There is an uncons looked in. The blinds were closed, green dusk filled the room; but through the twilight she could discern a figure lying on the sola. She went forward softly, and knelt

down. 'Mrs. Nolan,' she said, slightly touching her cheek with her hand, 'are you asleep? It

is I-Sydney.' The figure started upright, and she saw it was Lewis, who had been lying motionless, his face upon his arm. Sydney sprang to her

feet.

'Mr. Nolan !'

It was nearly a fortnight since they had met, and the change in him positively shockedher. Worn and haggard, hollow-eyed and thin, something more than Mrs. Harland's trial was at work there.

'You-you are not ill?' she said with a gasp. He passed his hand with an impatient sigh,

a gesture of spiritless weariness across his forehead.

'Ill? Oh, no-I never was ill in my life-

only a little used up after my labors" 'You are looking badly. I am sorry your cause was lost, Mr. Nolan,' she said gently. 'Thank you,' he returned, in the same half apathetic way. 'It was justice, I suppose, and justice must be done though the heavens fall. Burning for burning—an eye for an eye, a life for a life;' it holds as good to-day as in the old Levitical times. They have killed her as surely as they had hanged her-it is only a question of time.'

I am very sorry.

'You are very kind; but why should you be pained by such horrors at all? Do not think of it. Lucy expects you, I fancy. This miscrable business has upset her too, on my account as if she had not enough to endure already.

was not in bed; she was in her invalid chair, with the little book she so dearly loved in her hand, the 'lmitation.'

'Reading poetry,' Svdney said, kissing her. 'No, no--if it were only that! Physical bear.'

him ?

'It is a night I will remember when my of treadmill, my Lucy, when once on, to stop life in New York is a dream of the past. I is impossible.

'You go out too much, I, am afraid,' Lucy am going away, Miss Owenson-has Lucy returned, clasping in both her fragile ones the warm jewelled hands of her friend. 'Dis-'Yes she has told me,' the young lady ansipation does not agree with you. You never had much color, but you are growing white 'It is rather an effort to pull up stakes and

go; rather a wrench to tear myself away from as a lily, and as thin.' 'Are lilies thin,' laughed Sydney. 'It is news to me that lilies lose flesh. Too much dancing and dressing, gaslight and glitter. are not conducive to rosy bloom. But I am wonderfully strong, I never even have & headache

• You do when you come; if I saw you every day I believe I should grow well. Yet it is selfish to wish to bring you to this 100m. although your very presence is a tonic.'

Sydney laid her fair, rounded cheek tenderly, pitifully against the hollow, wasted one of the friend she loved.

"Wait a little, dear," she said, softly. When Lent begins, dissipation must cease ; and then even every day may not be too often for me to find my way here."

"And do penance," supplements Lucy, with a little laugh that ends in a little sigh; "Lewis will be gone then-how lonely we shall be."

Miss Owenson is silent, but her fair head still rests in sympathy on Lucy's pillow, and, perhaps, in the way women know these things, Lewis Nolan's sister knows that her trouble was felt.

Sydney was very busy-was on a sort of social treadmill, as she said, from which there seemed no escape, even if escape she wished. But she did not wish very strongly-it was pleasant enough to meet kindly new faces, and be petted, and admired, and made much of, wherever she went. She was tolerably used to admiration, and so that it was not offensively paraded did not dislike it. Mrs. Graham regarded her with eyes of silent reproach. Was she a frivolous "butterfly of

Foremost among them was the son of the lorn" is one she is not prepared to play for

the gloom that mantles his manly brow. Fear, wild hope, dark despair, alternately play upon his vitals. So many men are after her-Van Cuyler, the best match in the city, among the rest-what chance has he, without beauty or brains, as his engagingly frank sister has told him, with nothing to offer but had marked him for her own. On the other hand, as Captain Dick liked his camp life, an admiring heart, etc? There are times an admiring heart, etc? There are times when he resolves to rush away and bury his secret in the deepest recesses of his soul, others when hope reigns paramount, and he resolves to pour out his passion before her. Complicating feelings tear him, and he becomes a spectacle of pity to men and gods.

"If anything were preying on my mind," remarked his sister, one day, casting up her eyes to the ceiling, and apparently addressing the observation to the chandelier, "I would speak out or perish! No secret sorrow should consume my heart—not if I know myself, and the object of that secret sorrow my own third cousin.

' She is a woman-therefore may be wooed ; She is a woman-therefore may be won.'" "Where has your appetite gone to, dearest Miss Macgregor sailed out of the room as she concluded. Dick never looked up from the book he was not reading. In the back drawing-room Sydney sat playing softly to herself, dreamy Mozartian melodies. After a moment's deliberation he threw down his novel and went and joined her. The gas was turned low, so that his sudden paleness was the less observable, and the soft musical murmur drowned the dull heavy thumping

GOLDEN JUBILEE

festimonial to Sister Thibadeau—An In. teresting Ceremony.

Yesterday morning the ceremonies in con-nection with the "golden jubilee" in hono. of Sister Thibadeau were continued. In the morning pontifical mass was celebrated at the Basilica, when Rev. Father Dawson preached an interesting sermon in English, and Rev. Father Audit one in French.

PRESENTATION.

In the evening a presentation took place at 6.30 o'clock in the presence of the follow. ing gentlemen: Hon. John O'Connor, F. Benoit, B. Sulte, F. A. Evanturel, P. H. Chabot, Cassault, J. A. Pinard, Martin Battle, Dr. Tache, J. W. Peachy, J. Auges, J. Dafresne, S. Drapeau, J. C. Tache, jr., A. A. Boucher, A. F. Baillairge, Ald Heney, and the dele. gation from other cities.

THE ENGLISH ADDRESS.

Mr. Martin Battle, in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, read the follow. ing address in English :---

To the Reverend Sister Thibaudcau, of the Community of the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa:

Ottawa: REVEBEND SISTER,—The Catholics of Ottawa desire to join in the expression of the wisbes to-day of the religious, the pupils, the agred and orphans of the venerable house of which you have been for thirty-five years one of its princi-pal supports, by offering you our congratulations, and expressing our deep gratitude on this the occasion of the fiftleth anniversary of your re-licious profession.

and expressing one decomparation of this the occasion of the fiftheth anniversary of your re-ligious profession. You have been closely identified during that fruitful lapse of time with each of the admirable institutions of charity sprung from the Aima Mater of which you yourself formed the basis, with the regretted Sister Bruyere, on the 20th June, 1845; you have also invariably devoted your virgits in spreading consolation far and wide, and in causing hope to spring in the popu-lation of Ottawa in days of trial. From the early days of Bytown until this ever to be remembered date, which will henceforth be an epoch in the precious annals of your noble community, there is not a family in Ottawa, buless arrived yesterday, who have not had re-course to your apostleship of charity in smooth-ing the way from time to eternity of some of its members.

roach. Was she a frivolous " butterny of schion," like the rest? Sydney understood he look, and smiled rather bitterly herself. "She thinks it is my fault he is going," diss Owenson thought. "I suppose yeu know Lewis Nolan is going ady full in the face. "Mr. Nolan? Oh, yes, his sister told me —he mentioned it afterward to me himself. A very good thing, is it not for him?" in-quires Miss Owenson, calmly. "Although you will miss him," she laughingly adds, as an atterthought. "Although you will miss him," and she smiles as she says it. Mr. Nolan may go, and deeply and keenly Miss Owenson may feel it; but the role of the "maiden all for-lorm" is one she is not prepared to play for any man alive. January goes out and February comes in, and in three days Captain Macgregor departs "Dono the war-path. Deeper and deeper grows" We are and the set of the meter and in three days Captain Macgregor departs "Dono the war-path. Deeper and deeper grows" "Dono the war-path. Deeper and the path the pat

THE REPLY.

At the request of Sister Thibodeau, Hon. John O'Connor replied in English as follows:-

To P. Baskerville, J. W. Peachy, and the Gen-tlemen of the Committee acting on behalf of the Catholics of Ottawa:

GENTLEMEN.—The Reverend Sister Thiba-deau, whom you have just addressed in terms of warm-hearted kindness, has desired that I should, on her behalf, "and on behalf of the whole Sisterhood of which she has so long been a member, acknowledge your kind expressions and generous appreciation of her labors in the service of Him who alone can reward such ser-vices as hers have been. The good sister feels deeply grateful for this public manifestation of gratitude, which she feels altogether above her merits. She also specially desires to thank the public for the many generous offerings made her during her long career of charity, which enabled her to fulfil her mission among ¹⁴." poor, the sick and the orphan. It is the turther desire of Sister Thibadeau, that I should say for her that it will be a source of bappiness to her to continue to devote her energies to the progress of the works of charity pertaining to the insti-tution which she, with the aid of the Sisterhood, had the gratification of founding ; and that, in connection with the good work to which her life is devoted, she thanks the public most heartly for their generous offering on this occa-tion. GENTLEMEN,-The Reverend Sister Thibaheartly for their generous offering on this occasion.

Sydney ascended to the upper room. Lucy

Nobody can equal A'Kempis. What is the trouble now, dear ?- that weary pain again ?" pain is not the hardest thing in the world to

'You have been crying,' Sydney said, 'you who never cry. Lucy, what is this? 'Lewis is down stairs: have you seen

poor Lucy and my mother; but I feel my chances are better there, and have many rea sons to urge me to go.' 'Your friends will miss you very muchwe will all miss you,' Miss Owenson says. 'All?' His dark eyes flash for a moment

swers, in a curiously constrained voice.

and he looks at her. 'Do you mean that, I wonder, or is it only the proper thing to say? 'I mean what I say, as a rule, Mr. Nolan. certainly mean that. We will miss yousome of us—notably Mrs. Graham—will break our hearts.'

A little tremor, with the soft laugh. ' Mrs. Graham has been my very good friend

always; I owe her and her husband more than I can say,' Mr. Nolan answers in a tone There is silence, and they walk on, and Sydney seems to feel-to feel with a sharp, swift pang altogether new-that it is her last walk

'When do you go?' she inquires. 'The first of March, probably five weeks from now, if I can be ready; and I think 1

'Then this is good night and not good by a

she says. 'Good-night, certainly, and not good-by,

There is an unconscious wistfulness in her tone, but he does not detect it.

'Shall you be at Mrs. Graham's to-morrow evening?

'I think not. These evenings out unfit me for work, and I shall not have an hour to

spare before I go.' Good-night, she says abruptlg.

She runs up the steps, rings, is admitted, and goes at once to her own room. Her heart is full of bitterness, full of impatient pain, full of wounded pride and feeling, full of anger at herself. She sits down and lays her head miserably on the table, and knows fully for the first time that what Sir Harry Leonard has sought for in vain Lewis Nolan has won, unsought.

CHAPTER VII.

" FAIR AS A STAR."

Love troubles are like other troubles, they seldom come single. Lewis Nolan might exasperate his best friends by his stoical indifferance to beauty and fortune, but other gentlemen possessed more appreciative taste. house, Captain Macgregor. Early in Febuary Captain Macgregor was to go where glory awaited him; his furlough would expire, and he must return to his duty and the banks of the Potomac, This was why, perhaps, so gloomy a change came o'er his warlike brow, why he fell into moody reveries, and sighed like a furnace, why he lost his apetite, and weighed five pounds less than his usual one hundred and sixty, why he sat like a death's head at the family banquet, why melancholy with all its hardships and skirmishes, much better than the switch-cane and kid-glove swelldom of Broadway, it is just as likely it was not. But spirits and small talk, appetite and 'airy laughter,' the young man had lost, beyond doubt; and instead of awaking sympathy, his altered visage was made game of

in the social circle. 'And 'mid his mirth 'twas often strange,'' quotes Miss Katie Macgregor, doubling up her hand and gazing at her brother as if he were a work of art.

ing to marry her to Dick.' says Mr. Graham. 'Ah! Dick? I hope your head won't ache until they do,' darkly retorts Mrs. Graham. She will no more marry Dick Macgregor than -than I would if I were single.'

'Thank you, my love,' says Mr. Graham. and falls asleep.

Mrs. Graham, acting on this philanthropic idea, took every opportunity of throwing these two young people together. She conceived a great and sudden passion for the orphan heiress, carried her about with her wherever she could induce her her to come, had her at her house a great deal, and gave Mr. Nolan ample opportunity, it he so desired, to win his way to the heiress' favor. But favors are vainly thrust upon some people. Mr. Nolan showed himself insensible, in a most exasperating degree, to all this loveliness and wealth. He and Miss Owenson got on remarkably well in a general way, danced together, talked together, even dang together, on very private evenings, but of love-making, the alphabet was not jet commenced.

· Perhaps Mr. Noian's prodesty stands in the way, my dear,' is what Mr. Graham said, soothingly to Mrs. Graham, when that best of womezi bitterly complained of her favcrite's defection. 'Bashfulness is the bane of most young barristers' lives.'

'Bashfulness!' cries Mrs. Graham, with in-effable scorn. 'The remark, sir, is too con-temptible to be answered. The worst of it is that I think-

But here Mrs. Graham paused, too honorable to betray even to her husband the secret of a sister woman's heart.

'You think young Nolan might go in and win, my dear, if he liked?' insinuated Mr. Graham, which coarse remark his wife disdains to answer.

Many new friends were being made in the December weeks, many invitations pouring in for the fair heiress, many engagements for every day. A net of entanglement seemed | and never think once you are out of his to be closing around Sydney, in spite of her | sight.' rebellious protests and chafings. Invitations could not be rejected without rudeness, and much care, she found herself being drawn into the maelstrom, whether she would or no.

It was most difficult, at times, to keep up her visits to Lucy Nolan, and in these latter weeks Lucy was ailing and in pain.

ney went, and lightened into temporary for- prerogative of the Almighty, and sends a getfulness of suffering when she came. Some of the December sunshine seemed to enter in her face, the little sad house grew glad with ber presence. 'Sydney's days' were the sunshould hereafter interfere with those visits. The place that Cyrilla Hendrick had once held in her heart, vacant ever since, was rapidly being filled by this wan, gentle Lucy.

The great trial of 'The State vs. Harland' was to commence about the close of December, and Lewis Nolan became so busy and absorbed that he no longer was visible even in the drawing room of Mrs. Graham. He came home very late, to sleep, left early, and was seen no more until the following night. Mrs. Graham poured her complaints Into Miss Owenson's car.

him last evening. I went down to the office But the hope was in vain, the trial ended, the for Mr. G., and Lewis lifted such a wore sentence was alight one most people thought face from a pile of hideous law papers-those -four years.'

'No,' says Sydney, quietly. 'Ah!' Captain Macgregor's manly brow clears; 'I thought not. You may go if you choose, Katie; you're big enough and old enough to look out for yourself; but I would'nt if I were you. Fellows talk about that sort of thing, and it spoils your chances. 'Mr. Vanderdonck wouldn't care,' responds Katherine, with unruffled good temper.

'No, but Van Cuyler might. You've been making eyes at Van Cuyler lately, haven't you? Not that it's any use, mind you,' says Dick, darkly. 'He has registered a vow, has Van Cuyler. ilke those fellows with crosses on their legs-cross legged, eh?-Crusaders never to marry. He'll take all the love-mak-ing you can do-he's used to it, bless you-

What a 'blessing in disguise' is a brother, observes Katie as the door closes after Capalthough for general society Sydney did not tain Dick's stalwart form. 'He is right to a certain extent, after all; I should like to go. She did not, however; but the papers and Dick brought daily reports of the trial. The opening speech for the persecution was crushing-the learned council inveighed against The wan, patient face saddened when Syd- the man or woman 'who anticipates the great soul from time into eternity.' Great interest was felt on all sides, for Mrs. Harland had lute pain as Miss Owenson's soft musical youth and good looks, and many friends. The trial lasted a week. Mr. Nolan came to niest days in the week to Lucy; and Sydney | the fore nobly, and displayed a forensic skill realizing it resolved that no engagement and acumen that would have done honor to twenty years' experience at the bar. That was what the papers said, and Dick and Mrs. Graham endorsed. He arose and spoke for his client in a way that brought tears to every eye. He pointed a long catalogue of wrongs she had endured, the nameloss insults she had undergone, the outrages of every kind that a grow haggard upon very little provocation, brutal husband can inflict. His speech, Mrs. Graham declared, was one outburst of impas-sionate elequence—his whole heart and soul seemed to be in it . Sydney listened with profound sympathy. Mr. Nolan himself could hardly hope more ardently than she did now, 'He is working himself to death. I saw that the unhappy prisoner might go forth free.

Lucy-

'No, no, no, that I'expected. It is-"What ?' Sydney almost sharply cried. "That Lewis is going away."

A stilled sob broke from her, as she laid her head on her friend's shoulder There was silence-then:

'This is very sudden, is it not?' Miss Owenson asked, quietly, almost, it might have been thought, coldly. 'Has the verdict af-

ilt is not the verdict, although that has something to do with it. He has been thinking of it for over a year.'

But he is Mr. Graham's partner, and his prospects seem excellent. Is this not a rather foolish notion ?'

'He thinks not, Mr. Graham thinks not. He would have gone a year ago, but that I was co ill.'

'You are not particularly well now.' 'No; but if he feels he must go, dearly as

I love him, inexpressibly as I shall miss him, I will not bid him stay.'

'Where does he propose to go?'

'To California-to Sacramento. He has a friend in that city, with more business by far than he can attend to, and he has written again and again for Lewis to join him. It is just an opening Lewis wants, with his talents and energy, for he is talented you know, Sydney.

"I know, dear,' a little tremor in the clear voice. 'And he is going-when?'

'Early in March. He will write and tell his triend so this week. Oh, Sydney! Sydney!

She flung ber arms around her friend's neck, and held her close, sobbing as that friend had never heard her sob before. Sydney held her without a word : but perhaps Lucy Nolan needed no words to know that her sorrow was keenly felt.

· Miss Owenson remained later than usual this afternoon, her presence seemed such a comfort to Lucy in this new trouble. They ceased to talk of the coming bereavement, and Sydney animatedly gave Lucy an account of New Year's Day—the grand levee they had held, in robes of state, with darkened parlors and flaring gas, of the innumerable calls, the absurdities of the men as the day grew older and the champagne grew heavy.

Lucy absolutely laughed aloud, and Lewis, busy among sundry documents, in spite of a bad headache, listened with a sense of absopeal reached him. He was too much occupied to put in an appearance until tea, served in Lucy's room; as they met around the little table, they four, Sydney was more than ever struck by the worn pallor of the young man's dark face.

'It is nothing he said indifferently; 'I will be all right again directly. A few weeks hard cramming in my student days used to knock me up in the same way. We colored people but we are toughest at the bottom after all.' On this evening Mr. Nolan was of necessity Miss Owenson's escort to Madison Avenue, for the second time. It was a perfect night a yellow, melting full moon flooded the sky with light, and the earth with amber haze; it was mild as September, the streets were brilliant with gas-lit shops and busy people. 'It is a night like a topsz,' said Miss Owenson-'a night to be remembered.'

Richard? It has struck me of late that 'green and yellow melancholy,' like 'the worm i' the bud,' is preying upon your damask cheek. How does it strike you, Syd?

"' How suddenly his cheer would change, His looks o'ercast and lower,'"

'It strikes me,' says Miss Owenson, 'that Dick is growing unpleasantly like the misanthropic skipper in the poem-

His arms across his breast. His stern brow firmly knitled, and his iron lip compressed.'!

'That sort of gentleman has heretofore been my ideal, but I begin to find ideals in real life are mistakes. If pouring your sorrows into our sympathetic ears, Dick, will re-

lleve you, you are at liberty to pour.' Captain Maegregor looks gloomily toward Miss Owenson. The hour of his departure is here, he may never return, and she can chaff.

'Knitted?' pursues Katie, still regarding Dick with an eye of a connoisseur. Well, yes, he does remind one a little of the industrious old lady, who, when she had nothing else to knit, knit her brows."

'For Heaven's sake, Katie!' exclaims Dick with a look of disgust, 'spare us jokes of such ghastly antiquity as that. Perpetual silence is better than the threadbare facetiousness of an ancient almanac.'

'Emmy Vinton can't have refused him.' goes on Katie, meditatively; 'her attention of late to the heir of this house have been painfully prononce. Can it be that she only lured him on to make the final blow more bitter ?'

Shows very bad taste on Miss Vinton's part, if she has,' laughed Sydney, rising from breakfast, at which matutinal repast this

family gonclave has taken place. Although Miss Owenson could laugh at Captain Dick without the faintest, remotest idea that she was in any way the cause of his gentle melancholy, she was by no means in very high spirits just at present.

Her semi-weekly visits to the Nolan's cottage continued as usual; she was far too proud to stay away now, although she shrank from the thought of meeting there the son and brother. She never did meet him. Mr. Nolan knew her visiting days, and on these days lingered an extra hour in the office. Evidently he wished to avoid her. Did he suspect the truth? Alone, as she was, when the thought flashed upon her, the scarlet blood leaped over her check and brow, dyeing both a burning, shameful, terrified crimson. It could hardly be, and yet-that he avoided meeting her at his mother's was palpable. The red tide slowly ebbed, leaving her as

white as the white cashmere morning robe she wore. 'My going there must cease,' she thought

at least become infrequent, until he goes. After that I may surely visit Lucy as much as I please.

Her lip quivered slightly, with a sense of wounded pride, perhaps, but with a deeper feeling beside. And from that day, once a week was as often as Sydney could find time to visit her friend.

Lucy was poorly, these January days; and the sea-gray eyes, wonderfully like her bro-ther's would gaze in silent reproach at Miss Owenson when she came.

'Forgive me, dear,' Sydney said, kissing her. 'I know I should have been here beto sport they hurry me,' etc. I am on a sort | must be making fun of me,"

of his heart. She looked up with a smile of welcome. Of all the household she liked Dick best, and was really sorry to see him go. But of the wild work she had made inside the blue and brass she never for a moment dreamed. A coquette in the very least, in the most innocent way, Sydney Owenson was not, she was ignorant of the very rudiments of the proession. Dick and she were good friends and

distant cousins, nothing more. The melancholy "Moonlight Sonata" changed, and, with a mischievous upward look, "Partant pour la Syrie" began the young lady. Dick gave her no answering smile; he leaned moodily against the piano with folded arms, and looked down at the slender white hand on which diamonds and

opals shimmered in the soft light. "Dick, how dismal you look," she says, half laughing. "If I did not know what a fire-eater you are, I should think war and its glories were depressing your spirits. I must work a scarf for our young knight before he returns to the battle-field; and Emma Vinton -little Emmy, who is dying for you, Dick -shall tie it round your arm, a la Millais' Huguenot Lovers!""

" Is it necessary to give it to Emmy Vinton when it is worked?" says Dick in an agitated voice. "I should value it more if some one else tied it on."

"Should you?" Sydney says, opening her eyes. "Poor little Emmy ! Who Dick ?" " You !" said Dick Macgregor.

" I ?'

"You-you, Sydney-you!" he replies, in voice that trembles with the intensity of the passion he represses. "Oh, don't, don't say that you never knew this !"

"I-never-did," slowly and blankly Sydney answers.

"But now you do know, you will not-Sydney, you will not send me away! I am not worthy of you, I know that. I have been afraid to speak, but I had to tell you before I went. Give me just the least hope; I will not ask too much. I love you so dearly-----

(To be Continued.)

WORKINGMEN.

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 wait. See other column.

Deaf lady: "What's his name?" Young lady: "Augustus Tyler." Deaf lady: "Bless fore, but indeed I am very busy. 'From sport | me, what a name! Busthis Biler! Eliza you THE FRENCH ADDRESS.

Mr. J. W. Peachy then read an address in French, to which Dr. Tache replied as iollows :-- I have been asked by Sister Thibadeau to thank you for your kind address. She is thankful to you not only on her own behalf, but especially grateful for the words of sympathy and kindness which you have expressed towards the community of the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa. She is also deeply moved by the remembrance you have recalled of the foundress and first Superior of this house, the lamented Sister Bruyere, a woman distinguished by the qualities of her heart and her intellect, and whose souvenir shall never depart from the memory of those who have had the happiness of her intimate acquaintance. On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of a religious consecration, Sister Thibadeau understands that your demonstration is not simply offered herself, but it is a recognition of the part played in Christian life by religious congregations. These institutions issued from the fecundity of the church, and based on the doctrine of reversibility of merits, have a necessary role to perform. They pray for those who do not pray or do not pray enough. They merit for those in whom merit is wanting, and they help spiritually and physically the sufferers not cared for by the world. It is in that light that Sister Thibodeau views your presence before her, and your action under the circumstances, and I again, in her name thank you most cordially.

It might be mentioned that the French address was accompanied by a purse containing several hundred dollars. The tollowing are the names of the committee who had charge of the testimonial :- Messrs J. Tasse, M. P., P. Baskerville, M. P. P., Robt. O'Reilly, S. Drapeau, A. A. Boucher, A. Evantural J. W. Peachy and J. A. Pinard.—Ottawa Citizen.

SRETCHED FROM LIFE. - The following not too flattering, but withal very truthful, picture of the English people is from the current number of Vanity Fair :--- " The English people believe themselves to be sober, selfrespecting, and wary. In reality the greater number of them show themselves by their acts to be impulsive, servile, and dupes. They take in only one notion at a time, and they are mostly stark mad on the notion of the moment, whether it be that of a Bulgarian atrocity, a Tichborne trial, or the current murder of the week. They crawl slavishly before the rank in society next above themthe commons before the lords, the lords before the royal family. They are the certain prey of any quack loud-voiced enough to noise abroad his nostrums, whether those nostrums be political, social, or religious. And being for the most part ignorant and yet confident. it is a matter of course that whenever the most part of them have to make a choice, they will make it hastily and ill."

At a crowded French country theatre a woman fell from the gallery to the pit, and was picked up by one of the spectators, who, hearing her groaning, asked her if she was in jured. 'Much injured!' exclaimed the Mer man, 'I should think I am. I have lost the best seat in the very middle of the front row."

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

(From the La Salle Journal.) By H. H. E.

The battle of Waterloo has been made the subject of so many noble poems, and still nobler ossays, and has formed the closing scene in so many great histories, that it requires considerable effrontery in the humble compiler of this narrative of its glories and its horrors, to present it as the subject of his article.

But it was in itself so tremendous and fatal a conflict, so destructive and overwhelming in its consequences, and it was so supreme an effort, in so supreme and wonderful a career, that it will probably be the subject of poem and essay until time shall have softened the memory of Waterloo into the dream and shadow of Marathon.

At day-break on the 15th of June, the Em peror with one hundred and twenty-thousand men, in three great columns, took up his line of Merch upon Brussels. Marshal Blucher lay with the Prusso-Saxon army, a hundred and twenty-two thousand strong, at Fleurus, behind Charleroi, twenty-four miles from Nauior, and fifty miles from Lord Wellington's headquarters at Brussels. The Anglo-Belgian army, under the command of the latter, was formed of twenty-four brigades of infantry, and eleven divisions of cavalry, English, Ger-man, Dutch and Flemish, and was quartered in the neighborhood of Brussels, with the great rallying point at Quatre Bras; six miles on the right of Blucher.

The rapidity and secrecy of the Emperor's movements was such that the enemy knew nothing of his whereabouts until Prince Jerome met and routed the Prussian advance guard under General Ziethen, driving him through Charleroi, past that town, and back upon Blucher, who at once took post in order of battle upon Ligny.

All the Emperor's movement had succeeded to his wishes, and he could now attack his enemies in detail unless they chose to abandon their ground and unite at Brussels. Ney was sent with his division to take possession of Quatre Bras, while the rest of the army at once attacked and routed Blucher at Ligny. The conflict was very desperate and sanguinary, the Prussians losing twentyfive thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners, many of their generals were killed, and the Marshal himself was thrown down by a charge of cuirassiers, and trampled upon by their horses, but escaped notice owing to the obscurity of the evening. The French lost six thousand nine hundred and fifty men; the disproportion between these two losses arose from two causes, viz: 1st, the reserves of the French were kept out of reach of the enemy's cannon. 2nd, the Prussian soldiers were heaped together in large masses on the amphitheatre from St. Amand and Ligny to the heights of Bry. The balls from the French guns which missed the f:ont lines struck the reserves, so that not a single shot was thrown away.

Ney fooled away twenty hours in front of Quatre Bras, until a division of the English guards and Alten's division (the 3rd) came up, when he was driven back to Prasne, one and a quarter miles to Quatre Bras.

Blucher retreated in two columns, and Grouchy followed with Excelmans' corps of cavalry and two corps of infantry, under orders not to let the Marshal out of sight. How well he performed this duty the day of Waterloo proved. The Emperor with the rest of his army marched upon Quatre Bras, and the English, who were nearly all there, or were coming up fast, retreated along the high road to Brussels-Wellington having given orders to that effect so soon as he hadheard of the affair at Ligny. The rain fell in torrents, but the French pressed on through Quatre Bras, and, following closely in pursuit, took some prisoners, and did much execution with their light guns.

At 6 p. m. the weather became too foggy to

wooden or thatch roofs, at length drove the remnants of those brave regiments out, leav-ing the French masters of the chateau. This contest lasted a great part of the day, and the loss to the Emperor at Hugomout alone was three thousand five hundred men.

The English cavalry were not by any means idle, for Ponsonby's dragoous and the Scotch Grays charged the French with great fury, throwing their divisions into some disorder in front of Mt. St. Jean. A brigade of Milhaud's cuirassiers were brought up and hurled upon the English horse, entirely exterminating all who were rash enough to take such liberties in the face of the best cavalry in the world. A French infantry man who was in this business tells us that Milhaud's men rode up the slope smiling grimly through their gray moustaches and wiping their sabres on their horses' manes. No English cavalry appears to have been used after that until late in the day, when some squadrons of reserve horse were brought up and charged a line of the French guard, but then by that time Milhaud's and Kellerman's men were all dead.

Upon Mt. St. Jean Wellington had, back of his guns, seventeen squares of the finest infantry in the world. Against these were sent sixteen squadrons, twelve thous nd unequalled horsemen, thundering over the guns, break-ing into and destroying the formations. These select troops performed prodigles of valor, but the infantry could not be moved. They could be killed, but they were rooted to the ground they stood upon.

The extreme left of the allied army rested upon the hamlet of La Haye Sainte, which was a score of stone cottages and outbuildings with one street running through the centre. The force here consisted of two divisions of Belgian and Hanoverian troops, supported by forty guns. They were, in turn, supported by three battalions of Scotch soldiers, the flower of the English army; these were formed across the head of the street upon the slope of Mount St. Jean; protected on their left by the sunken road of Ohain and the forest of

Soigne. . Ney attacked this position early in the day, and, after fighting desperately for two hours, asked for reinforcements. Vandamme's light troops were sent, and the Belgians and Hanoverians forced out with terrible slaughter; and an eye-witness tells us that no quarter was given or asked ; that at one moment the allied soldiers would drive their enemies back, and the next a storm of French cheers and curses would break out, and the street would be crowded with glittering bayonets and yellow shoulder-knots of Vandamme. For four hours this desperate work went on, the Scotch standing at ease; but the instant the green trimmings of the Flemmings were seen fiying to the rear, a storm of shot and shell fell upon the village, and the heads of the French column came into action with the Scotch. There was none of the wild firing and enthusiasm of the Dutch troops here; the line of kilts and tartans never wavered, and their front was covered with a steady sheet of flame. The attempt to force the position with infantry was given up, and the soldiers protected themselves in the courtyards and burning buildings as well as they could, leaving the street clear of all but the heaps of dead and wounded. A sharp blast of bugles rang out, and twenty-three hundred cuirassiers thundered up the choked defile. Every horse's flanks was stretched out in full spring, and every man was settling himself back in his saddle to give weight to his ladies should gamble at all in this business-blow. A crash of thunder came rolling back like and professional manner, that it is doubly on the wind, and then a sound like a falling disgraceful that they should gamble as they mountain. The French infantry came ont, and, forming, marched forward to cover the position, and looked with awe upon the bodies of their enemies; they lay in the order they had stood in, and every man had been slain with the sabre. The pipers had been cloven down, with the mouth-pieces of the bag-pipes to their lips.

The calvary galloped on, and joined the at-

Destruction of the Chilian Trans-port Loa.

THE CHILI-PERUVIAN WAR.

PANAMA, July 24.-Latest advices from the South Pacific bring intelligence of the des-truction of the Chilian transport Loa (not the Amazon as previously announced), attended with torrible loss of life, the vessel having got foul of a torpedo which was let loose by one of the Peruvian boats in the Bay of Callao. The affair may be summed up as follows :---From the time the Chilian fleet had been on the coast of Pern, it had been noticed that the officers and men were partial to fruit and vegetables, not being always careful to distinguish between the market boats of neutral merchant vessels and the coasting boats of the Peruvians. An officer of a Peruvian vessel hit on the plan to turn this to some practical account. Procuring a suitable launch, he put a torpedo into it, and over this placed a false bottom, resting on springs, kept down by the weight of the cargo. He then loaded it with a very choice assortment of fruits, fowls, turkeys, vegetables, etc., and towing it towards the blockading squadron before daylight, set it adrift. All day long the launch floated about, but the Chilians fuiled to notice it, and about five o'clock, fearing it would fall into neutral hands, a boat was sent out to bring it back. The Loa, seeing a boat from shore making towards neutral vessels at once turned towards it. Seeing this, the boat beat a hasty retreat. The Loa lowered two boats to fetch in the prize, and brought alongside the cargo of fruit, etc., and the discharge at once commenced. As the weight in the launch was diminished, the machinery in connection with the torpedoes was set free, and in a moment thr.e hundred pounds of dynamite was exploded. The Loa was almost lifted out of the water. Every house in Callao was shaken to the foundations, and every ship in the bay was shivered as though an earthquake had spent its fury beneath them. The ship appeared enveloped in one mass of flame : suddenly she as seen to sink astern, while the bows went high in the air. At least 150 men perished. The only officers saved are the second commander, wounded, the doctor and engineer.

ARISTOCRATIC LADY GAMBLERS.

A most disgraceful scene, says Vanity Fair, took place last week at Newmarket. A number of ladies of high position and rank, and well known in society, assembled after dinner at the house of one of their number to play baccarat. The hostess took the bank, together with a gentleman of the party; but at at her first deal an objection was made to her manner of dealing. She dealt again, when another point was raised, and thereupon ensued the most discreditable "row" that probably ever took place between ladies. Smoking and swearing, the heroines of the affair hurled every kind of uncomplimentary remarks at each other for the space of something like half an hour, to the great fright of such of them as still retained the ordinary timidity of womanhood. At length the "row ended, but so great an effect was produced by it that it was thought necessary by the hostess to ask an exalted personage to come down and play the next night at the house in order to rehabilitate it and her, which the personage was good naturedly pleased to do. It is right to add that the hostess herself is said to have acted properly throughout. But the point is that it is a simple disgrace that do with mere paper, and that it is trebly disgraceful, for them to adopt the manners of scullery-maids and the language of coal-heavers. While this scene was taking place inside the house the crowd were engaged in killing a policeman ontside, while the doors were not even shut. It reminds one of the preliminary scenes of the French revolution.

The following advertisement appears in the St. John papers :---The St. John papers :--Irishmen of St John desirous of assisting their countrymen at home, in their endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry of Ireland by removing the causes that keep that country a periodic-mendicant in the eyes of the world, are requested to meet in the Irish Friendly Society Rooms, Ritchie's building, Princess street, on Monday evening, Aug. 2nd, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Irish National Land League. All in sympathy with the movement are cordially in-vited to attend.

IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

Formation of a Branch at St. John.

The National Land League was formed for

the following objects : 1st .- To put an end to rack-renting, evic-

tion, and landlord oppression. 2nd .- To effect such a radical change in the land system of Ireland as will put it in the power of every Irish farmer to become the owner, on fair terms, of the land he tills. And it is stated by the Directory of the New York Branch, in their address to Irish-

men in the United States, that the organization___ "Wars only against injustice and misery and aims at accomplishing only what is in accord with justice and reason. Its objects are the aprooting by fair and justifiable means of the system of Irish landlordism, which inflicts famine, suftering and discontent upon a people that is entitled to a share of that plenty, happiness and contentment which every other civilized country has won

and now enjoys. " It recognizes no sectarian distinctions, and refuses no proffers of assistance from any class or any creed. It is a movement of Irishmen for Ireland and humanity, which endeavors to unite upon one platform men of all parties and religions to work out the common good of Ireland and its people. It asks from the Irish race the material to help which is essential to success, and from the civilized world the sympathy and moral support which is necessary to secure it."



more than it was in 1803, the present population being 5,364,590. Yet while this small population is living for the most part in the most ablect poverty, scarce able to keep the wolf from the door, the Emerald Isle is capable of sustaining in comparative alluence a population of over twenty-five millions without exhausting its splendid natural resources. What a terrible commentary is this on the evil of allowing the lands of a country to fall into the hands of a few. For raising his voice on this outrage on humanity Parnell has been denounced by the Shylock press as a scoundrel. But the truth is being spread and land usury is doomed. The day of reckoning may be postponed, but it cannot be averted .- Toronto Commonwealth.

It is estimated that 76,000 kegs of beer were consumed in Cincinnati during the Demccratic convention, in addition to the whiskey and other beverages. Now here is a chance for the statistical fiend. Let him tell us how large a ship these 76,000 kegs of beer would float; how many noses they would color; how many red shirts for the heathen the money expended for the beer would purchase; and how many glasses of froth the 76,000 kegs produced, and how long they would have lasted a picnic given by a German society with a name a foot long .- Narrristown Herald.

The history of the world teaches us no lesson with more impressive solemnity than this: that the only safeguard is a pure heart ; that evil no sooner takes possession of the heart than folly commences the conquest of the mind.

AMONG BODILY ANNOYANCES easy to get rid of since the introduction of MILK OF MAGNEsia, are nausea, hearthurn, furred tongue



A Splerald Farm on the Banks of the Biver St. Rose.

3

45-G

Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barn**s**, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

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

ALSO AT

GRAND LINE.

Three Miles from Sto. Therese

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush : good house and barns.

Terms Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street, or 429 Mignonne.



A CHOICE LOT OF

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

BEST QUALITY.

Brussels Borders

TO MATCH.

BRUSSELS HALL, STAIR AND BORDER.

see the English rear guard, which had evidently been heavily reinforced; a squadron of Milhand threatening to charge, the English unmasked 60 guns, for their whole army was there. The French army took post upon Planchenoit with its headquarters at the farm Cailloux, about three miles from the village of Mt. St. Jean.

The Emperor with sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty men and two hundred and forty-two guns lay across the high road to Brussels, thirteen and a half miles .n that city, having before him the Anglo-Belgian army, ninety-one thousand strong. with two hundred and forty-five guns, and its headquarters at Waterloo. Marshal Grouchy, with thirty-four thousand men and one hundred and eight pieces of cannon, was sup-posed to roat this time at Wavres, but was, in fact, somewhere else, having allowed Blucher to give him the slip, and mass seventy thousand men within twelve miles of him.

The morning of the 18th became somewhat clear by 8 o'clock, when the Emperor's breakfast was served up, at which meal his officers informed him that in one hour artillery could manœuvre, though with difficulty. The Emperor mounted soon after and rode to his skirmish line, opposite La Haye Sainte, and after a few minutes reflection, dictated the order of battie, which was taken by two of his generals, seated on the ground.

The aides took it to the different corps already under arms, and who now moved forward, marching in sloven columns. At halfpast ten o'clock the whole movement was completed and all the troops at their stations. Ney sent word that everything was ready, and he only wanted the order to begin. Before giving it the Emperor cast a last glance over the whole field, when he noticed in the direction of St. Lambert a dark spot which seemed to be trees, but might be men, and those a part of Grouchy's corps.

They were men, indeed, but not Grouchy's. It was the advance guard of Bulow, who was coming up with thirty thousand fresh troops. The Emperor, at this intelligence, ordered Count Loban, with ten thousand men, to keep Bulow in check, thus loosing, as he himself expressed it, thirty chances out of the one hundred he had in the early morning.

He then gave the order to engage, and the great conflict began. Prince Jerome's division advanced upon Hougemont, which was held by a division of the English guards with forty cannon, and charged seven times through the orchard and grounds of the chateau. The guards held Hougomont in a manner worthy of their long and terrible renown. The French soldiers rendered savage by their great losses, forced their way into the courtyards, and the struggle about the buildings was terrific. Men's hands were torn off in the gates, and finger bones are still shown that were taken from the cracks of the doors. The English, fighting desperately, were at last driven to the lofts and upper stories of the barns and outhouses, and, throwing down the stone stairways, slaughtered the French

tack upon Mount St. Jean, but the infantr did little more than hold La Haye Sainte. It was now six p. m. Hougomont had been wrested from the English; La Haye Sainte was taken and the long line of Belgians and Hanoverians, to the right, was nearly destroy-Bulow was gaining some ground upon ed. the left flank of the French, but four battal. lions of the guard checked him. All the rest of the army except what was left of the guard, unengaged, was now advanced upon the English position on the plateau of Mount St. Jean. Of the seventeen squares, thirty-two thousand strong, who had stood upon that ground in the morning, eleven had gone, and it was at this juncture that Wellington brought up what few reserves he had, to cover his retreat through the forest of Soigne. The attacks of the calvary were growing weaker, owing to the immense losses they had sustained, and letters from English officers tell us that, at sundown, a kind of fierce, nervous. eagerness took possession of their men; all the coolness of the early fight had disappear-The condition of affairs was certainly ed . critical, and had Grouchy came up, a half hour would have settled the business, but at seven o'clock a heavy firing broke out at La Haye. The troops of the Emperor were ani-

mated for a moment, thinking t was Grouchy, but, instead, the Prussian calvary of Blucher inundated the field: the cry of "save yourse:f" was heard, and the rout commenced. A tew battalions of the guard, stood a long time around the Emperor, whose officers had to draw him from the spot, and darkness settled down upon that awful field as the pursuit rolled miles away. Thus was lost this great battle; the most fatal to any cause that was ever fought in the world. The Prussians, Belgians, and Hanoverians lost, in the campaign and the fight itself, about sixty thousand soldiers, and the English loss on the

field was eleven thousand six hundred men. No accurate account of the French losses was ever made, but it is supposed to have been about forty thousand in the entire campaign.

But, although we must forget the terrible carnage in sympathy with that great heart's suffering, when the cry of "Ls Garde recele !" rang over his fugitive army, yet one great and glorious good came out of his distress: The Church, beaten down under the storm of French infidelity, and neglected and persecuted, when the dream of military glory was filling all hearts in Europe, rose again from her sackcloth and ashes and again shed the mild light of a true and pure Christianity over a bleeding world. Every shot fired from Hougomont and Mount St. Jean, against Napoleon, was fired for her; so the divine wisdom shapes, events, and the Church triumphed with the arms of her enemies.

Daniel O'Connell once met a conceited literary filend, and exclaimed: "I saw a capital thing in your last pamphlet." "Did you?" eagerly replied his delighted listener. "What was it ?" "A pound of butter !"

the stone stairways, slaughtered the French below, who burned hay and straw to smoke them out. So great was the loss in this particular spot that a well in the court-yard was filled with dead and wounded French soldiers, and groans came out of it for some days after the battle. The Emperor noting the obstinacy of the defence sent a battery of eight howitzers, which, setting five to the

NEW BOOKS. Works in the Press.

"The Stranglers of Paris," scon to be issued by Messrs. T B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, is one of the most exciting and absorbing novels ever given to the public. It treats of a strange murder, the search for the assessins, their capfamous Adolphe Belot.

famous Adolphe Belot. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadel-phia, have in preparation a Sarah Bernhardt edition of the younger Dumas' novel "Camille; or, The Fate of a Coquette." The work will be highly important as a complete key to Mile. Bernhardt's conception of Camille. It will also be a fitting souvenir of the great French actress' visit to this country, and on the cover will be found a capital portrait of her. Paper cover at a low price. a low price.

a low price. "Clorinda; or, the Rise and Reign of His Ex-cellency Eugene Rougon," just published by Messra. T. B Peterson & Brothers, Philadeiphia, is Emile Zoia's characteristic picture of the Court of Napoleon III., and many prominent characters of the time of the last French Em-peror figure in the novel. The restless ambition of the hero such the way in which a scorned woman takes vengeance for her wrongs are the main points of this great and realistic fiction. Look out for another eruption. Henry Greville's new Russian story. "The

LOOK OUL IOT ADDIDGE GRUPHON. Henry Greville's new Russian story. "The Trials of Raissa," is speedily to be published by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. It deals with life and love in the far-off dominions of the Czar, and is full of interest from beginning to end. No one can write a Russian novel like Hanve Gravilla. Henry Greville.

Peter-ons' popular "Dollar Series" is soon to be augmented by the addition of "One for An-other," a sparkling society story. This novel has a strong plot, well-detined characters and continuous interest. All readers of fiction will relish it. Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Bros., Phylodelphia relish it. Pub Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. "The Black Venus," now in press by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, is a thrilling novel cestined to create a sensation of no ordi-nary kind. The scene is laid in the unknown regions of Central Africa, and the slave traffic engrosses attention. No better description of the cruel and feroclous dealers in human flesh was ever given than in this great novel. It was written by Adolphe Belot, and the Kiralfys' grand spectacular play was founded on it.

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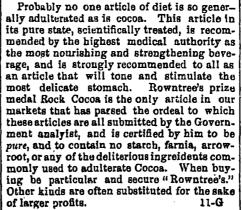
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Notice to Correspondents.

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

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

scripts.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For August, 1880.

FOF August, 1330.
 THURSDAY, 12. -St. Clare, Virgin.
 FRIDAY, 43. -Of the Octave, SS. Hippolytus and Cassian, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Becker, Wilmington, 1868.
 SATURBAY, 14. -Of the Octave, Vigil of the Assumption. Fast. St. Euseblus, Confessor.

SUNDAY, 15.-Thirteenth Sunday after Pente-

Cost. Assumption of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus, xxiv, 11-20; Gosp. Luke x. 38-42; Last Gosp. Luke xvii, 91-19. First priest or dained in Canada, 1659. Cons. Bp. O'Connor, Omaha, 1876.

Omaha, 1876. MONDAY, 16.—St. Hyacinth, Confessor. TUESDAY, 17.—Octave of St. Lawrence, Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 18.—Of the Octave. SL Agapitus, Martyr

THE fact that in the Counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in which Catholics are in a majority, there is not one Catholic magistrate, is one of the causes of Irish disaffection; and no wonder.

A British regiment has lost its colors in Cabul, and this fact alone is a sufficient proof of the completeness of the British rout at Giriski, for we need scarcely say that before a British regiment leaves its colors in the hands of the enemy it must be badly beaten and a gold chain and a fashionable hat are

remained unscathed. Now, however, we are informed that she is to be married to Mr. Ashmed Bartlett, her secretary, and brother of a clever Tory member of Parliament. It Globe and the clique of Mackenziehas been asserted that she once declared she ites would have the enterprise carried on is was so homely no one would fall in love with never can be done. It is therefore to the her for anything but her wealth, and she kept hoped that Sir John A. Macdonald's raission her resolution until she arrived at the mature | will not be a failure. age of sixty-six, when she gives her hand or fortune to a young mau of twenty-nine. The Baroness is a strong Tory, and much was made by the Conservative journals lately of her intention to buy immense estates in Ireland and her subsequent change of mind

owing to the confiscation which would result from the Compensation Bill. Love produces great changes in baronesses as well as barons.

WE understand that a movement is on foot for the formation of a Bohemian Club in Montreal. We heartily sympathize with this Canada, more or less aristocratic in their tennature. While there is not a city of any pretention in the United States which has not a people generally, might meet on a friendly this without any. In the clubs in existence. wealth is the card of admission ; the members may murder the Queen's English from evening till morning, provided they are worth so many thousand dollars, or at least pretend they are worth it. In such places the Bohemian does not care to go, even were he inary meeting last ht, will satisfy the modest requirement of the Bohemians, and perhaps, have the effect of bringing together. and { creating friendship among, men who skirts with one another on the streets.

THE Reverend Mr. Handford, one of the emotional preachers whom Toronto loves to of the grossest immoralties, and expelled from the church of which he was the pastor. But nevertheless there are people in the Queen city who do not object to a minister because | their steel. he succumbs to temptation now and then. and they intend holding by their pet come weal, come woe. About five hundred sympathisers still cluster round the preacher, and talk of building him a church all to himself. from which those who are so ridiculously straight-laced as to condemn numerous seductions cannot expel him. He preached an cloquent sermon to the sympathisers on a late occasion, by which, we are informed, they were greatly edified, whereas the Globe waxes worthy and asks :---

"Is this to last? Is this man to become the " Is this to last? Is this man to become the centre of a pingue spot on the hitherto bright reputation of our fair csty? Is it possible that any man claiming to lead a cleanly life will consent to be pointhd at as a disciple of this notorious evil-doer? Will sny woman having a shred of respectability allow herself to be identified as a irlend of this defiler of her sex, or his associates?" Perhaps it is not women having a shred of

respectability Mr. Handford wants in his new congregation, a fine rustling silk dress leasanter to look upon than shreds of even

capitalists who will undertake the responsibility with the expense and chance of profit. The manner in which the would never marry for the reason that she sheer madness, and will never be done, may idle, and the people are silent and gloomy,

IF the Shamrocks do not 'ake care of themselves they will earn the title of invincible and lacrosse clubs will be shy of engaging them. Their play against the Toronto team on Saturday last was something marvellous, and shows to what a state of almost absolute perfection practice and discipline can bring a lacrosse team. The Torontos, a splendid well trained team, superior in appearance to the Shamrock in so far as physique is concerned, and full of confidence in their own prowess, were beaten by the Shamrocks in three straight movement. There are a good many clubs in games-short, sharp and decisive-not because they are not a fine team, but because dency, but there is not one of them of a literary their opponents are better. The magnificent play of the Shamrocks astonished and demoralized them, as could be observed when club where newspaper men, and literary Mr. Farmer poised himself so audaciously before their yoals, and closed the second game footing and exchange ideas, Canada is up to | by flinging the rubber through their wickets though half a dozen opponents were within lacrosse length, who, if they had not lost their nerve and presence of mind, could certainly have checked him and prevented his guaging so comfortably. The Torontos played their usual game, while the Shamrocks played altogether superior to anything ever seen on a mind seemed to possess them all, and their play was so close that it defied their opponents to take even the slightest advantage. Such are the Shamrocks when they rise to would otherwise never do more than rub their proper level, and such may they long continue to to be, a club whose history the lacrosse men of the future will refer to when they want to point out what can be done in the way of manly sport by discipline, pluck, patronize, has been repeatedly found guilty training and endurance. The Shamrocks are engaged to play their old rivals, the Montrealers, on the 21st of the month, when, let us hope, they will meet formen worthy of

REJECTION OF THE IRISH COMPEN-SATION BILL.

The compensation to Irish tenants bill has been rejected by the British House of Lords weekly, but it is next spring the real exodus by the very large majority of 282 against 51. The rejection of the bill will cause no surprise, except that the majority was so large. It was prophesied by those who were in a position to judge immediately after its passage through the House of Commons. Thus are the Irish people left at the mercy of the landlords and thus once more is the House of Peers placed in opposition to the will of the country as expressed through a majority of its representatives. The question of the existence of such an institution as an Upper House is therefore reopened, and viewing the present temper of the country and the composition of its members in Parliament, we can scarcely come to any other conclusion than that it will be weighed in the balance and found wanting. It must appear monstrous that a body of men such as the British House of Peers can be tolerated in an age like the present. They are hereditary rulers of a great empire, but the authority that gave them the right to rule did not, and could not, give them the gift of legislative wisdom. It is absurd to suppose, and in fact their most kicking. They signalized themselves on enthusiastic admirers do not claim for them, that the House of Lords as a body is any men, the Emerald Association, we think, who wiser than any equal number of men possessed of a fair education, and yet they inherit the power of thwarting the will of the nation in the emancipator of English, Irish and their own interests. Some of the Lords may be idiots, as some of them undoubtedly are. lectured in Toronto, the Basha-Bazouks had | but at the same time they have the power of saying to the representatives of the people, elected for their legislative wisdom and knowledge: "You shall not do this thing, you were only doing honor to the memory of shall not remedy this gross injustice lest it encroach on our hereditary privileges. It is our will that such a measure proposed by you shall not become law." This has in lover of civil and religious liberty, though effect been said and done, and there were not perhaps as they understand it. Alas! people who applauded, and thanked God a we are afraid that the Toronto Orangemen | House of Lords was in existence to check hasty legislation. Some people are thankful for small favors and some are grateful to those who kick them. It is not clear, however, if the people of the United Kingdom are at present in a humor to stand such nonsense. A few months ago they elected a Liberal

then, 1, at we shall be strangely mistaken it trou'ele of a most secious nature is not loomir.g. in the distance. The Land League is not but determined. They have resolved that if Parliament cannot or will not protect them they will protect themselves, and in this they are only resolving like men. It is better that a lord should be kept out of his rent than that even a child should starve and die of hunger.

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA.

Comparatively small as is the present population of Ireland-being about the same as it was eighty years ago, we-are afraid It will be yet smaller before emigration is stopped. It looks, in fact, as if there is about to be another exodus, although necessarily upon a somewhat smaller scale than that between the years of '48 and '52. It is possible that the troubles expected during the coming winter, and the consequent shooting of landlords by the score and the eviction of tenants by the thousand, may induce even the House of Lords to take pity at least on its own and become more reasonable, but up to this we see no tangible reason for being sanguine. What seems to be more likely is that the Whigs and Tories will unite against the people, and that though the union will have the effect of ultimately sweeping the lords trom off the face of the earth which they have desecrated by their unholy acts, time enough will have been given them to work their sweet will on the Irish people i e driving them out of that Connaught into which Oliver Cromwell and his psalm singing followers were so eager to push them. It is little use telling a tenant with his roof tree thrown down and his household gods scattered around him to wait for a few more years when the landlords shall themselves have been evicted. They cannot wait. They cannot afford to wait and so like millions of their race they will cross the Atlantic to seek new homes and soread and intensify the fierce hatred to British Imperialism which God knows is strong enough already in the heart; of Irish exiles. It is sad that the Irish people have to leave their homes, it is lamentable, but notwithstanding advice given by good and honest men they are going, and will go. There are thousands even now leaving

will begin if we mistake not. Now as it seems an inexorable fate move the Irish westward why do not some of them come to Canada? Let us imagine for a moment that half the stream of '48 and the subsequent years, was devoted to this country, and the result would be that we would have to-day a New Hibernia on this side of the Atlantic, for the Irish and their descendants would ere this in in free unfettered Canada amount to four millions at least. Four millions of Irish in Canada would mean something, it whereas four millions in the United States amounts to nothing but ultimate absorption. Look at the Irish in the States to-day. There is not one of them governor of any of the lish element with the Democrats. States they are absorbed, they lose their nationality, and very often their religion. United States, and it is very seldom a government does not contain an Irish Catholic in it. earth a more broadly liberal people than the Canadians. But if the stream of Irish emigranot be absorbed, but it would absorb, because it is a superior race and possesses peculiar qualities for increasing, not the least of which is the virtue of its women. It is never too late to mend. Now is the lies Manitoba with its almost countless millions of arable acres of land-land which the West for homes and shelter, but where is tends should join, let us no man keep asunder?" We have the land, Ireland has the people, and now let the people come and settle on the land. If England or Scotland was prepared to send abroad such a number of yeomen our Government would be on the qui being Irish, it is of course different. Perhaps they do not want Manitoba to be colonized by men from the West of Ireland. But we venture to assert that if a Colonizapurpose of settling parts of the Northwest with Irishmen, many and many a rich man in the old country would assist in paying their passage. Last winter Vere Foster offered £15,000 for the purpose, and doubtsuch a show of friendship, they dealt by them

she has been sought after in marriage by as the country developes and local traffic in- predict. But while the English Radicals are can be trusted by both parties is what is re- the city of New York, where they could not fortune-hunters; but up to this her heart has creases, or constructed by a company of organizing for the annihilation of their quired. As we remarked before, we prefer possibly help themselves. It is then no enemies, what will happen the Irish tenants? seeing the Irish remain in Ireland, where wonder that of late we hear of the formation We shall snow after the harvest and not till there is ample room for them, but as they of Irish Catholic Republican clubs, especially offering 160 acres of land to every man who choses to settle. Let this Society we sugof their children shall be in safe hands, and will be a success

THE IRISH VOTE IN THE STATES.

Speaking generally, the Irish in the United States vote the Democratic ticket, though why one is at a loss to imagine, except it is that the name Democrat has a charm for Irish ears. But what's in a name? Not much in the present instance, for it happens Democratic traditions of the past. to be, paradoxically enough, that the Democrats of the great Republic are the aristocrats, and the Republicans the real Democrats. The Democracy would never think of electing a man like Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. even if there was no question of slavery agitating the minds of the nation in 1861. Of the two candidates in the present contest General Hancock is an unmistakable aristocrat, while Garfield, like Lincoln. is a man without a name except what he himself has created, and therefore they more thoroughly represent what we might term the great nameless people. Again, the Irish fought enthusiastically for the Union, and against slavery, and found their enemies in the southern and some of the northern Democracy so-called. They went in enthusiastically for the Union, for they recognized that divided republic would give strength to their natural and hereditary foes, the English oligarchy, but, nevertheless, they voted the Democratic ticket all the while, a course of proceeding which showed plainly that, though they realized their duty compelled them to assist the Republicans in the field, their sympathies lay with the Democrats at the polls. Nor was this conduct as inconsistent as it may appear. The Irish held the belief that the north would ultimately win, but they had intelligence enough to understand that it would never do to let the extreme Badicals, or black Republicans, who came to the front and pressed the war to its close, work their will on the country. In this their wisdom was made manifest when, after the struggle the Radical carpet-baggers tried to grind the south with the aid of the ignorant but emancipated negro. The war all over, the Irish went back to their old allegiance, though not all of them, for, despite assertions to the contrary, a great many western Irishmen have thrown in their lot with the Republicans. But it may be asked why it it is that the Irish are attached to the Democracy, or, at least why they have been in times past, for it can scarcely be supposed that although the name would mean a preponderating influence, has a charm it is strong enough to make people surrender their suffrage to it. We must fall back upon American history to discover the true cause of the sympathy of the States, notwithstanding their numbers, there | the French revolutionary war broke out one is not one of them, or their descendants a of the American parties-the Democratsmember of the Federal Government, nor has sympathized with Republican France, while there ever been to our knowledge, although the Whigs (now the Republicans) were pro-Carl Schurz the German holds a portfolio. English, and so strong did the feeling grow No matter in what numbers they go to the that it required all the efforts of the best statesmen to prevent them taking active sides in the great quarrel in which England and But in Canada it is different. Though a cer- France were the principals. At one period tain amount of prejudice exists against us indeed the French and American war vessels here. we find our level sooner than in the collided, owing to the dictatorial tone assumed by the French Emperor, and we may safely assume that the war of 1812-'13 against Let us speak the truth at once, and say that | England was as much through sympathy with Canadians are more literal than the Yankees. France as against the right of search claimed Indeed, were it not for the accurst Orange by England. It was during those times the element, there would not be on the face of the | Irish rebellion broke out, and that after its suppression some of the leaders fled to America. Rufus King, nominee of the Whig tion flowed through the St. Lawronce, the Government, was then the American minister Irish element would here in Canada not only | in London, and, to his disgrace be it said, he took the side of the oppressors against the oppressed, thus earning for his party the enmity of the Irish at home and abroad who are anti-British by instinct. In after times, when the great emigration wave flowed across time to benefit Ireland, to benefit Canada, to the Atlantic from Ireland, the same party benefit Irish immigrants to an incalculable | furnished the Know-Nothing facton, so bitextent. We are on the eve of an Irish terly antagonistic to the foreign element in emigration. We are on the point of opening general, but to the Irish Catholics in particuup for settlement a country which, in extent, lar. This band of fanatics may be said to fertility, facilities of acquisition even by the bave decided the American politics of the poorest, has no parallel in the world. There Irish ; they became strong and almost universally Democratic, and marched to the polls en masse to cast their votes for their medy the terrible state of things in that part has only to be tickled by the plough to laugh party, until after awhile the Democrats an abundant harvest. Yonder are hundreds thought they were entitled to them by preof thousands of lrishmen looking towards scriptive right, and that they could treat the voters with contempt, which indeed they did, the intermediary, where is the high priest of giving them a few petty places now and then humanity who shall say, "Whom God in- to keep them quist, but steadily refusing to recognize them as political equals. Mengher, and other leaders of the Irish, went into the war as Democrats and emerged as Republicans, and after this the Irish vote was not so solidly Democratic. But it was not until the candidature of Francis Kiernan for vive and have its agents amongst them, but the Governorship of New York State that the Irish had their eyes opened to the treachery of their allies, when they discovered that, although the State was Democratic, Kiernan was beaten because he was an Irish Catholic and certainly for no other reason, as he is recognized as one of the honestest and clever_ est men in the Union, a man sans peur et sans reproche. About this time they also began to perceive that, while Republicans did not make

will not be permitted, let them do the next in the west, which, although they may be best thing, let them come to Canada. Most scoffed at by the Democratic saloon keepers of the best lands in the States are already and ward politicians of New York, will be in. occupied, while the Canadian Government is portant factors in the coming presidential election. The New York Democracy is about as rotten as it can be, and perhaps the rotten. gest be formed, let pamphlets be printed | est part of it is the Irish fraction which lives and scattered through Ireland, let the peo- by politics and "patriotism," but which does ple be informed that the religious education little for Ireland and the Irish. The Irish element in the United States should follow we venture to predict the emigration scheme no political party. They should vote for whom they consider the best man and what they deem best measures, unmindful of the past, which is gone for ever. It is just possible that the Republicans of to-day are cor. rupt from long tenure of office, and that Hancock is really a better man, and would make a better President than Garfield, and, if so, it is to those considerations they should look and no other, but certainly not to the

The Richmond Guardian says :---

"The French Canadian papers complain that English names are being given to their villages and post offices, but the corruption of words probably does more in this direction than the nomenclature of the Post Office Department. Thus Cap d'Espoir has become Cape Despair; I'Anse au Gris Fond, the cove with the grey bottom, Griffin's cove; Mille Roches, Mill Rush, &c. But the corruption is not all on one side. The French Canadians have attacked the English names in the Eastern Townships. Thus Somerset has become Sainte Morisette; Stanfold, Sainte Folle; and Fitzpatrick, Felix-Patry. In this Province the musical Indian names of places are being driven out by barbaric compounds ending in 'ville."

We fully agree with the Guardian, in the latter part of its remarks especially.

Personal.

-Prince Leopold is to be created Duke. -Lord Elphinstone is travelling in Canada. -Frank Buckland, the great naturalist, is iII. -A war is being waged against cats in New York. .-Santley, the great singer, has joined the Catholic Church. -Dr. Tanner has been offered \$1000 a week to lecture. -Dean Stanley is mad about the Prince Napoleon monument. -The Liberals of Europe express sympathy for Mr. Gladstone. -Mr. Gladstone will be able to attend to his duties in a few days. -The late Madame Skobeloff was wellknown and liked in Paris. -It is now believed that Sir John A. Mac donald has failed in his mission. -The O'Connell Centenary was celebrated

in Winnipeg by a grand concert. -It is reported that Lord Lytton has been severely spoken to by the Queen.

-The writs for Toronto, North Ontario and Argenteuil have been issued.

-It is thought Hon. John O'Connor is resigned to the position of Manitoba Judge.

MR. PETER O'LEARY, well-known in Canada has lately appeared before a committee of the British House of Lords, to give evidence as to the state of the Irish tenantry. His evidence, which was fresh, interesting and astonishing to their lordships, was of the most distressing description.

Tas success achieved by the Toronto Telegrom is well deserved. It is enterprising, intelligent and energetic, and although we have disagreed with it very often, it was in no unfriendly spirit. We like its bold Canadian tone, and its flouting of snobherv: we trust that its circulation will extend until even the new Scott press will have to be discarded for one still faster and faster.

ALTHOUGH the tenant farmers of Ireland are not at present to receive protection in the way they desired, they will receive protection after another fashion. "More troops for Ireland" is the burthen of a late cablegram, which shows that the English idea of ruling Ireland has not changed much for the better since Moore wrote :---

"I have found out a gift for my Erin, Three millions of bullets I've sent her."

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, referring to the Le Salle Institute. This educational establishment is now seventeen years old, and has become famous for its efficiency and success under the management of such energetic men as Brother Arnold, and Brother Tubias, the present Director. There is no doubt whatsoever, that, as implied by the advertisement, it can and does turn out thousands of pupils possessed of classical, commercial, and scientific attainments, and that as a first-class educational establishment, it is second to none in Canada.

MR. JOHN DILLON, member for Tipperary, who succeeded Mr. Parnell in his mission of patriotism to America, has returned home and has made an announcement to the effect that all danger from famine in Ireland has passed over. This announcement will gladden the hearts of the Irish race on this continent, and enable them to congratulate themselves that it was chiefly through their benevolence a famine has been averted. Nevertheless, we observe with pleasure that the efforts to help the tenants to defend themselves against the unholy crusade of the landlords are not slackening, and that the Land League organization has struck deep root on American soil.

THE Baroness Buidett-Coutts is as eccentric as she is wealthy and benevolent. Being Let the Pacific railroad be either aban-

the purest respectability.

The young Basha-Bazouks of Toronto were getting tired of keeping quiet. The world had heard nothing of them worth mentioning since when, in 1875, they gloriously battered the head of a Catholic procession : but let the world breathe sgain, the heroes are alive and Friday night, by attacking a party of Irishentertained no more evil intention than cele-

brating the birth day of Daniel O'Connell, Scotch Catholics. When O'Donovan Rossa the ghost of an excuse for their cowardly conduct, for Rossa is an honest hater of England, but why they should seek to hurt men who O'Connell, is what it is hard to understand. O'Connell was like the Bazouks, a lover of the British Constitution and like them also a

and their sons know very little of what they are talking about so continuously, and that the only liberty they understand is that of throwing stones at Catholic heads. If they were less ignorant and besotted they would understand that it is not by such means they can put down either the Catholic religion majority to make laws for them, and the byor Irish sentiment.

THE opposition organs declare boldly that Sir John Macdonald's mission to England is a failure, while the Government organs declare as emphatically that it is not. The truth, perhaps, lies between, and both parties may be sale eviction by landlords, but the lords, right and wrong at the same time. It is certain that Sir John has not up to this succeeded in getting a syndicate to build the road, but it does not follow from this that he will not succeed before he leaves for Canada, though, of course, he may not. He is evidenily fighting hard to accomplish his mission, and if it be possible he will earry out his scheme. At all events he will do his best. and that means something. The Globe would, of course, be delighted at his failure, from political motives let us hope, though indeed, it looks as if the Globe would wish nothing good to befal Canada except through Reformers, a miserable enough policy. For our own part we hope Sir John will obtain the syndicate. We pointed out from the first the impracability of constructing the road in any other way except we reconciled ourselves to the financial ruin of Canada.

Grumblings loud and deep have lately been heard against the aristocrats, those grumb- less other landlords would follow suite if squarley, and gave them a fair share of the lings will now swell to a roar and action will they saw an effort made to assist. Now, an appointments going, while their pretended "Mondum Est," by Charles Ritchie, Monpossessed of enormous riches it is no wonder | doned altogether, constructed piecemeal follow, of whatever nature it is not safe to Irish Canadian Colonization Society which | friends almost overlooked them, except in | treal, &c.

elections since then have shown that the electors have not changed their minds. The majority which they elected in order to reof the United Kingdom called Ireland, passed a temporary measure providing against wholenineteenth-twentieths of whom are landlords, rejected the measure by a large majority. What then is likely to be done under the circumstances, for it is absurd to suppose that the nation is inclined to submit to the tyranny of a House which they have not elected? Evidently affairs are approaching a crisis, and we shall soon see if the prophesy of Mr. Jennings will be fulfilled. The democracy and the aristocracy stand face to face and the question is, which of them will give way. It is a pity that in such a grave crisis the brain of the Government is not in working order. Mr. Gladstone is ill. But the pity is more for | tion Society was started in Canada for the the lords than the majority of the Commons, for whereas Mr. Gladstone would gain his point by legislation, it is difficult to see how the question can now be peacefully settled.

-Mr. George Munro, a wealthy N. Y. p lisher, is endowing a Nova Scotian College.

-The Duke of Cambridge and the aristocratic military set hate Sir Garnet Wolseley.

-Mr. Plimsoll has been defeated at Liverpool by Lord Claude Hamilton, Conservative.

-The Hon. Thomas McGreevy is preferring large claims against the Intercolonial Railroad.

-General Luard, commander of the Canadian militis, has joined the Canadian Cricket Club.

-Mr. Dansereau, late of La Minerez, is appointed joint clerk of the Crown, at Monfreal.

-Mr. Ryan, of Toronto, will most likely be nominated in the Reform interest for Toronto West.

-Miss Mary O'Shaughnessy, who has been sojourning in New York, has returned to her home in St. Henri.

-General Hancock is certain of being elected and General Garfield is perfectly sure. Happy men.

.-The English naval and military authorities are in hysterics lest the " Princes" should be drawn into the war.

-Madame Duffy has been appointed Mother Superioress of Dundas street (London) Congregation Convent.

-There is no truth in the rumor that Mr Ryan, M. P., will succeed Mr. Duschesneau as warden of St. Paul's Penitentiary.

-Herr Hasselman, a German Socialist Deputy, has suddenly left Germany for America. He was heavily involved.

-A. C. Angelo, an English journalist, was run over on the 6th by a train at Laramee City, D.T., and then shot himself dead.

-The Conservative papers stoutly maintain that Sir John's mission is successful beyond his most sanguine expectations.

-General Grant's son is developing into a grand financier. He has already secured \$300,000 for himself, and \$150,000 for his iather.

-Rev. Father Seguin has been elected Chairman, and Mr. G. N. Ducharme, Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of St. Cunegonde.

-At a meeting of the Irish Land League, Mr. Redpath, correspondent of the N.Y. Inibune, gave it as his opinion that Ireland courid not wage a successful war against Eng-land at present, being, as they are, for the most part without arns or a commissariat.

CANADIAN MONTHLY .- This magazine is fast assuming the position of a great Canadian periodical, national and literary. The improvement within the past few months is very marked, and the writers are all Canadians. The last issue contains an article on "Britain's Future Corn Supply, by Robert Wilkes, ex-M. P., A Poem, by Myles O'Regan, of Ottawa." In The Himalayas, by Professor Wilson, A Tragedy by D. B. Read, Q. C. Toronto. of Errors,

Letter from Ottawa.

ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN

MR. EDITOR,-If you wish for a Government appointment, I would strongly advise you not to try for it in this department. The work is really exhausting to a man of culture. No later than Friday last I had to tie up no less than seven documents having reference to the corks in champagne bottles, and to seal them afterwards; and when I inform you that all this was done with my white kid gloves on, you will the more readily understand the hardships I have to undergo working for the good of an ungrateful country. I have to wear the gloves by command of my chief in order to get my canal hands into official color and shape, which is of course nothing but right and proper; but then I imagine they should not give me so much to do. But I suppose there is no use complaining, as there are sufferings attached to every sphere of life. When thoroughly exhausted with my labors I sank down upon a fauteuil, placed in every office for fainting purposes, and swooned away. This refreshed me a little, but as I was too feeble to walk to my boarding house I read the morning papers. I see those horrid Afghan rebels are up once more against our authority, murdering our soldiers and officers who went into their country with the sole object of converting them to christianity and making them acquainted with the blessings of British civilization. Really, human nature is incomprehensible, and I am afraid the Afghans are little better than the Irish in their lack of appreciation of benefits bestowed and intended. An ignorant and disloyal man, who somehow or other obtained a place in the Customs a few years ago, had the bad taste, in au argument with your correspondent, to think that our brave soldiers are not wanted In Afghanistan, and asked me how the Cockneys would like it it Ayoob Khan or Mahommed Jan invaded London and hanged the Lord Mayor and a few hundred leading citizens. But I flatter myself I floored this sympathizer, when I pointed out the want of analogy and especially when I clinched the argument by telling him that they were only poor deluded heathens, while we were Christians. The precautions our Government is taking to prevent any of our princes going to the war should send a thrill of pride through every loyal heart. I know that I have experienced several thrills already, which, if my salary be increased shall turn into spasms. It was all very well for Cyrus the Persian, and Alexander the Greek, and Julias Casar and Nicodemus to gird on their armour and go forth to fight the daring foe, but mark you, Mr. Editor, those were not the days of nasty torpedoes, and Gatling guns, and mitrailleuses, and other miserable things which would as soon fly into the face of royalty as not. I am aware that several kings went to war and gained glory and renown, with a considerable amount of cash, but then, several of them were ultimately killed. Now, if they had not gone to battle would they have been slaughtered? Would young Napoleon have been killed if he had not gone to South Africa? Certainly not, Mr. Editor, and hence I think our princes are wise in staying at home and drawing their salaries, and giving the benefit of their military experience to the volunteers at Brighton. A bayonet, I would have you know, is no more a respector of persons than a bullet, and if a poor common devil of a soldier feels so disagreeable when he finds one of them sticking some fine morning between his fifth and sixth rib, what must be the feelings of a royal prince under a like painful circumstance? The Prince of Wales did quite enough to uphold the valor of his house and race when, under most adverse circumstances, under the burning sun of India, he, alone and unaided, attacked and stuck a ferociously lean little pig, what in Ireland we used to call a boneen. I often, with a feeling of ecstacy impossible to describe, bring the scene into my mind, and see the battle fought over again in all its

"For mirth and gaiety I care not, I sing to keep my heart from breaking " (All at once.) "Can you sing, Mr. O'Regan ?" "Well, no, I regret to say that part of my

education has been neglected.

sailed out of the parlor, and Araminta sailed

in and commenced to grind out :---

"Ah, I'm afraid you don't like music; you gents are so sarcastic. Will you come out and see our garden ?" I went out and found the garden was half as big again as my room, and the flowers composed a few pots filled with earth, from which sprouted half a dozen geraniums.

" Do you love flowers," Mr. O'Regan.

"I adove them, Miss Gushington."

"Now do you? I am so delighted to find there is at least one in the world with who I can sympathise. Love of flowers and music show cultaw and refinement in the breast of mankind. Ma intends giving a garden party next week. Won't it be splendi**d ?**"

I thought it would be an excellent idea, but wondered wherever on earth she would put the party. She certainly could not find room for them in the geranium pots.

"Oh. dear, mind yourself, Mr. O'Regan, or you will hurt yourself against the fence. I hurted myself severely coming from the Governor-General's ball last winter, just like that. When ma seen me she fainted, she is so nervous, but I only laughed. She then said I done it on purpose, I am so giddy, you know. Another time I caught cold at Rideau Hall tobogganing with dear Lady Macnamara. It is very sad that people of cultaw can find so few in Canada to associate with. I think it is getting chilly. Come in, Mr. O'Regan."

I thought so, too, and 1 also thought it sad that such a gloriously beautiful and cultured creature could not make the slices of toast a little thicker, for breakfast. Oh, Lachine Canal! 1 fear you have destroyed the tenderest fibres of my nature.

Yours, &c,

MYLES O'REGAN.

CITY NEWS.

MONTREAL EXHIBITION. PROGRESS OF THE PREPARATIONS.

Tuesday's Gazette says :-

Our citizens are at last waking up to a realiza-tion of the fact that a good Dominion Exhibi-tion is to be held in this city next month, and re now taking every opportunity to advance

are now taking every opportunity to advance the preparations. Mr. Beaublen, who has undertaken the charge of the grading and leveling of the grounds and streets, is rapidly pushing forward his work. He has been supplied with sixteen men, free of cost, by the Jurapike Trust, and alt gether forty-five men are now engaged upon this work of leveling and improving the streets. Yesterday, the construction of the branch railway, which is to connect the Mile End station with the Exhibition grounds, was commenced, and will be rapidly pushed to com-pletion.

oletion.

Due most important matter was satisfactorly provided for yesterday, when the City Council unanimously adopted the report of the Water Committee, recommending that the sum of \$1,000 be expended in putting water for the grounds. An abundant supply of water for the animals exbloited, as well as for the visitors to the grounds, is thus assured. Both in the build-ings and various parts of the grounds hydrants and fountains will be creeted, and the water will flow continuously. From the neighbouring Provinces assurances are being received of support and co-operation. The Government of Prince Edward Island has signified its intention to put forth every exertion

The Government of Prince Ediward Island has signified its intention to put forth every exertion to promote the succes of the undertaking, and a large number of exhibits are expected from that Province. Why not supply diplomas and medals for ex-hibits still unclassified" Diplomas are far more valued by the recipients than the cush prizes now awarded, and when the armount has been expended, nothing appreciable is left to show as testimony of the success of the exhibitor. Throughout the States diplomas are footed upon as treasures, and medals, whether of bronze, silver or the more precious gold, are generally pre-served with religious care, and brought ferth only on special occasions, and to corroborateas-sertions. Let our committee remember there are other candidates in the field for favor and houor, and, therefore, by their utmost to please each class of our community, throw off to a certain extent some of their red-tapeism, and associate as far as possible with men experienced is othere are discussive of the experienced is other candidates in the field for favor and houor. and, therefore, by their utmost to please each class of our community, throw off to a certain extent some of their red-tapeism, and associate as far as possible with men experienced

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, August 5.-Three hundred marines and infantry will leave Chatham for Cork to-morrow, and 700 more will follow from Plymouth on the 11th instant.

LONDON, August 6 .- The Timez says the troops going to Ireland will be a thousand strong. A portion of them sail to-morrow with reinforcements.

LONDON, August 6 .- Despite the activity of English agents in the United States, whose business it is to prevent the exportation of munitions of war to Great Britain, the Government is convinced from recent advices that such importations are made and that there have been some heavy shipments to Ireland. The shipments are made by Irish American secret societies, organized by revolutionists in the States, and have become so formidable as to awaken the Government to action. It has been resolved to increase the British military in Irohand, and every effort will be made to detect and prevent further importations. Two or three regiments will probably be ordered there soon, and instructions be given for them to keep a sharp look out for the landing or distribution of arms or war materials.

LONDON, August 6 .- In the House of Commons to-day in reply to Mr. O'Connor Power member for Mayo, Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland said the Government did not fear a rising in Ireland but that, to give confidence to the well-disposed, small detachments of troops would be placed in various localities. Mr. Forster hoped the aid of the military would not be required to assist at evictions nor for any other purpose. There was not the least menace in sending of troops, and he trusted the Opposition, and especially the Irish members, would not so construe a mere measure of precaution which would work as much for the benefit of Ireland as for convenience of the Government.

LONDON, August 6.-It is announced this morning that Mr. Gladstone is convalescing satisfactorily. This morning's bulletin reports Mr. Gladstone's condition as satisfactory to his physicians, and the prospects are promising for an early recovery.

A meeting of Home Rulers was held to-day, when Mr. Parnell presided. The meeting strongly denounced the House of Lorda for its rejection of the Irish Compensation Bill. It was decided to strenuously oppose the estimates for the Irish constabulary.

LIVERPOOL, August 6 .- The election for member of Parliament to fill the place of Lord Lamsay, who was elevated to the peerage by the death of his father, took place in this city to-day, and resulted in the choice of Lord Claude Hamilton, the Conservative candidate, who received 21,019 votes, against 19,118 cast for Mr. Plimsoll, the Liberal candidate.

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman has been informed that an Irish member intends to move a resolution in the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity, declaring that the direct and indirect share of the peerage in legislation is far in excess of its legitimate interest in the government of the empire, and that the time must come when to redress this preponderance the sons, brothers, and heirs presumptive of members of the House of Lords will be declared incapable of sitting in the House of Commons. LONDON, Aug. 6.—Colonel Williams, in command of the Wimbledon Canadian team,

at New Ross yesterday upon Mr. Boyd and India.

inforcements now advancing will soon enable the British to make, and as to the probability of Ayoob Khan attacking Candahar, Gen. Sandham is of opinion it is so small as not to need taking into account in making up an estimate of the situation, and, it is equally clear, if Aycob Khan fails to seize upon Can-

dahar the main object of his mission, which was to destroy Shere Ali, and thus remove the latter from his seat as Governor of that capital, will have broken down, rendering his late victory a comparatively barren one after all. Shere Ali having fallen back upon Candahar, where he will have increasing British support, will practically nullify Avoob's purpose to obtain possession of that stronghold, and thus prevent a union of operation between Shere Ali and Abdul Rahman against him. This general conviction is strengthened by intelligence brought to General Sandman at Quettah by spies, who report that Ayoob has expressed himself as having no hope of making a successful attack on Candahar. The telegram also states that the skirmishing

which took place since the battle at Khojak Pass, between Chaman and Killa, where communications are open to the tribemen, is now known to have been an attack made by the latter upon a convoy near Diran Karez, in which the Afghans were beaten off.

LONDON, August 6 .- The Times says the news that Ayoob Kahn was, up to the 1st inst., at Saughar, shows he had retreated a short distance, and there is, therefore, little fear of his pressing Cen. Primrose hard before

the arrival of Gen. Phayre. In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartingdon said the Government had no information of any special excitement among the Mahammedaus in India. Doubtless, he said, they watch with great anxiety the course of events in the East. He read a tolegram from Cabul on the 4th inst., which says the Candahar forces will march on Saturday, and the remainder of the army will leave Cabul for Gandamuk on Tuescay or Wednes-

day next. LONDON, July 6.- A despatch from Cabul

says the Candahar division, detailed from the British forces now at Shirpur, will begin its march from Cabul to-morrow. The march will occupy at least five weeks, and much comment is made against the policy of seriously weakening the troops at Cabul in the present state of feeling among the native population in northern Afghanistan, and especially in view of the fact that if Candabar is to be attacked at all it will be before any

aid can arrive from Cabul. Cabul city is reported quiet. LONDON, August 6 .- A despatch from Candahar of August 31d, says there is no sign of the emeny. All the building around the city have been demolished. General Primrose has a force of 3,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and 15 guns. The heat in the city is terrible. The country between Candahar and Chaman has risen and severe skirmishing is frequent.

LONDON, August 7 .- A despatch from Bombay says the Cabul force will proceed to Candahar via the Lagar valley.

London, August 9 .- In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hartingdon announced that the Indian Government had resolved to withdraw all its troops from Cabul. This step has not been taken, his Lordship s.id, in consequence of the late disaster. It

had been resolved upon before that calamity took place, and it had the full approval of General Stewart. Lord Hartington added that he had no further information except the reported capture of Chaman. The statements of Lord Hartington were received with murmurs of disapprobation'from the Op-

position benches. LONDON, August 3.-A despatch from Quettah says that a portion of the reinforcements for Candahar has arrived at the place. Gen. Roberts has been detained at Cabul until Monday. A Calcutta correspondent says | wife beaten by her husband nuless the blows to abandon Cabul may mean the expenditure. in a few years, of tresh blood and trensure. To abandon Candahar may mean the loss of

London, August 9.—Lord Ripon telegraphs

ROUND THE WORLD.

-Land in London sells at over a million dollars per acre.

-The London World styles Lord Randolph Churchill, the husband of Miss Jerome, the 'Wasp of Woodstock."

-The ceremony of receiving into the Jewish faith a woman who had been converted from Christianity was a recent religious event in Rochester.

-A Pittsburgh man jumped from a bridge forty feet, receiving fatal injuries, rather than meet his wife while he was walking with another woman.

-Rochefort says that the French Senate is like the double six in the game of dominoes, because every one is anxious to get rid of it as speedily as possible.

-In former years Austria used to import a considerable quantity of sugar and export little. Bounties having stimulated home production, there are now no imports of sugar but large production.

-A medical authority says : " Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion, and the custom of our forefathers of exciting it at the table by jesters and buffoons was founded on true medical principles."

-Lord Lansdowne, having seceded from the Government on the Irish bill, has taken a seat next to Lord Derby. They may possibly be the germ of a Liberal Conservative Cabinet in the future.

--Three California magnates are credited with the following amount of wealth :-- Mr. Charles Crocker is stated to be worth \$34,495,456, Mr. Leland Stanford \$34,643,408, and Mrs. Mary F. S. Hopkins \$25,280,972.

-A shrewd farm hand bought for \$100 the big meteor which fell in Emmet County, lowa, last year, and was laughed at by his comrades for what they coveted to be his idiocy. He has now sold it to the British Museum for \$6,500.

-The calendar for the University of Tokio, in the departments of law, science, and literature, shows that twenty-three Japanese graduates have been sent abroad, viz, ten to England, nine to the United States, and four to France.

-Mrs. Keeley, the once celebrated actress, is to appear at the Maddison Morton memorial performance as Jack Shepherd. It is forty one years since she appeared first in the part. Harrison Ainsworth, the author, is also to be present.

-There is verdure all along one track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and none along the other. This is caused by droppings of grain from the eastward-bound freight cars, while those going the other way deposit no seed.

-Howard Haroff, a murderer in prison at Youngstown, Ohio, believes that the ghost of his victim walks through the grated door into his cell every night. The consciencestricken wretch screams out with terror, and implores the jailors not to leave him alone.

-The floy. Father Orfei wears the shield of a police surgeant when he officiates as priest in a St. Louis Catholic church. His neighborhood is disreputable, and formerly his services were interrupted by roughs. So he obtained the police appointment in order to be qualified to make arrests.

-Evidence was lately given in the Division Court that a Blackpool. Laucashire, man had not been seen by the witness to strike his wife, but frequently to " lunge" her. The witness explained :--He did not consider a were given on the head and shoulders, but when a man "lunged" his wife he did it secretly, punching her below the "belt" and kicking her shins.

-Some time ago a British ironclad put in-

tion were constitutional debility and physical deformities. A large number of those pallid, feeble lads, moreover, were found to be married men, not infrequently tathers of one or two children born in wedlock. This fact has suggested to the military authorities the expediency of recommending to the Richstag next session a law prohibiting mariage to youths liable to army service until they shall have completed such service or attained the tull age of 23.

5

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.

BERWICE UPON TWEED, August 10 .- The fast train running between Edinburgh and London, known as the Flying Scotsman, has gone over the banks at Marshall Meadows near this town. There are no particulars yet. Physicians have gone to the scene.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-Mr. Gladstone has left London for the country.

-A battle between the Turcomans and Russians is imminent.

-Deserters from the Turkish army are joining the Greeks at Patras.

-The Greek Consulate at Prisrend has been blown up by Bulgarians.

-The Imperial Parliament, it is stated, will not adjourn for another week or ten days.

-The French Government has declined to give the Greeks the 30,000 rifles promised them.

-The Republicans carried two.thirds of the seats where second ballots were rendered necessary for election to the French Councils-General.

-Official returns of the imports and exports of the United Kngdom for July show an increase of nearly £7,000,000 over the same period last year.

A ten year old hoy, whose legs were recently cut off by a train of cars at Dubuque, Iowa, was too plucky to make any fuss over the

incident. When the little fellow was taken home his legs hung limp, but he did not complain. Not a tear stood in his eyes, but the tender look he gave to those who stood by his side told plainly that he was suffering great agony. After the doctor had dressed his wounds he called his parents, sisters, and brothers to his bed side, kissed one and all farewell, and left a tear upon their cheeks. A second time he called his mother to his side, placed his little arms about her neck, and said :-- "Mother, I am going to due in a few minutes. Please forgive me for not minding you." With this the little fellow

fell back, and as the mother said, "Yes, my augel," and took another look at his face she found him dead and beyond all pain and suffering.

-It was found in Manchester, England, that the draining and paving of twenty streets diminished the mortality to the extent of 20 in 110.

A Mississippi sheriff didn't leap from .. train after his escaping prisoner, but got off at the next station, took dinner, and picked the fellow up, after the alligators had run him out of the swamps.

It is said that sound moves nearly seventyhundred and titty miles an hour, and we wish the milkman would remember this when he yells at our house every morning.

Legal Notices

DR VINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRUCT OF MONTREAL-NO. 2.96 --In the superior court for Lower Canada-The Syste day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty.-TAE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA. TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA, a Corporation legally constituted by public act of Parliament, having its principal place of business for the Province of Quebee, in the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. WH L'AM BURNS MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, Bank Clerk, Defendant.—It is ordered, on the motion of Messis. Judah & Beauchaud, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, insimuch as in ap-pears by the return of J. A. Lecalilleur, Halliff of the Superior Court for the District of Mon-treal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the Franch has let bis domielle in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the Franch hauguage, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerve, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called the TRUE WITNERS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period afore-suid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to pro-ceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by de-fault. (By order.) ceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by de-fault. (By order.) HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON,

glorg I was in Treland (collecting my rents) | certain exten at the time the startling and sensational telegram was flashed to us from India, "the Prince has stuck a pig," and I immediately sat down and feasted my imagination on the event. Here is the Prince, with the fire of coming victory flashing in his royal eyes. lance in hand couched, there is a sparrow on the branch of a tree watching the royal sport with intense interest; on either side are ranged twenty natives with spears ready to succor the coming Padisha if necessary, while in front of all is the little pig. He turns to look, the moment is his last, at least on this earth, for the next instant the lance is planted firmly in his gizzard and he yields his life with a groan! (Exit omnes)

My boarding house in the capital is both select and exclusive, that is to say they won't take anyone but a perfect gentleman, but then as every civil servant is by law, or custom, considered a perfect gentleman, I was at once admitted for the consideration of five dollars a week, and told to make myself at home, which I did. My room was not much larger than a copy of the TRUE WITNESS opened out to its legitimate extent. Indeed, when my trunk was put in I found that it occupied, with the wash stand and the bed, so much of the available space that when a friend came to see me I had to go out while he went in and sat on the chair. The breakfast next morning fully bore out the character for gentility of the boarding house. It consisted of two slices of toast the size of a dollar bill, and almost as thin, one-third of a small sausage, and a cup of-well, for the sake of euphony, suppose we call it tea (Heaven forgive me for telling lies). After breakfast, Miss Jemima, the gloriously beautiful daughter of my boarding mistress, remarked, as a very singu-lar circumstance, that the boarders in her ma's house were famous all over Ottawa for the clearness of their complexion (I wonder has Dr. Tanner a clear complexion). We lunched at 12 o'clock on a piece of pie, a bit of water melon and a biscuit, and for dinner we had the celebrated Ottawa hash, the most recherche and perhaps the most inscrutable dish on the continent of America. I was profoundly dissatisfied, but I thought of Dr. Tanner and resigned myself, more especially as my complexion had suffered somewhat neath the ardent sun of Lachine. Still, the place had its advantages, one of them being that I could not possibly fall out of bed, for a very simple reason, and after a few days I became accustomed to my crib. There was a piano in the house which I verily believe in my immortal soul never once ceased grinding. It was eternally going, and sounds of the most divers nature it emitted. The gloriously beautiful daughter of the house was full of culture and gentility. It was her mother, I may say en passant, called her gloriously beautiful. Why, I cannot undertake to say, except that she was ugly, dumpy and shallow. "Indeed, Mr. O'Regan," said try to check her for feeling, and try and make her eat something (I wish to Heaven she would just try me), but she is very obstibeautiful, she would break my poor heart." Mrs. Moryah, after having delivered herself, | ing then adjourned.

certain extent some of their red-tapelsm, and associate as far as possible with men experienced in these matters, for "success means success it-self," and should we make a fallure this time, then the palm must certainly go to Toronto, and our chance of usefulness be handed to our sister cities of Quebec and Ottawa.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

MEETING OF THE MONTHEAL BRANCH.

At the regular meeting of this Society, held in St. Patrick's Hall Sunday night, the Chairman, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, read the following

man, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, read the following correspondence :---*To Michael Davili, Esq., New York*: DEAR SIR,--At the recent meeting of the Land League in this city, I was directed to address you a preliminary note of enquiry. In order to learn if it was your intention to visit our city during your stay in America, and if so, when we might look forward to your coming. A branch of the League has been in existence here about three months, but thus far cannot be said to be in a flourishing condition, owing to a variety of causes which it is unnecessary to define here. There is a strong feeling among the members that your coming to this city and celivering an address on the Irish land question would awaken the carnestnoss and enhusiasm of the large trish population resident here. They all fully realize that a more determined and vigorous effort should be made than hasyst been attempt-ed, to turn the latent sympathies of the people in so thoroughly practical a direction as the Irish Land League would point out. Your coming would infuse vitality and char-scier to the organization here, and place it in a position to give permanent aid and substantial encouragement to our struggling countrymen at home. The great mass of the people are not suffi-

The great mass of the people are not suffi-ciently alive to the necessity of a permanent association here, such as a Land League, yet they have given with a liberal spirit to the various distress funds in the early part of the season. Therefore, we should be glad to learn if you have formed any intention of coming in this direction during the prosecution of your mission in this country. Assuring you that an early reply would, in the meantime, be a source to us of considerable salisfaction and encouragement, I remain,

on and encourses I remain, Yours respectfully, (Signed) B. WALL, Secretary pro tem.

IRISH LAND INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE. New York, 31st July, 1880.

MR. B. WALL. Montreal: DEAR SIT.—Your favour of the 29th ult is just at hand. Many thanks for your kind invitation to visit Montreal and address the friends there, to visit Montreal and address the friends there, but owing to arrangements already made, 1 shall be obliged to deter visiting your city until my return from San Francisco. If arrange-ments can be made for a lecture by me, say about the 8th of October, I shall be very happy to attend and do all I can to further the work of the Land League. Trusting in the mean-time that yourself and friends will keep things moving.

time may, moving, I remain, Very sincerely, yours, MICHAEL DAVITT. Devitt's lotte It was decided to hold Mr. Davitt's letter over for consideration till the next meeting. Several treasurers of branches then handed in their collections and books, after which several members of the Executive tendered their resignation, the reason being that there was a strong current of public feeling in favor of a reorganization of the Society. The President, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, expressed his intention my boarding mistress, the same evening, of resigning as soon as the accounts were advance to an assault on Candahar or re-"my daughter Araminta is all soul. 1 often wound up and remittance made to the Home main stationary. Gen. Sandman affirms that: wound up and remittance made to the Home | main stationary. Gen. Sandman affirms that Society. At his request those who had tendered their resignations also held them over until that period. The Secretary, in the much more serious than at first supposed, and nate, and were it not that she is so gloriously meantime, was instructed to call in all ac- that in fact it is very questionable whether he

tor of Tipperary, and it was understood that he had been preparing for issue a number of | tack made by the tribles compelled the British. writs of ejeectment against tenants of the neighborhood. He and his two sons were attacked at New Ross by a body of disguised men, some of whom are now in custody. One of his sons is killed and the other so seriously wounded that he expired to-day. Mr. Boyd himself was severely wounded, and his life is considered to be in danger. The attack was altogether an agrarian outrage. Three of the arrested persons have been identified as tenants upon whom writs of eviction had been served. It is said, however, that the Crown will find it extremely difficult to prove that arrested parties were participants in the murderous attack. The assailants were thoroughly disguised, and the eleven persons who were arrested had time to throw off their disguises and to appear as if they were pursuing their ordinary occupation. The affair has caused great excitement here and throughout Tipperary.

LONDON, August 9.-The news of the diepatch of reinforcements to Ireland was received there with no feeling of alarm, but with simple surprise.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

CABCL, August 4.-General Roberts' force for Candahar starts on Sunday. It includes three British infantry regiments and one of cavalry.

BOMBAY, August 4.-Reinforcements are now being forwarded. A new brigade formed in Bengal, which consists of a regiment of British infantry and two regiments of natives, has been sent from Bombay to Southern Afghanistan.

LONDON, August 4.-Of 52 officers of Burrows' force 21 were killed or are missing, 8 were wounded and escaped, and 12 arrived at Candabar unburt. This leaves 12 unaccounted for, and it may therefore be presumed that, though nominally attached to Burrows' brigade, they did not accompany him.

LONDON, August 4 .--- A Bombay correspondent telegraphs :--- The retirement of the British torces from Cabul will follow the departure of General Roberts with his command for Candahar. It is not considered advisable to prolong the occupation in the face of the heavy expenditure and possibility of fresh complications.

LONBON, August 5 .- A despatch from Bombay says a garrison of 25 troopers at the Sungam, a post fifty miles from Safi, have been killed by the natives of the Bolan district, who are very restless. The remainder of the British forces will follow General Roberts from Cabul within a week.

LONDON, August 5 .- A despatch from Viceroy Ripon to the War Office to-day states that he has received a telegram fom General Sandham, dated at Quettab, August the 4th, saying that Ayoob Khan was at Sangbar on the 1st, the ingrate not knowing whether to there is no doubt Ayoob Khan's loss in his will result. late engagement with Gen. Burroughs was

counts due to and by the Society, The mee- is in condition to pursue his advantage or to vine; when words of slander are uttered one were relegated to the reserves of the first and resist an attack from the force which the re- | wonders why the world was not made dumb, | second class. The main causes, of raises | 52

cussion to-day. Mr. Boyd was Crown Solici- | that the British convoy which is retiring from Afghanistan, reached Tibi yesterday. An atto abandon a portion of their baggage. Shirpur will be evacuated to-morrow.

> THE CANADIAN MINISTERS IN ENG-LAND.

THE CANADIAN MINISTERS IN ENG-LAND. LONDON, August 5.—Sir John Macdonald re-ceived a large deputation on the subject of the Canadian tariff from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, representing the whole of the Lan-cashire industries. Sir John, in replying to the gentlemen, said the tariff had been adjusted on the principle to encourage English imports by placing heavier duties on American goods, but that Englishmen were prejudiced, and ignored Canada's peculiar situation as segarded the United States. American rings and corners had completely crushed all attempts to introduce manufactures in Canada, and would have con-tinued to do so unless Canada, by her new tariff. had already forced Americans to clamor for a reciprocal treaty, which previously had been contemptuously refused. If England wanted reciprocal privileges she must give something in return. With countervalling duties in the English market, Canada Could always afford to pay 10 per cent difference against English and other f reign goods. In conclusion sir John said that he did not think there was anylim-mediate chance for a reduction of the tariff, but he would willipsly receive any suggestion and remedy any evident injustice. Sir John inciden-tally promised to be qualize postal rates from English and the United States to Canada on sample parcels. Sir John Macdonald's speech is considered to be a most alashing defence of the protective policy. LONDON. August 5.—Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alex. Galt, Col. Darling, Col. Dennis, Hon. Mr. Pope, Col. Williams, Earl Derby and Sir Garnet Wolkeley were enter-tained last night by the Fishmongers' Company. The Prime Warden proposed the lowst of the British colonies. Sir John Macdonald sir chaving Engliten years of age and upwards farms of 160 acres cratitiously of the finest land, as the Yankces would say, that ever laid out of doors. Sir Charles Tupper also responded, and corrected the suggestion that the object of the Canadian visitors was to obtain money from England, except by the w

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.-Information comes from Texas that what is known as the grand army of occupation and organization, whose object seems to be the invasion of Mexico under General Dalrymple, is assuming con-siderable proportions. Three hun red men are enrolled in Austin and vicinity, and the first regiment of Texas cavalry, of which Col. Armstrong, of Austin, is commanding officer, has three hundred members, and recruiting is going on. Gen. F. W. James, who is General of the Texas militia, has been given command of a department embracing Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. He has

appointed a staff, and consultations have been held, but the results have not yet transpired. The movement is attracting a good deal of attention, and the belief is expressed that if the Government does not interfere serious trouble

When words of charity are uttered one

to Vigo, and duly saluted the fort. No return salute was, however, fired, and all on board were discussing this breach of etiquette when a boat was seen approaching the ship bearing an officer in a gorgeous uniform. On reaching the deck he explained the object of his mission, which was to request the loan of a little powder to return the salute, as they were out of it on shore.

-"At a certain smart little ball last week. says Edmund Yates, in the London World, " I was struck with an excellent arrangement of the floor. The dancing cloth was of some tightly stretched shining material, and it was a dark green. This is vastly better than the usual white drugget, for two reasons. It does not generate a white powder that covers black coats, and it shows off the dresses with rare effect. I recommend it."

-A lofty obelisk. which is in course of crection on Tower Hill, Beaumaris, Wales, as a public memorial to the late Sir Richard Bulkeley, formerly Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, suddenly fell the other morning, a number of workmen having a very nurrow escape. The monument, which was to have been formally unveiled soon, stood in an exposed situation, and it is supposed that recent storms weakened its foundations.

-The body of a man whom a bullet had killed was found at Fremont, Ohio. "I am tired of life," was written on a card, and the theory of suicide was accepted by everybody except a detective, who believed that a mur-der had been committed. After a great deal of labor he fixed his suspicion on Peter Welsh and his wife, but he had not a particle of evidence against them. Almost in despair, he secured their arrest, and then told each that the other had confessed. The trick succeeded, for the pair have fully implicated themselves.

-The committee for erecting a statue to Rouget de l'Isle, the author of the "Marscillaise," have issued a stirring appeal to the French nation to aid them in their object. They remind the people of the services rendered to the cause of France by the great revolutionary hymn; how one general in command of the Republican armies wrote after a battle : "We were one against ten, but the 'Marseillaise' was on our side ;" and how another, asking for reinforcements, wrole: "Send me a thousand men and a copy of the 'Marseillaise,' and I will answer for the victory." The appeal is signed by a large number of deputies, members of the committee.

-A serious failing off in the physical quality of the youths this year drawn for military service in the manufacturing towns of Germany is at present the subject of grave consideration at the Imperial War office. At Barmen 706 young men who, upon the completion of their twentieth year, presented themselves at the local head quarters in order that their fitness for service might be submitted to the customary tests, only yielded 115 recruits for the Line and 9 for the Guard. Of the remainder 455 were dismissed to their homes as permanently disqualified thinks the human tongue an instrument di- from serving their country in arms, and 127

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HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P.S.C. P.S.C. P.S.C. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF Montreal.—In the Superior Court for Lower Canada.—No. 2345. The sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty. The TRUST AND LO.N COMPANY OF CANADA, a Corporation iegally constituted by public Act of Parliament, having its p.incipal place of business for the Province of Quebec in the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, we WILLIAM BURNS MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, Bank Clerk, and JACOB GATTSCHALK ASCHER, of the same place, Defendants. It is ordered, on the motion of Messra. Judah & Branchaud, of Counsel for the Plaintiff inasmuch as it appears by the return of J. A. Lepailleur, Bailiff of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, and the writ of summons in this cauce issued, written, that the said William Burns Morgan, one of the Defend-ants, has left his domicile in the Province of Que-bec, in Canada, andcannot be found in the Freach language, in the newspaper of the City of Mon-treal, called La Minerve, and twice in the Eng-lish language, in the newspaper of the city of Mon-treal, called La Minerve, and twice in the Eng-lish language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the Thure WYINESS. be notified to appear before this Couri, and there to answer the de-mand of the Plaintiff willin two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the Plaintiff will be permitted to pro-ceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by de-fault. (By order), HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, 52

By order), HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. S. C.

P. S. C. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal.—In the Superior Courtor Lower Canada. No. 2449. The sixth day of August. eighteen hundred and eighty. THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA, a Corporation legally constituted by public Act of Par-liament, having its principal place of business for the Province of Quebec. in the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM MCCAULIFF, of the City and District of Montreal, cierk. Defendant. It is ordered, on the motion of Messrs. Judah & Branchand, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by Lie return of J. A. Lepalleur, Bailiff of the Superior Court for the district of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this case issued, written, that the Defendant has left bis domicile in the Frovince of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice in-seried in the Franch language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Marcue, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the first the last insertion of such adver-tisement, and upon the neglect of the said De-fond in the period atoresaid, the said Plaintiff within the period atoresaid the said Plaintiff within the period atoresaid to trial and judg-mentias in a cauce of default. HUBERT HONEY & UENDRON. 50 1

IRISH NEWS.

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A MONSTER SEAL .- The largest captured in theses waters for many years has been shot in the Bay of Enniscrone withtn the last few It measured eight feet in length, and dav five set eight inches in circumference, and we goed five cwt. When shot it had a piece mon in its mouth, which was found to of lower extremity of a very large fish. be skin has been removed to Dublin \mathbf{T} nibition .- ? rrespondent of Daily Exfc p_{I}

113 Irish Times correspondent, writing from T. ..., says :- The streets of Tuam were last the scene of great excitement, in conmace of a disturbance between a party of uers of the 84th Regiment and some excircl civilians. The former were chased into barracks. Stones were flung, but, except that source stray citizens came in for severe beltbracing by the military, no serious bodily harm was caused. There has been some un-usually bad feeling lately between this regiment and the inhabitants. The matter has now entirely subsided, and evidently arose out of a drunken brawl. The police patrolled the town all night. The crowd of rustic roughs was so excited that some revolver shots were fired off aimlessly, and without causing personal injury. No arrests have been made.

The new bridge over the Liffey is to be formally christened. At the meeting of the corporation on Monday it was resolved that it should be opened in state by the Lord Mayor, on August 6th-O'Connell's birthday -and that it should then be named O'Connell Bridge. It was also resolved to ask the Fort and Docks Board to substitute for the tablet, which it so hastily put up, and which contains the old name of the structure, another recording the change. If we are to judge from the remarks of some of the Tory corporators, the Port and Docks Board will not comply with this request, but our own opinion is that it will adopt a wiser course. Still another resolution was adopted by the corporation on Monday, which will meet with general approbation. We refer to that for the reduction of the space at present occupied by the base of the O'Connell monument. We

may add that both the monument committee and the artist, Mr. Brock, have agreed that this reduction may be made without detracting from the effect of Foley's masterpiece .-Nation .

A correspondent of the Cork Herald, writing from Killarney, July 19th, says :- An | while she was in the Channel, an able seaauction of a farm of land called Clushnagrave, situate about three miles from Killarney, was held in the Court House here on Saturday, 17th | him. On the 9th of the following month July, last by Mr. J J O'Connor, local auctioneer. The farm was held by David and James Healy, for the life of Mrs. Hoare, at the yearly rent of ±55. In October last a decree for possession for non-payment of rent was obtained. Six months, up to March, for redemption, was allowed by the agent, Mr. D. J. Curtayne, but the tenants were unable to redeem, and, there being executions pending against the tenants, their interest in the farm was put up for sale. There was a large attendance of apparently well-to-do farmers, several of whom appeared disposed to bid for the farm. The auctioneer having read the conditions of the sale, one of the tenants, David John Healy, in a determined attitude, cautioned everyone present against buying his farm, as the rent | 96 days on her passage. had been lately tendered, but would not be taken. The auctioneer said that the purchaser would get immediate possession from Mr. Curtayne, the agent. Healy again protested against anyone purchasing his farm, added, "that it would be by a good deal of trouble, and perhaps danger, that possession would be given." He again threatened everyone present against bidding for his farm. The auctioneer said the landlord should get the rent, which there was no prospect of getting. The result was that not a single offer nde, and the sale was adjourned unti

persons implicated in the recent manslaugter of a man named O'Donnell, and for which Penner was charged, but liberated. The prisoners have been lodged this evening in prison for further examination.

SCOTCH NEWS.

GEORGE RAMSAY, twelfth Earl of Dalhousie, died on 20th July, at Dalhousie Castle, Mid-Lothian. His Lordship was born 26th April, 1806, and was thus in his 75th year. He succeeded his cousin Fox Maule, Lord Panmure, in 1874, and has thus been only six years in possession of the titles and estates. His Lordship was married to Sara Frances, daughter of Mr. William Robertson, of Logan House. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Ramsay, who was born in 1847, and married in 1877 to Lady Ida Louisa Bennet, daughter of the Earl at Tankerhill. As Lord Ramsay is at present the junior member for Liverpool, a vacancy will be created in that constituency.

Blair's Loch, Altyre, Mr. Baillie, Worthington, who is at present tenant of Altyre House, and the gamekeeper of the estate, were visiting some of the islands on the Loch, and while on one of them they saw a bird flapping its wings on the water. They immediately made for the spot, and, nearing it, discovered it to be a seagull, and that an eel was gradually twisting itself round the bird's body. The gamekeeper, seeing this, struck both of them with an oar, which made them disap-

As extraordinary scene in a parish church is described by The Scotsman. During the singing of the hymn preceding the sermon an elderly man attracted general notice by his strange demeanor. Taking up a position in the minister's new, he waited patiently until the conclusion of the hymn, but no sooner had the minister risen to announce his text than the man rose, and taking from his pocket a paper, addressed the minister by name, and read a long statement purporting to be an interdict forbidding certain lawyers and others in Irvine from proceeding with the sale of certain property. The document occupied about five minutes in reading, and minutely described the situation of the property down to the square yards it measured; but as he apparently did not consider the statement sufficiently explanatory he took an extremely long handkerchief from his pocket and began a practical demonstration of the measurement. When the man had finished, the minister asked some of the office bearers to remove him which was accordingly done without any disturbance taking place. The intrudeer stated that what he had done was in pursuance of an old ecclesiastical law, entitling people to claim publicity in church any property of which they were threatened to be dispossessed by legal action. The police afterward conveyed him home. A party disturbance of quite an unprovoked nature on one of the sides concerned occurred in the Bridgeton district on Monday, July 19. It appears that the members of the Catholic denomination in the East End had arranged to pay a visit to Lanark, via the Bridgeton section of the Caledonian Railway, and the intention getting bruited abroad a large concourse of people gathered to see the contingent off. The great proportion of the spectators seemed to be Orangemen, or fellows who pretend to belong to that persuasion, for no sooner had the processionists entered London Road than loud offensive murmurs were heard to proceed from the crowds who lined that thoroughfare. The men, women, and boys who formed the excursionists, and who were headed by a large instrumental band, playing stirring but permissable airs, paid no heed, happily, to these annoyances, a forbearance which seemed to irritate rather than allay the ire of their religious opponents. As the company therefore proceeded on their way matters grew in seriousness, and when the neighbourhood of the London Road station was reached it was found that some fields in that district, in which there are the remains of many old brick kilns, were literally packed with an unruly mob. The sight of the banners carried by the processionists, and the sounds emitted by the so-called musical bands, acted as no number of red rags could could on a herd of small bulls. Stones, bricks, and all concievable kinds of missiles began to be showered from the crowd in the fields on the heads of the unoffending excursionists, and not a few were wounded. At the outset of the disturbance the police had been telegraphed for, and Superintendent Baker, with whom was Lieutenant Muir, arrived at this stage on the scene, and, with the aid of a detachment of men, were enabled to put the aggressors to flight, while several clergymen who accompanied the excursionists, interfered with their flock in the interests of order and prevented any retaliatory measures being forty, were scouring the country during the adopted, though there was sufficient justificanight, and arrested the three prisoners in their | tion for reprisals of some sort. A number of beds. Their names are Goggins, Halloran, the Catholic party were cut about the head strong escort this morning to Castlebar, and ture to cause an Interruption in the day's at twelve o'clock taken before Penner at the outing. The police saw the excursionists infirmary, who identified Halloran and safely by the train, and then succeeded in Goggins as being two of the parties who fired effecting the capture of six men who were be-

CATHOLIC NEWS.

CANON SIMARD, of Rimouski, has been named assistant director of the Quebec Seminary.

AT Florence the clericals gained as great a victory in the municipal elections as at Rome, having returned candidates for 12 or 14 vacancies.

MR. L. MITCHELL, of St. Antoine streets Quebec, is constructing a large organ for St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. It is suggested, that as the organ will be finished about the first of September, it should be exhibited at the coming exhibition.

In the Lower Chamber of France the Bishop of Angers, lately elected deputy for one of the Breton districts, made his debnt by denouncing the act of the Government expelling the Jesuits. He promises to be a magnificent debator, and a great acquisition to the Right. Monseigneur Frappel wore a long cassock, and was girded round the waist with a ceinture of violet silk. Gambetta, who was chagrined at his success, in reply-LAST Saturday afternoon, July 24th, at the ing addressed him as Monsieur le Deputie Frappel.

> AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF ENGLISH POOR CHILDREN.

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE,

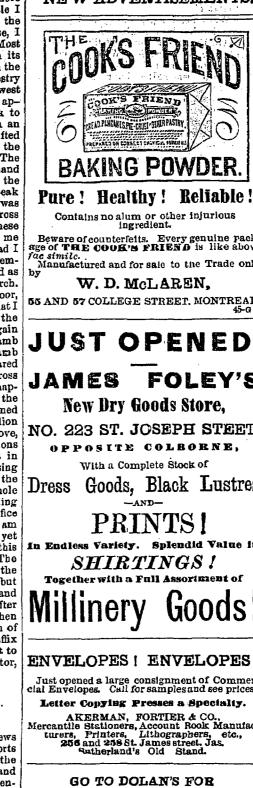
Toronto, Aug. 1, 1880.

To the Olergy of the Diocese of Torontos. t gradually twisting itself round the bird's boar, They, Sir,-His Eminence Cardinal Manning I They gamekeper, seeing this, struck both of the sent of orphans rescued from the streets and of the mith an oar, which made them disappeared, and was dealt another blow, when it an see and seeing this, struck both of the sent of orphans rescued from the streets and of the sent of another shows for the sent of the se REV. Sir,-His Eminence Cardinal Manning makes an appeal to us to find homes for a num-ber of orphans rescued from the streets and workhouses of his diocese. His Eminence has

ever you do to the least of these little onles you do unto me," to come to the succour of thos: children, adopted by Christ through His Minister. Those willing to do so can notify their parish pricet, and state the age and sex, and the in-dustrial capacity of the children they would select. The guarantee of the priest will be an earnest that the spiritual and temporal wants of the children will be fairly attended to. Rev. D. Canty, chaplain to the chief orphan home, has been commissioned by the Cardinal to visit the children already sentout, and to seek homes for others. He has been much gratified at the good accounts which he has received from the clergy and people who have their children in charge. Applications for children are to be sent. signed by the parish priest, to Very Rev. Vicar-General Kooney, who will communicate with the above named Rev. gentleman. Children will be sent free of all charge to their destinations in this country. As it may be im-

children will be sent free of an charge to then destinations in this country. As it may be im-possible at once to meet this year all the applica-tions, they will be attended to next year, as the supply is unlimited. Your faithful servant, †JOHN JO-EPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

The next to her was exactly the



DONE TO ORDER.

Large collection on exhibition at 69 Duke st. also at Wm. Grace's, 32 Ottawa street. 78 D*

186 g



the 24th instant.

AT the Ballybunion meeting, on July 18th, Father O'Connor, the parish priest, in replying to a vote of thanks is reported by the Cork Herald to have said :- It was greatly to be regretted that the members for Kerry should absent themselves from Parliamentary duties. The divisions appearing in the Home Eule ranks were scandalous, and he had no dor bt but the Irish people would look at this at the next election. The country was becoming more enlightened, and it was impossible that an educated people should not be free. They were looking across the broad Atlantic towards their American brethren, to whom their heartelt thanks were due, and in passing a vote of thanks to the Americans, it was impossible not to associate with it the name of Charles Stewart Parnell, the saviour of his country. Where would the Irish people be to-day but for that Heaven-sent man Hundreds of thousands of their countrymen would be in coffinless graves; the scenes of '47 and '48 would be enacted again. He would propose-"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to the people of America for their timely, generous, and sustained assistance to the Irish people in the time of their great destitution, and shat our thanks are also eminently due, and are now offered, to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, for the heroic sacrifices which he has made for the salvation of his country."

THE Irish Times correspondent, writing on 19th July, says :- Early this morning a report reached here that an outrage of a very serious character had occurred almost withib the precincts of Castlebar last night, a publican named Penner having been fired at and dangerously wounded a. a place called Derrycoosh. The persons who fired the shots were there in number and they walked deliberately in front of Penner on the public road. They bade him good night, after which they discharged the contents of two revolvers into him-one ball lodging in his thigh, inflicting a wound so serious that his life is despaired of. The reason assigned for the outrage seems to be something regarding Penner's marriage, which has recently caused some ill-feeling in the district where the outrage occurred. No agrarian motives are attributed. Three arrests have been made. The parties reside in the adjoining locality. Two of them have been fully identified by the victim and his wife, who accompanied him on the occasion. Both were returning from the Islandeady meeting. The unfortunate man lies at the county infirmary in a most precarious condition, and the feeling manifested on his behalf is widespread. The scene of the outrage is situated in a mountainous tract of country, thickly populated for several miles around. Constabulary, numbering about and Cusack. They were conveyed under and face, but their injuries were not of a nathe shots. Cusack was remanded for eight lieved to have been ringleaders in the disdays pending additional evidence. The turbance. Fears were entertained for the tragic aflair has created considerable excite- home coming, but in view of what had transment here, especially as there could be no pired the police were prepared for all emerreason assigred for the act, save some ill- gencies, but none calling for interference seling existing between Penner and some arose.

THE KNOCK APPARITIONS.

(From the Dublin Weekly News.)

In a letter to the pastor of Knock, Cornelius M Gintey, Falkirk, Scotland, who suffered from a broken leg, the result of an accident about four years ago, states that he arrived in Knock on the 16th of June. On the following Sunday he attended three Masses, and received Holy Communion in the forenoon. Some short time after the last Mass, and while engaged in prayer, he beheld a vision which he will never forget. Immediately above the Blessed Virgin's altar three figures appeared quite distinct to him-the image of the Holy irgin in the centre, with St. Joseph on the right hand side, near the high altar; the third figure to the left being smail he was unable make out whom it represented. "Between the left picture of the Sacred Heart hanging on the wall and the high altar the image of our Lord, lying on the cross, was clearly visible, also the image of the Virgin on the left, just beside the picture of St. Joseph in the window. Briefly the foregoing are the facts of what appeared to me on Sunday, 20th June; but on every subsequent day, up to and including Thursday, 24th of June (the day after my departure from Knock), various images, including rows of angels, etc., were clearly observed by me. As already stated, it is now about four years since the accident occurred, during which time I have consult-ed several local doctors. I was also in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, where I received every medical treatment which the professor and doctors considered necessary for my case, but all to no purpose. I will only add that I have the most unbounded faith in the Knock apparitions; for, though not actually cured of my complaint, still, thank God ! the acute pains from which I frequently suffered very severely previous to my visit to Knock are almost entirely gone. I am at present able to walk without a crutch, besides being wonderfully improved in my health other. wise."

A lady who chooses to hide her identity from the public behind the signature, "A Native of Knock," writes as below regarding some extraordinary manifestations beheld by her at Knock on Sunday, May 23:-

" On entering at noon the little edifice so famed and so often referred to now-a-days, I beheld a little star of a most golden color. I thought it was about 51 feet from the ground, and it was to the east of the statue of Our Lidy. I took no great notice of this, but still 1 felt anxious to remain a while looking on. I bent down in prayer for a few minutes, and on rising my head to look at the star, my eyes were directed towards the high altar, where I saw about six large, pale stars, bursting, as it were, with glorious light. I next saw a cross; I could not distinguish anything on it at first. In half a second this cross was covered with stars, the brightest that I have yet seen. The stars on the cross were very small, but whiter by far than those I saw on the high altar. They differed from Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada, NO. 53 ST. JAMES STREET. I saw on the high altar. They differed from

City Properties, to be disposed of on very ad-vantageous terms.



Very stylish bangle bracelets have five little hoops of alternate plain and twisted gold wires, held together by a bar set with a cameo head or small gems, pearls, turquoises or diamonds. Another style is a broad black velvet band embroidered with small pearl beads. A dog-collar band to match is worn around the nech. This collar has long loops of pearl beads attached to it.

wrong.

love-letters.

correspond.

colors.

toilets.

Very cool and becoming morning dresses are made of cheese cloth. A finely pleated frill is placed around the bottom of the skirt. A wide scarf, hemmed on both edges, is drap ed across the front of the dress, and caught uere and there by loops of ribbon, of rose color, blue or mauve. The waist is tight fitting, and across the front is laid a fichu made of soft folds of the goods, edged with narrow lace and finished at the belt by a bow and ends of ribbon.

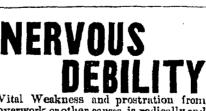
The old fashioned leghorn hats are again worn. Wild and grotesque shapes are seen, but the styles preferred by ladies of quiet tastes are the cottage and Gypsy shapes. Young ladies wear the broad-brimmed "Maud Muller" hats-simple in form and always becoming. They are generally trimmed with full pleated ruffles of Languedoc or Breton lace, and clusters of field flowers-scarlet poppies, wheat ears, corn flowers, Margueritas or oleander blossoms. Others have a heavier trimming of black velvet and lace, cream colored or old gold ostrich tips and pearl ornaments.

A new caprice for trimming evening dresses of India mull is to press the brightest colored sea mosses until they are thoroughly dry, then arranging them upon the skirts, bertha and sleeves to resemble a vine, giving the effect of the most delicate hand-painting or embroidery. Small tufts of wood-moss lichens, ground pine and small fern leaves are also used. Ladies employ their leisure hours at the seaside or in the mountains by placing these delicate sprigs between two thicknesses of white tarleton. A bottle of mucilage and a few yards of tarleton will make a very beautiful and artistic hall or bay window transparency. Ladies can use their own taste in the selection and arrangement of the leaves and mosses.

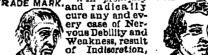
Ladies' riding habits have lately undergone considerable change, both in make and color. Unlike other articles of feminine attire, up to the present time very little alteration has been made in them for some years. Now, however, there are several prominent changes which one cannot fail to notice. A tall slik hat is no longer an indispensable part of the riding dress. The most comfortable and by far the most becoming head gear are hats of round form, the color often matching the habit worn with it. The most fashionable habits are made of myrtle greer, gendarme blue claret or brown cloth. They are made extremely short, too short for elegance, and are less graceful than the sweeping length of habit formerly worn. Trimmings are not admissable. The habits are very narrow and close fitting. A double row of enamelled buttons are placed down the front of the habit, which fastens at the side. Collars are worn pointed and turned down, with the indispensable bunch of flowers fastened at the throat. Handkerohiefs of foulard silk are chosen in preference to white for horse exercise,











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MONTREAL,

Finance and Commerce.

TUESDAY, August 11, 1880. FINANCIAL.

"here is no change in the morning market which is quiet, rates being easy at 3 to 4 per cent on call loans on satisfactory collateral, and at 4 to 5 per cent. for time loans. Good conunercial paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 per cent. Stelling Exchange is quiet at 1081 to 1083 for rou d amounts of 60-day bills between banks, nne 108[±] over the counter. Documents are quoted at Si to S' premium. Drafts on New Yesk are drawn at par to 1-16 premium.' The are unchanged at \$4.83 for 60-day bills, and \$4.85 | per lb. for demand.

The Stock Market continues strong, and though comparatively active during the morning, rather quiet this afternoon. Montreal sold up per cent, with sales at 149, closing with sellers at that figure, 148} bid. Ontario advanced } per cont., with sales at 88 and 873, closing the latter figure asked, 871 bid. Peoples' was strong, Bellers moving up } per cent. to S0, buyers 701. Molsons moved up to 21 per cent, with a sale at 971, the closing bid being 96, 89 Toronto advanced 21 per cent. with asked. sales at 135] and 136, closing with sellers at 1371; Huyers 135. Commerce sold up 1 per cent. 10 130!, but closed with sellers offering at 130]: 130 bid. 50 was offered for Exchange without inducing sales. 11 was offered for Intercolonial coal, 20 asked. Montreal Telegraph moved up 2 per cent, with sales this morning at 123_j, but this afternoon receded to 122;; closing with sellers | per cent. above that figure; buyers, ! per cent. below. Dominion Telegraph was strong, a sale being effected at 714. Richelieu was firm at 50. City Passenger advanced 1 per cent., the last sale being at 112, the highest of the day; at the close sellers were asking 1124, buyers offering 1113. City Gas sold up 1) per cent. to 1391, sellers asking at [this 139], buyers 159.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The crop prospects throughout Britain and Ireland, especially in the latter island, are for the moment unfavorable, and consequently the English markets are steady as to price. The Russian crop prospects, according to the official reports from forty-nine provinces, are poor, and these no doubt have had a greater effect than even the home advices. The latter have as yet plenty of time for recovery. The Chicago market is about steady at the closing prices of yesterday. Corn is also firm. The local grain market is dull and easy. Canada Spring Wheat is nominal at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Corn, 50c to 50kc to arrive. Peas, 92c per 66 lbs. Oats, 33 c to 34c per 32 lbs. Rye, 80c for forward delivery. Barley nominal.

FLOUR.-Receipts, 4,776 barrels. The market is somewhat more active at the decline. Fall wheat flours are steady, while spring extras, which have hitherto been supported in price by their scarcity, have declined about 10c per barrel. The following sales were reported to-day: 100 barrels of Superior Extra at \$5.55; 100 do at \$5.50; 100 bbls Extra Superfine at \$5.40; 100 Spring Extra at \$5.60; 50 bbls. Strong Bakers' at \$0.40; 100 Medium at \$6; 150 Superfine at \$5.30; 100 Choice do at \$5.40. We quote: Superior Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.55; Extra Superfine, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$5.60 to \$5.65; Superfine, \$5.25 to 5.40; Strong Bakers' \$6.00 to \$6.45; Fine, \$4.55 to \$4.65; Middlings, \$4,10 to \$4.30; Pollards, \$3.70 to \$3.90; Ontario Bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85; City Bags (delivered), \$3.10.

MEALS -Ontario Oatmeal is somewhat easier at \$4.40; Cornmeal, \$2.70 to 2.75 per bbl. ASHES are steady, Pots being quoted at \$4.55 to \$4.60 per 100 lbs.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

The tone of the market is generally favorable

new, per bush, 25c to 30c; carrots, new per dozen bunches, 20c to 80c; onions, 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, 90c to \$1; rhubarb, per dozen bunches, 15c to

30c; cucumbers, per bush., 20c; celery, 50c per dozen. Corn, 12c.

and the second second

FRUIT .- Apples, new, per barrel, \$2 to \$3.00; lemons, per case,\$6.50 to \$7.50; do. per box, 5.50 to \$6; blueberries, per box, 60c to 75c; pineapples, \$4 per doz; melons, \$4 to \$8 do; Sicily oranges \$1.50 per dozen; Bartlett pears, \$10 per bbl; bell do, \$4.00; peaches, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; p sted rates for sterling Exchange in New York | plums, \$3 to \$2.50 per box; Concord grapes, 10c

> DAIRY PROBUCE. -Best print butter, 22c to 25c; tub do, 17c to 19c; cheese, 12c to 15c; eggs, packed, 18c; new laid, 18c to 20c.

> POULTRY & MEAT .- Dressed fowls, per pair, 60c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 40c to 55c; spring chickens, per pair, 30c to 60c; turkeys. \$1.25 to \$1.75 per pair ; geese, \$1 ; beef, per lb. 10c to 12c; mutton, per 1b. 8c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per 1b. 8c to 12c; pork, per lb. 10c; hams, per lb. 11c to 13c; lard, per lb. 10c to 12c; sausages, per lb. 10c to 12c.

> FISH .-- Salmon scarce at 30c per pound. White fish and trout, 10c to 12c; lobsters, 10c to 12c; haddock and cod, &c to 7c; hallibut. 21c; mackerel, 12c; black-bass and dore, 10c to 12jc; pike,

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, August 9.

An improved demand has set in for shipping cattle, and exporters were busy to-day picking up all offerings at from 41c to 51c per lb., live weight. Butchers' cattle were also in good demand at from 3c to 4c, and 4k for good stock. one of our principal butchers stating to-day that for good beef he had to pay 4 c per lb., live And call forth such deep-such hearf-rending weight. Hogs sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Alderman McShane bought over 200 head of beeves, whilst quite a number was purchased by Mr. N. Kennedy at 5c to 5jc per lb. Howard Benallack bought from W. Lang 6 cattle at \$15 each and 28 hogs at \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Walter White sold 4 carloads of cattle to Ald. McShane at prices ranging from 5c to 5jc per lb. Sheep in good demand again for the British markets, the glut in the supply along with the depreciation in values recently experienced there having now given place to a much healthier state of affairs. Sheep sold to day at Viger market at \$4.00 to \$5.50 each, and lambs at \$2.25 to \$3.75, as to size and quality. H. Benallack bought 9 lambs for \$3.75 each, and 21 do at \$2.60 each. Calves were in fair request at \$4.00 to \$5.50 each, but the supply was light. R. Nicholson bought one extra fine calf at \$9.50. The receipts of cattle at Point St. Charles last week were 92 carloads of cattle, 21 cars of sheep, and 7 cars of hogs.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

LONDON, July 28.—Cattle at market 13. sheep at market, 12.770. Best beef, 8d to 8d per lb. Best mutton, 9d to 10d per lb; inferior and secondary, 7d to 8d per lb. Cattle, supply short and demand very slack. Sheep trade dall; no quotable change occurred in the rates for last ounalities. nalities.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Cattle at market, 1,602; sheep at market, 13,781. Best beef, 8d to 8¹/₂d per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 7²/₃d per lb. Mutton, 8d to 9¹/₂d per lb. There was a large at-tendance at sale, which, however, was slow ex-cept for prime stock; quality generally poor.

cept for prime stock; quanty generally poor. GLASGOW, July 29.—Cattle at market, 794; sheep at market, 8,876. Best beef. 8jd to 8jd per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 7jd per lb. Best mutton, 8jd to 9d per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 8d per lb. Cattle supply short; quality generally dull; demand very dull for all kinds Sacep supply fair; quality good; de-mand dullish.—Reported by John Bell & Sons.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

LIVERPOOL, July 29, 1880. BUTTER.—The market has ruled active during the week with an advance of three to five shillings over last week currencies. Receipts have been light, which has enabled the receivers of them to make outside prices, and at the close howers find it differult to supply their wents in For pickling or salting, the "Refugee" is best. Sow "Early Valentine" for a late crop of snaps. The stems of Limas need pinching off when at the top of the poles. Beets need frequent hoeing and thinning. Use the young plants for greens.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.-Set for late use. The "worms" are best removed by using hot water (180°), sprinkled over the plants through a dna hose

fine ho Carrots to do well require clean culture. When too large to hoe, pull the weeds that show them-selves.

Celery should be set out at once, and in well manured moist soil. Hoe earlier plantings fre-quently.

Corn for late crop should have the soil kept open, mellow, and free from weeds. So soon as the ears are picked the stalks may be cut and fed to the cows or other stock, or cured for

Melons.—The late sets will not mature; there-fore pick them off, that all the nourishment may go to the earlier ones. A mulch of straw just before the vines begin to run will keep the fruit from the ground. A more uniform ripen-ing is secured by occasionally turning the fruit when near maturity.

Onions.-Harvest the crop so soon as the tops die, and after being well dried, store in an airy

Potatoes should be dug so soon as ripe, which is known by the dying down of the vines. Clean the ground of all weeds.

Squashes.-Pull out the large weeds after hoeing is over; and watch for any injurious insects.

Sweet Potatoes.—Vines should not root at the joints, as small potatoes form there at the expense of the large ones. Move the vines when hoeing.

DIED.

FRYER.—At St. Therese, near Chambly, on the 2nd August, James Fryer, aged 33 years, youngest son of the late Vickerman Fryer. May he rest in peace.

IN MEMORIAM.

MISS M. L. STUBBS.

Ah! why those sad tears that flow from your

Sighs, Your flower is gone—the fairest of all,— Nipped in the bloom—now wrapt in the pall, Nay! cease those sad tears, nor sigh, nor com-

plain, Your flower will bud in spring time again; For our Lily beloved, so pure, so mir, Henceforth shall bloom in our Mother's parterre.

Yet, still fond parents will seek for their flower, In every nook and in every bower, But vainly they seek—their flower so bright! ('ould no ionger bloom 'neath shades of night. Transplanted to realms of eternal day, Its beauty expands 'neath celestial ray, And our Lily beloved, so pure, so fair, You'll surely find in our Mother's parterre.

Ah ! Blessed Mary, thou knowest too well, A mother's grief, and its anguish can tell, A soothing balm, ah ! deign, deign to bestow, Our Lily let's see with the crown she's won, Reposing forever with Christ thy Son, For the Lily beloved, so pure, so fair, We know doth bloom in our Mother's parterre.

There forever she'll sing on harp of gold, The virgin song of that glory untold, Here oft her sweet notes ascended on high, Oh' Jesus, Mary, with you let me die! The mortal lyre is, alas! unstrung, But fond mem'ry 'll keep the notes as sung, And with perfume sweet our matchless flower Evermore shall bloom in our Mother's bower.

Her relics repose 'neath our northern skies, Her felics repose 'heath our horthern skies, 'Neath the shrine of Our Lady-a boon to prize-For one who so loved at this shrine to kneel, As the shadows of eve did round her steal. And her prayer ascended like incense sweet To that home of love where we'll one day meet, And our Lily beloved, so pure, so fair, We'll evermore see in Mary's parterre.

-On High street, a boy of ten, richly dressed, sat on the steps eating an orange, and a boy with a cartload of picked-up wood stood across the street looking at him. The contrast was very great, and a pedestrian, who saw the situation, said to the poor boy :-. That chap over there is pretty well fixed, isn't he ?" "Yes," was the reply. "Lives in a big house and wears good clothes ?" " Yes." "Probably has lots of spending money?" There was a minute of silence, and then the boy with a cart started up his load, saving, 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.

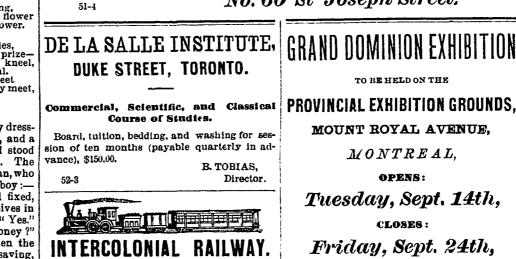
Every Garment in our Store has been REDUCED to just ONE-HALF the PRICE. This is no talk but a genuine mark down. An examination of the goods will convince the most skeptical.

100 Splendid All-Wool Scotch Tweed Saits, Castom Made, first-class in every particular. Sold by us all season for. 15 00 An unlimited assortment of good Iweed Pants...... 1 75 100 pairs heavy Tweed Pants...... 1 50 100 dozen Shirts..... 50 66 66

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.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Premium Books,

The Subscribers request the attention of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Directors of Colleges, Con. venus, Catholic Institutions, and Catechism Classes, to their complete assortment of Ca. tholic 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.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

Montreal

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Segur's Books for Children, 32 mo. Paper covers, 6 vols. in box, per box
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Sadlier's 25 cent edition of The House- ho'd Library, paper covers, per dozen. 2 40
Catholic Youth's Library, 18 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box 3 06
The Young People's Library, 18 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 6 vols. in box. per box I 89
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Prayer books, in all sizes and styles of binding. Please send your orders in as soon as possible as the choice of our books will be taken.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers,

275 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.



to holders of cheese, but unfavorable to sellers of batter. Shippers appear to have considerable stocks of butter on hand, and some claim to have sufficient for their regular trade up to the first of September. Though not such a general practice as in former years, it is yet too common for producers to hold on to a portion of their stock until it is anything but fresh, and consequently depreciated in value. Since the "rush" for butter subsided, about three weeks ago, stocks have gradually been accumulating in the country, until almost every farmer has a little lot of from five to 10 packages on hand. A freer movement is desirable. We quote :- Choice Eastern Townships, 20c to 21c; fair to fine, 18c to 20; choice Morrisburg, 19c to 20c; fair to fine 17c to 18c; choice Brockville, 19c to 20c; fair to fine, 17c to 18c; Western 15c to 17c. Fifty packages of fancy creamery are reported sold at 24c, and we give 2301024c as the range of values. The Liverpool cable having advanced to 60s, cheese is very tirm and excited, but we do not hear of much business passing at the moment, though sales have recently been made in the country equal to 13c laid down here. We quote fine to finest at 11 to to 12 c for present delivery; do for future delivery 121c to 131; medium qualities, 10c; skims, 6c to 81c.

Eggs are firm at 13c to 14c per doz.

Hog PRODUCTS .- Mess Pork, \$17.50; Lard, 10]c to 11. for pails, according to lot. Smoked Hams, lie tolic; Bacon, bic to loic per lb.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

1RON.-A private despatch from Pittsburgh says:-Bar iron 2ic, with an upward tendency, as is also the case for pig and all other stocks,

HAY.—During the past few days about 75 tons of hay have been shipped from this city to New York, where prices are quoted at \$16 to \$21 per ton as to quality.

OIL.—There is still a good enquiry for cod oil, several lots having changed hands to-day at 46c to 50c, wine measure Round lots of linseed oil have been placed to-day at 56c per gallon.

COAL-A cable just received from England states that the price of coal has advanced owing to strike in the North of England. This has in-duced a firmer feeling here for Scotch steam, and cargo lois to arrive are held at \$3 90 to \$4.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

There was a full assortment of garden and farm produce at these markets to-day, and in the early hours of the morning a large business was transacted. The receipts of blueberries by this morning's boat were 1,400 boxes, of which 150 were from Three Rivers and the remainder form the Generation of the summer from the Saguenay. The demand was brisk at prices quoted. Concord grapes from Rocnester sold at 10c per 1b, Blue and green plums will be received from Rochester and Oswego to-morrow, and \$2 to \$250 will be the price asked. Small red Canadian plums were selling to-day at 10c per quart. Apples than the Southdowns. were scarce, and held firmly at \$2 to \$3 per bbl. according to quality. On Saturday last, Mr. Livernois, of Bonsecours Market, made the first shipment of the season to Liverpool, consisting of a small lot of Golden Sweets, grown at Hamilton, Ont. Flour and Meal are steady at the recent advance.

FLOUR. MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs \$3.10 to 3.20; Buckwheat flour, do, \$2.10; Oatincal. do, \$2.25 to 2.40; Cornmeal, yellow, do, \$1.30; white, do, 1.85; Mouille, do, 1.20 to 1.40; bran, 8%; barley, per bush. 65c to 75c ; oats, per bag, Doc to \$1; peas, per bush, 90c to \$1.10; buckwheat, per bush, 60c.

VEGETABLES,-Polators, old, per bag, 50c;

hings over hat week currencies. Receipts have been light, which has enabled the receivers of them to make outside prices, and at the close buyers find it difficult to supply their wants in American or Canadian goods The sale of but-terine and other imitations of butter have had a free sale in consequence, and prices have steadily advanced until 84s has been reached for extra choice brands. This is the most ac-tive of all English markets for American and Canadian butter. French butter is off 4s during the week in all the principal markets, and Irish lower by 2s, which has had the effect of check-ing the upward tendency here, notwithstanding cable advices from New Y rk and Montreal re-porting higher prices. It s quite probable this market will now be influenced more by the course of home. Irish and French butter, than by American advices. CHEESE.—The business of the week has been ____

by American advices. CHEESE.—The business of the week has been rather tame, and buyers have only supplied their immediate wants at a concession of 2s on last week's value. This is owing to the heavy shipments of last week from the States and Canada, but to day's advices from these coun-tries, reporting probable moderate shipments and quotations of 53s to 54s, C. F. & I., has a tendency to check a further decline which was making itself manifest yesterday. The course of market the coming week will depend entirely upon reports from America. Weather fine and favorable. Butter.—Finest creamery life to the states of Butter.—Finest creamery life to the states of the states of the states of the states of the states the states of the states of the states of the states the states of the s \mathbf{S}^{P}

lavorable. Butter.—Finest creamery, 114s to 117s; fine do, 105s to 112s; com. to fair do, 104s to 165s; finest dairy, 105s to 110s; fine do, 100s to 104s; com. to fair; 95s to 93s; Western finest dairy, 95s to 100s; fine do, 90s to 94s; com. to fair, 85s to 88s,

Cheese.-Finest Canadian factory, 52s to 51s; fine do, 49s to 51s; com. to fair do, 40s to 51s; George A. Cochrane's Circular. and p036l

Agriculture.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST. HINTS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST. Compost.—There are many waste matters about the farm, and they should be gathered in-to a heap and there rotted into a valuable fer-tillizer. Weeds of all kinds that do not contain ripe seeds, and refuse of crops, should go into the compost heap. Fall Fallowing.—It is wise to plow as much as possible for spring sowing. It is a half-way fal-lowing, and in so far an advantage to the soil; it is of more benefit to heavy land than light, and the earlier it is done the better. Fall plow-ing greatly facilitates the farm operations in the spring. Mangels and Beets.—The root crops need fre-quent cultivation through August, and as long as the follage will it. Sugar-beets are the best if carthed up until the root- are entirely below the surface. Mangels do not require this care in "hilling up."

of 310 Towel in "hilling up," Potatoes should be harvested so soon as they

are ripe, otherwise the tubers may sprout, especially if the weather is wet; they are more apt to be affected with the rot if not removed from the soil as soon as they are mature. Burn the vines.

from

and also shade from the hot sun of the summer noon-day. Sheep The coupling begins soon, and a good ram should be used. If possible, secure a pure blood-a poor ram is poor economy. The The Lambs should be separated from the dams and given a good pasture by themselves. If early lambs are desired tor the spring market. a Southdown cross is preferable for quality, though in size the Cotswolds are much larger than the Southdowns.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Weed killing will still be required, though Weed Killing win still be required, though most of the crops are beyond injury from them. A weed that goes to seed now—and they do very rapidly—means a full supply of young plants to stock the ground for another seas. If the crop is removed from any portion of the garden, an occasional run of the cultivator over it will keep the weeds down, and at the same time im-prove the soil.

prove the soll.

Spinach, Late Turnips.—Spinach to be winter-ed should not be sown until next month. "Yel-low Stone" and "Aberdeen" are good turnips to sow now; the Strap-leaf will do if sown next month.

Beans.—It is not well to hoe beans when the vines are wet, as it is said to make them rust.

eat with a fork and say, 'Yes, ma'm' to		
everybody ."-Detroit Free Press.	Commencing 14th June, 1880.	
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.	THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER trains run dally (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Point Levi	
	* Trois Pistoles	Of
SPECIAL SALE OF TOWELS	 Newcastle Monoton 2:10 A.M. St. John 6:05 Halifax 10:45 These trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with 	alout
AT 5. CARSLEY'S.	the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.00 o'clock p.m., and at Campbellton with the Steamer City of St. John, sailing Wednes	
2,100 dozen to select from ,	day and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, &c., &c. The Trains to Halifax and St. John run	•
We consider ourselves quite justified in saying we have the largest and best assorted stock of Towels of any Retail House in the Dominion, at prices which defy competition. These Goods have been imported direct from the manu- facturers and marked at	through to their destination on Sunday. The Puliman Car leaving Montreal on Mon-	FINE M
Desperately Low Prices,	to the unrivalled Sea Bathing, Boating and Fishing Resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspe, Prince Edward Island and all points in the	Prize obtain
and in order to clear them out as soon as possible, we are having a	Maritime Provinces.	1
SPECIAL SALE OF TOWELS.	For information in regard to Passenger Fares, TICKETS, Rates of Freight, Train Ar- rangements, &c., apply to	s
Commencing Monday,	rangements, &c., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Agent 120 St. Francois Xavier Street	
and continuing for the remainder of the week.	(Old Fost-Onice Building), Montreal.	
BEAD OUR PRICES.	D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, June 12th, 1880,	X
4c each, or 45c a dozen. 200 dozen all linen, Huckaback Towels 4jc		
each, or 58c a dozen. 190 dozen usefui, all linen, Loom Huckaback Towels, 6c each, or 70c a dozen.		U.N CH
76 dozen good, large bleached Honcycomb Towels, only 8c cach.	Boston and Montreal Air Line	UN
SPECIAL LOT	SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL	WEL
of 310 dozen good, all linen Loom Huckaback Toweis lic each.	VERMONT R.B. LINE. Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for	
HOTEL AND FAMILY THREAD TOWELS.	Boston. Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake.	
355 dozen extra large Bleached Hotel and Family Thread Towers, 20c each, reduced to 17 jc each, or \$1 p r half-dozen. These are by far the cheapest Towers in the city.	Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains be- tween Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Ex- press between Montreal and Boston. TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL	Lve Ho Arrive Lve Hu Arrive
HOTEL-KEEPEBS.	7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitohburg, also for New York via Springfield	Lve Ho
Now is your time to get good, large, useful, and durable Towels at greatly reduced prices. Also, a large assortment of good Bath Towels from 19c each.	or Troy. For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m. For Waterloo and Magog, 3.15 p.m. 3.15 p.m., Night Express for New Yerk via Troy, arrive at New York 3.45 a.m. next morn-	Lve Que Arrive Leave J Jerom Arrive
	6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell and New York via Springfield.	Leave Hoche Arrive
S. CARSLEY'S, 398, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.,	GOING NORTH. Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00	(Local Train
MONTREAL.	a.m., via Flichburgh 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 Flichburgh, and New York at 8 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Mon- treal at 8.55 a.m. Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10 a.m.	Later. Trains, Trains. Trains Trains t Sunda p.m.
INFORMATION WANTED.	For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James Street.	GENER TICKI
INFORMATION WANTED of MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN, whose wife's name is Suffina McLaughlin, his brother Lawrence, and his	W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent Boston Office, 250 Washington street. New York Office, 417 Broadway. WM. F. SMITH, Genl. Passenger Agent. J. W. HOBAFT. General Superintendent.	St. Jam Louis H

AT 2 P. M \$20,000! fered in Premiums ries must be made with the Secretaries in real, on or before the undermentioned viz :-SES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POUL ANT AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and DAIRY PRODUCTS, to Saturday, September 4tb, ARTS. MANUFACTURES, IMPLE-ENTS, MACHINERY, STOVES, &c., Saturday, August 28th e Lists and Blank Forms of entry can be ed of the Secretaries. further particulars apply to S. C. STEVENSON, ec. Council of Arts and Manufactures. GEO. LECLEBE. Secretary Council of Agriculture. A.O.&O. RAILWAY IANCEOFTIME COMMENCING ON DNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80 Trains will run as follows: Mixed. Mail. Expr's
 Bobelaga for Hull.
 1.00AM
 8.30AM

 at Hull.
 10.30 "
 12.40PM

 ili for Hochelaga.
 1.40 "
 8.20AM
 5.15ps 10.30 " 12.40PM 1.40 " 8.20AM 10.30 " 12.80PM 9.25 " 5.05 " 9.15 " at Hochelaga... chelaga for Que.. at Quebec.. e. for Hochelaga. at Hochelaga..... Hochelaga for St 5.30рм 7.15" at St. Jerome... Mixed Jerome for 6.45A M 9.00 ** elag**a.....** at Hochelaga.... l Trains between Hull and Aylmer.) is leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger , and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night ns *to and from* Ottawa connect with *to and from* Quebec. lay trains leave Montreal and Quebec at **4** All Trains run by Montreal Time. RALOFFICES. 13 Placed'Armes Souare. KET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 202 mes street, Montreal, and opposite Si. Iotel, Quebec. L. A. SENECAL, McLAUGHLIN, whose where in Band his McLaughlin, his brother Lawrence, and his Sister Mary. He left Ireland for Oanada thirty-eight years ago. His netive place is Knox, Parish of Killassa, County Mayo. Irelaud. I will give one hundred dollars reward for infor-mation of him living or dead. Address, JOHN McLAUGELIN, 111 George street, Toronto, Ont. 52-2 pany, 761 Uraig Street. General Superintendent. JOB PRINTING EVERY DESCRIPTION. "Post" Printing and Publishing Company, 761 ORAIG STREET.

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